UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

AGENDA AND PROCEEDINGS

NO-203

20TH FEBUARY 1978

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Minutes of the 203rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on February 20, 1978.

The following were present:

Professor Satish Chandra	...	Chairman
Professor B. Ramachandra Rao	...	Vice-Chairman,
Shri P. Sabanayagam	...	Member
Professor R.P. Bambah	...	Member
Professor S.S. Saluja	...	Member
Professor (Miss) A.J. Dastur	...	Member
Professor S. Gopal	...	Member
Professor S. Maqbool Ahmed	...	Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	...	Member
Dr. Chandran D.S. Devanesan	...	Member
Dr. Amrik Singh Cheema	...	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	...	Secretary

Shri G. Ramachandran regretted his inability to attend the meeting.

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan

Joint Secretaries

Dr. J.N. Kaul
Shri S.Viswanath

Deputy Secretaries

Shri I.C. Menon
Dr. S.C. Goel
Dr. S.P. Gupta
Dr. T.N. Hajela
Shri Y.D. Sharma
Shri A.B.Gupta
Shri M.P. Balakrishnan

Finance Officer

Shri B.S. Tyle

Item No. 1: To receive minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 23rd January, 1978

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The minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on January 23, 1978 at Bhubaneswar were confirmed.

p.t.o.

Item No.2(a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.

(b) To receive the items of information.

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix.I*

Arising out of Item No.2(a)(22), it was noted that the Law Colleges with a minimum enrolment of 400 and with an enrolment of 300 in backward areas would be eligible for assistance under the Rs. 5 lakhs scheme if they have at least five permanent teachers.

(b) This was noted.

Arising out of item 2(b)(1), it was suggested that the question of present limit of Rs. 5 lakhs for import of equipment by an institution in a year without import licences, laid down uniformly in respect of all institutions, big or small, would need to be taken up with the Government of India to enable universities with large number of department and faculties could be enabled to obtain such equipment upto a higher ceiliug.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the meeting of the Commission held on 29th December, 1977.

The Commission approved the grants released after the meeting of the Commission held on December 29, 1977 Appendix.II*.

Item No.4: To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1977-78 upto 31st January, 1978.

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This was noted.

Item No.5 : To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilisation certificates during the period ending 31st January, 1978.

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This was noted

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*Not enclosed

Item No.6: To receive the annual accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76 as presented to the Parliament under Section 19(4) of the UGC Act.

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The Commission approved the replies to the audit objections on the annual accounts of University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76 as given in Appendix.III*.

Item No.7: To consider the revised budget estimates 1977-78 and budget estimates 1978-79 (Plan & Non-Plan).

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This was withdrawn.

Item No.8: To consider the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Commission to evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University under COSIP-ULP during the first phase and to consider further proposal for undertaking follow-up activities during the next three years.

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On the basis of the report of the Committee which evaluated the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University, under the COSIP-ULP during the first phase, the Commission agreed that the Department may be assisted to take up the second phase of activities for the next three years and the following assistance be provided for the purpose:

Non-recurring

i)	Development and supply of teaching aids, equipment to colleges.	Rs.4,00,000
ii)	Vacation Institutes	Rs. 50,000
iii)	Book writing and contingency	Rs. 50,000
iv)	Travel-visit to colleges including maintenance of vehicles.	Rs. 50,000

Recurring

i)	Teaching staff: One Professor & One Lecturer.	
ii)	Administrative and Teaching staff	Rs. 15,000 p.a.

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*Not enclosed

It was noted that the posts of Professor and Lecturer agreed during the second phase were for continuation of the similar posts sanctioned during the first phase.

Item No. 9: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Gujarat University for continuation of one year post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Space Services.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee which examined the proposal of Gujarat University for continuation of one year Post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Space Sciences and agreed to make available the grants as indicated below. The Commission's assistance for this course would be available upto 31st March 1979 after which it would have to be continued by the University with its own resources:

i) Equipment grant — Rs. 1 lakh

ii) New journals in Space sciences/technology. — Rs.5,000 p.a.

iii) Continuation of posts approved earlier by UGC.

iv) One Junior Research Fellow.

The Commission further noted that the University had not taken action to fill the posts approved for this Department during the Fifth Plan period and also for organisation of this course so far. The Commission emphasised the need for appointment of all the approved staff well before the University commences the next course, failing which the non-recurring grant now recommended may not be released.

It was noted that the question of enhancement of the value of stipend from Rs. 250 p.m. to Rs. 400 p.m. was separately under consideration of the Commission and the decision taken would apply to this course also.

The Commission further agreed that in the case of such courses where certain number of admissions are requred to be made on an all-India basis, the universities be supported to invite candidates for interview/test and such candidates coming from outside the State may be paid second class railway fare (both-ways) for appearing in the interview/test. The number of such candidates called for interview shoudl not exceed twice the number of seats available for such admission.

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Item No.10 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Berhampur University for starting a Department of Mass Communication during the Vth Plan period.

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It was agreed that this may be referred to the Panel on Mass communication for advice.

Item No.11: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the B.V. Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra, for assistance under the scheme of restructuring of courses.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra, for assistance under the scheme of restructuring of courses and agreed to provide the following assistance on the usual terms and conditions for a period of three years (1978-81):

Horticulture

Recurring

Lecturers	..	2
Field Assistants	..	2
Lab Attendant.	..	1
Malies.	..	2

Non-recurring

Apparatus, equipment, Tools, implements, etc.	Rs.50,000

Agricultural Marketing

Recurring

Lecturer	..	1

Non-Recurring

Books & Journals	.. Rs.10,000

p.t.o.

Item No.12: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Sambalpur University for the establishment of a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education.

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Consideration of this item was deferred. This may be brought up again before the Commission after the guidelines of the scheme of Adult Education are finalised.

Item No.13: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for participation in the University Leadership Programme

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The Commission agreed in principle to invite the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for participation in the University Leadership Programme. It was, however, decided that the approval of the Commission may be conveyed to the University only after the full complement of staff already sanctioned for the Department is in position.

It was noted that no honorarium would be available under the scheme to teaching and non-teaching staff of the Department under this programme.

Item No.14: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala, for participation in the University Leadership programme.

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The Department of Economics, Punjabi University, may be advised to establish effective channels of communication with the affiliated colleges through a series of summer institutes and academic visits in the first instance. Suitable funds may be placed at the disposal of the University for this purpose. The question of taking up a University Leadership Programme may be considered by this Department in due course after review of the programme is undertaken.

p.t.o.

Item No.15: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, for participation in the University Leadership Programme.

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The Commission could not agree to invite the Philosophy Department, Utkal University for participating in the University Leadership Programme. The Commission was of the view that possibilities of organising an inter-departmental programme for improving teaching in a cluster of related subjects in the colleges in the Humanities and Social Sciences may be examined by the University. The Department of Philosophy, may, in the meantime be advised to establish links with the affiliated colleges through a series of summer institutes and academic visits. Suitable funds may be placed at the disposal of the Department for this purpose.

Item No. 16: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Rajasthan University for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts.

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Consideration of this item was deferred.

Item No.17: To consider the report of the Kashmir University Committee.

The Commission received the report of the Kashmir University Committee and noted its recommendations. The Commission desired that the report may, in the first instance, be sent to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the Kashmir University for their comments and necessary action on the recommendations which pertain to them. The University may keep the Committee's recommendation regarding establishment of new departments in view while sending proposals for the balance amount available to it within Vth Plan allocation.

Item No. 18 To consider the report of the Committee on development of Postgraduate Departments in Presidency College, Calcutta.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee for extending financial assistance to the Presidency College as given in Appendix IV for postgraduate development. The Commission, however, felt that creation of Professorships in the Departments as recommended by the Committee needs further

consultation with the State Government in the context of conferment of autonomy on the college.

The Commission noted the recommendations of the Committee on starting a University Leadership Programme at this College, but expressed the view that the concerned departments of the College be associated with ULPs to be undertaken by the Calcutta University.

Item No.19:- To consider the report of the Committee on development of (a) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; (b) G.M. College, Sambalpur; and (c) Khallikote College, Berhampur.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee for development of the postgraduate Departments in (i) Ravenshaw College, Berhampur, as given in Appendix V. The Commission, however, felt that creation of Professorships in the Departments as recommended by the Committee needs further consultation with the State Government in the context of confirm autonomy on the Colleges. /of

Cuttack;ii) .M. College, ambalpur & ii)Khalli- ote College,

The Commission noted the observations of the Committee o starting of postgraduate departments at Bhadrak in Balasore district and expressed the view that the question of further expansion of postgraduate facilities in the State needs to be considered by the State Government in relation to a total educational plan for the entire State and the financial constraints inherent in the situation.

Item No.20: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for departmental support.

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The Commission accepted the report of the Committee and agreed to provide to the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, assistance of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for purchase of equipment for taking up departmental research activities. It was further desired that the details of the staff to be appointed within the recurring total provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs over a three-year period may be obtained from the Department.

Item No. 21: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal o the Department of Botany, Kalyani University, Kalyani for Departmental Support.

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The Commission accepted the report of the committee and

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agreed to provide assistance to the Department of Botany, Kalyani University for taking up the departmental research programmes. The assistance as indicated below would be available over a three years period.

Non-Recurring

1. Scientific equipment	Rs.4.65 lakhs
2. Liquid Scitillation counter	Rs.1.10 lakh
3. Fittings for culture room	Rs.0.25 lakh
4. Special Books & Literature	Rs.0.09 lakh
Total -	Rs.6.29 lakhs

Recurring (for 3 years)

1. Research Associates-2	Rs.1,000 p.m.fixed
2. SRF-2 (at any given time)	Rs. 600 p.m.
3. JRF-4 (at any given time	Rs. 400 p.m.
4. 2 Tech. Assistants (Rs.210-540)	
5. One field man (Rs.100-160)	
6. Special chemicals-Fine bio-chemicals, high grade reagents enzymes including radio chemicals.	Rs.25,000/-p.a.
7. Contingency/Working expenses	Rs.25,000/- p.a.
Total R for 3 years	Rs.3.64 lakhs
Total (R Plus NR)	Rs.9.93 lakhs

Item No.22: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University for Departmental Support.

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The Commission accepted the report of the Committee and agreed to provide to the Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University, the following assistance for taking

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up the departmental research programme over a three year period

Recurring (for 3 years)

1. Laboratories- Chemicals, Glassware, Photographic goods.	Rs.1.00 lakh p.a
2. Scientific journals, books and reprints.	Rs.0.50 lakh p.a
3. Jr. Research Fellows : 6 at any given time Sr. Research Fellow : 1 Research Associates : 2 Lab. Technician : 1 (Rs.700-1300) Clerk-cum-typist : 1	
Travel	Rs.20,000 p.a.

Non-recurring

Equipments	Rs.5.16 lakhs

It was noted that the requirements of the University for obtaining an electron microscope with necessary accessories as an inter-departmental facility could be examined separately.

Item No.23: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology, M.S. University of Baroda for Departmental Support.

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The Commission accepted the report of the committee and agreed to provide to the Department of Geology, M.S. University of Baroda, the assistance as indicated below over the next three years for taking up departmental research programmes:

Non-Recurring

i) Equipment	Rs.6,27,000
ii) Vehicle for field work	Rs. 60,000
Total-	Rs.6.87,000

Recurring (for 3 years: upto 1980-81)

i) Research Associates at Rs.1000 p.m. fixed	Three
ii) Junior Research Fellows at Rs.400p.m. fixed	Three
iii) Field Assistants in the prevailing university scales for such post on Temporary basis.	Four.

p.t.o.

iv) Contingencies, chemicals and field work. — Rs.30,000 p.a. (ceiling)

v) Maintenance and running of Vehicle for field work — Rs.10,000 p.a. "

Item No.24 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission regarding the proposal of the Delhi University for enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science Laboratories in the colleges for undergraduate Pass and Honours courses.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee regarding enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science laboratories in the colleges in Delhi for B.Sc. (Pass) and (Honours) courses.

Since the additional grant required for the purpose would be provided from Non-Plan funds, the approval of the Government of India may be obtained.

Item No.25: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses in universities and colleges.

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It was agreed that this may be further discussed by the committee in the light of discussions at the meeting of the Commission.

Item No.26: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for 'USRT' to raise the number of placements at any given time from 300 to 350.

.....

The Commission was of the view that the scheme of Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers be reviewed with a view to assessing its utility and impact and procedure for selection and evaluation of work.

The Commission agreed that extension of tenure beyond the first three years may be considered as a fresh case and processed according to the normal procedure. The Commission was of the view that the number of placements under the scheme may continue to be 300 till the scheme is reviewed.

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In this connection, it was pointed out that under the scheme of appointment of visiting professors, some universities had appointed retired teachers. The Commission desired that th Universities may be informed that honorarium in such cases including retirement benefits should not exceed the last pay drawn by the incumbent.

Item No.27: To receive recommendations of the Engineering Panel regarding extension of Teacher Fellowships Scheme under the Faculty Improvement Programme to teachers of Engineering and Technology under the jurisdiction of University Grants Commission.

...

The Commission felt that the question of extending the Faculty Improvement Programme for teachers in engineering colleges be further examined in the context of the Quality Improvement Programme and other facilities already available to them.

Item No.28: To consider a reference from the Government of Tripura regarding financial assistance to the Post-graduate Centre at Agartala of Calcutta University.

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The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the post-graduate Centre of Calcutta University at Agartala on 100 per cent basis for approved schemes as was earlier agreed in the case of Postgraduate Centre at Imphal.

Item No. 29 :To consider the question regarding the provision of vehicles under research projects to be supported in Science Subjects approved by the Commission.

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The Commission agreed that where provision of vehicles is considered essential for carrying out approved research programmes, provision may be made in the grants for purchase of such vehicles. Such vehicles would be available to the principal investigator and his associates during the tenure of the research project and subsequently would be placed at the disposal of the Department concerned for its academic activities.

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Item No. 30: To consider a proposal of the University of Delhi to extend the facilities for the award of freeships to students of part-time courses.

The Commission agreed that the University may award freeships to students of part-time courses on the same basis as for full-time students.

Item No. 31: To consider the proposal of Mysore University for appointment of additional staff in the Department of Marine Geology, P.G. Centre, Mangalore.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Mysore University for the creation of an additional post of Lecturer for the Department of Marine Geology at the Postgraduate Centre, Mangalore on the usual sharing basis. The Commission's assistance would be available upto the period ending 1980-81 after which it would become the responsibility of the University/State Government to maintain it.

Item No. 32: To consider a proposal of the Calicut University for starting a post-graduate course in Wood Science at the University Centre, Tellicherry.

The Commission could not agree to the starting of M.Sc. course in Wood Sciences as an independent programme by the Calicut University. It was, however, suggested that the University may introduce this Course as an elective in existing M.Sc. course in Botany.

Item No. 33: To consider a proposal of Andhra University for starting of one year M. Lib. course.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be referred to the Panel on Library and Information Science.

Item No. 34: To consider the following proposals received from the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:-

a) To start (i) B. Tech. (Mining Machinery) Degree Course, (ii) M. Tech. (Mining) Industry oriented programme and (iii) DISM/M. Tech. programme in Industrial Management.

b) Creation of additional posts not recommended by the Visiting Committee but within the Fifth Plan allocation.

(a) The Commission agreed to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, starting a part-time M.Tech. (Mining) programme. The School may be advised to take up B.Tech. (Mining Machinery) degree programme alongwith its next plan proposals.

The programme relating to starting Industrial Management course may be referred to the Board of Management Studies, AICTE, for advice in the first instance.

(b) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for sanction of additional staff which had not been recommended by the Visiting Committee. However, if the School had any immediate marginal requirements, it may send its proposal for the consideration of the Commission.

Item No. 35: To consider the proposal of Nagpur University for the institution of Correspondence Courses at the undergraduate level.

The Commission desired that in the first instance, further information be obtained from the Nagpur University in the light of discussions at the meeting.

Item No. 36: To consider the proposal of the University of Kalyani for additional posts for the Department of Statistics.

The Commission agreed to the creation of additional posts of one Reader and one Lecturer in the Department of Statistics, Kalyani University, on the usual conditions.

Item No 37: To consider the proposal of the North Eastern Hill University for establishment of new departments for providing facilities for Sanskrit, Latin, Hindi, North Eastern Languages, French, Russian and German.

The Commission desired that this proposal may be considered in the next plan period.

Item No. 38: To consider a proposal from the University of Hyderabad for establishment of a Department of Hindi.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Hyderabad for the setting up of Department of Hindi and agreed to provide the following posts:-

Professor	One
Readers	Two
Lecturers	Two

Item No. 39: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University regarding staffing pattern in the Archives of Contemporary History

The Commission agreed to the creation of the following posts for the Archives of Contemporary History

in Jawaharlal Nehru University:

1	Archivist	1	Rs.	650-30740-35-810-35-880-40-1000EB-40-1200
2	Asstt. Archivist Grade-I	1	Rs.	550-25-750-EB-30-900
3	Asstt. Archivist Grade-II	1	Rs.	425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700
4	Steno-typist	1	Rs.	330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560
5	Preservation Asstt.	1	Rs.	260-400
6	Binder	1	Rs.	225-5-260-6-290-EB-6-308
7	Record Attendant Grade-I	1	Rs.	210-4-250-EB-5-270

The Commission further desired that whenever Archival Cells set up by universities propose to acquire manuscripts and other research materials, the cost of such materials may be assessed through Expert Committees which may include interalia, representatives of the National Archives/State Archives.

Item No. 40: To consider the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for collaboration between the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry and the Department of Bio-chemistry, Liverpool University, UK under IBUC Programme.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for collaboration between the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bagalore and the Department of Biochemistry, Liverpool University, UK, under the IBUC programme.

Item No. 41: To consider the proposal received from Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for financial assistance in connection with Dimond Jubilee of the Institute.

The Commission agreed to assist the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for its programmes upto Rs. 5 lakhs and desired that detailed proposals from

the Institute may be invited in this connection. Necessary assistance for the library building may be extended on 50:50 basis within the overall assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Commission was of the view that assistance for appointment of additional staff for the work on 'Epilogue of the Mahabharata' may be sought by the Institute from the Ministry of Education/State Govt.

Item No. 42: To consider certain establishment matter

The Commission accepted the 'Job Description' of the Consultant-Colleges as given in Appendix-VI.

Item No. 43: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in New Delhi on March 20, 1978.

Item No. 44: To consider the report of the Committee appointed for examining the details of the proposal of Bangalore University for starting Post-graduate Law Courses

Consideration of this item was postponed.

Item No. 45: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Instrumentation for the establishment of Regional Instrumentation Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

The Commission accepted the proposal of setting up of the Regional Instrumentation Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and agreed to provide assistance as given in Appendix-VII.

In this connection, the Commission desired that in the case of academic institutions the charges levied for services provided by such centres should be minimal and related mainly to any components/spare parts. In the case of other users, however, the Institute may charge for the technical services also, besides the cost of spare parts etc.

Item No. 46: To consider the proposal of Vikram University for upgrading the existing Commerce Department of Madhav College, Ujjain to that of a University School of Studies in Commerce.

The Commission was of the view that the proposal of the University could be taken up during the next plan period.

P.T.O.

Item No. 47: To consider a proposal from the University of Kalyani for establishment of an Institute of Folklore in the University.

The Commission was of the view that the question of establishment of an Institute of Folklore in the Kalyani University could be taken up during the next Plan period.

Item No. 48: To consider a proposal from the Patna University for the change of specialisation of the post of Professor approved for the Department of Zoology during the V Plan Period.

The Commission agreed that the additional post of Professor approved during the V Plan Period for Zoology department of Patna University may be treated as open.

In this connection the Commission desired that the personal promotion scheme earlier accepted by it should be de-linked from the revision of scales of pay and introduced in the universities at an early date. It was however agreed that a detailed proposal would be brought up before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No. 49: To consider a note regarding the establishment of a Post-graduate Department in Public Adminstration in the Utkal University

The Commission was of the view that the question of establishment of a post-graduate department in Public Adminstration at the Utkal University could be taken up during the next plan period.

Item No. 50: To consider a proposal from the Burdwan University for additional staff in the Departments of Bengali, Economics, Sanskrit and Library Science.

The Commission agreed to the creation of the following posts on the usual sharing basis at Burdwan University:

Reader	1
Reader in Economics	1

Reader in Sanskrit	1
Lecturer in Library Science	1
Workshop Instructor for Library Science	1

Item No. 51: To consider a proposal of the University of Hyderabad for associating itself with the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the University of Hyderabad regarding its association with Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad, at this stage of development of the University.

Item No. 52: To consider the proposal received from Mysore University for undertaking the College Science Improvement Programme-University Leadership Project in Geology on Inter-regional basis for Southern and Western Regions

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Department of Geology, Mysore University, to take up an Inter-University Leadership Programme for Southern and Western regions and agreed to provide assistance for the next three years, as given in Appendix VIII.

Item No. 53: To consider the request of Calcutta University for additional assistance towards construction projects in Humanities & Social Sciences.

The Commission desired that the question of utilisation of the existing accommodation provided in the different buildings particularly in the Law Faculty at Hazra Road may be examined before the proposal of the Calcutta University for additional allocation for construction of buildings is considered.

P.T.O.

Item No. 54: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Politics & Public Adminstration, Madras University Madras for participation in the University Leadership Programme.

It was noted that the Chairman would discuss this matter with the Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, in the context of the discussions at the meeting.

Item No. 55: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of the Department of Geology, Patna University for Departmental Support.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee and agreed to provide to the Department of Geology, Patna University, assistance as given in Appendix-IX for taking up departmental research programme over the next three-year period.

Item No. 56: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee and agreed to provide to the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta, assistance as given in Appendix-X for taking up departmental research programme over the next three year period.

Item No. 57: To consider a proposal from Principal of Lahiri College, Chirimiri in the District of Surguja affiliated to Ravi Shankar University for permission to use the girls hostel by the boys of the college constructed with UGC assistance.

The Commission agreed that the girls' hostel constructed with Commission's assistance at the Lahiri College, Chirimiri, may be used as a boys' hostel and the college may not be asked to refund the amount due to the different sharing basis at that time.

Item No. 58: To consider the proposal of Shri ARSS Arts and Shri C.C.G. Commerce College, Limbdi for construction of buildings under Rs. 3 lakhs scheme.

The Commission regretted its inability to c accept the proposal of Shri A.R.S.S. Arts and Shri C.C.G. Commerce College, Limbdi, for construction of buildings.

Item No. 59: Appointment of Jury to consider the nominations for the Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards for the year 1975.

This was noted.

Item No.60 : To consider a note on the implementation on the Ministry of Education's Scheme of Adult Education through Universities.

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The Commission noted the revised report of the Committee on re-orientation of youth programmes in order to devetail them with adult education and desired that this may be circulated to the universities. In this connection, it was noted that a committee had already been appointed to formulate the guidelines under the scheme of adult education.

A reference was made regarding the inclusion of adult education under faculty improvement-innovative programmes under the Rs. 5 lakh scheme for the development of colleges. It was noted that proposals from the colleges regarding adult education under the scheme were already considered but detailed guidelines will have to be worked out for effective implementation of the scheme by the colleges. The Commission desired that the committee already appointed by the Commission for formulating guidelines for the university's programmes may also suggest necessary guidelines for implementation of the scheme by the colleges.

Item No. 61: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for financial assistance for construction of Chemistry and Physics Blocks at the Postgraduate Centre, Imphal.

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The Commission agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 18.12 lakhs to the Postgraduate Centre, Imphal, for the construction of Chemistry and Physics blocks on 100 per cent basis.

R.K. CHHABRA
SECRETARY

SATISH CHANDRA
CHAIRMAN

Appendix IV to Item No. 18

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

S.No.	Department	Equipment	Books & Journals	Building	Others	Remarks, if any
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Chemistry	57,000	43,000	*	-	
2.	Physics	70,000	70,000	-	-	
3.	Botany	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	50,000	i. Grean House, Inoculation Chamber and Plant Tissues Culture Lab.
4.	Zoology				50,000	
5.	Physiology				50,000	ii. Animal tissue culture Lab. Cell Biology & Genetics.
						iii. Research Lab. & Animal House.
6.	Geography	30,000	20,000	*	-	
7.	Geology	75,000	25,000	-	40,000	One diesel vehicle for Rs. 40,000/- (UGC Share)
					2,500	Rs. 2,500/- p.a. for field work.
8.	English	-	10,000	*	-	
9.	Bengali	5,000	5,000	*	-	
10.	Philosophy	-	10,000	*	-	
11.	History	-	15,000	-	-	
12.	Economics	-	15,000	-	-	
13.	Statistics	40,000	15,000	-	-	
14.	Political Science	-	15,000	-	-	
*	Building for all departments			4,00,000 (UGC share)		A two storeyed composite building for all departments.
ii.	Library	80,000	-	-	-	Audio-visual aids & Micro films
	Workshop	1,00,000	-	-	-	facilities, duplicator for all departments.
	Total...	5,57,000	3,43,000	4,00,000	1,92,500	

S.no.	Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others	Remarks, if any
1.	Chemistry	- 1	1	-	1*	*To be placed in central facility unit (Technical Assistant).
2.	Physics	-	-	-	1 (Mathematic)	
3.	Botany	(Life Science) 1	4	-	4	Green House Assistant- 1 Laboratory Assistant - 2 Technician - 1
4.	Zoology					
5.	Physiology					
6.	Geography	-	1	-	1	Technical Assistant
7.	Geology	1	1	-	2	i) Section Cutter - 1 ii) Technical Asstt. to run sophisticated equipment
8.	English	-	1	-	-	
9.	Bengali	-	1	-	-	
10.	Philosophy	-	1	-	-	
11.	History	-	1	-	-	
12.	Economics	-	-	-	-	
13.	Statistics	1	-	-	-	
14.	Political Science	-	1	-	-	
	Library Staff.	-	-	-	4	Library Assistants on 50:50 basis.
		4	12	1	12	

15 Junior Research Fellowships for all departments.

Appendix V to Item No.19

1. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

Department	P R L	Books & Journals	Equipment	Field Work/ Seminar/Pub./ FIP.etc.	Tapes/LP Records	Workshop
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Chemistry		40,000	1,00,000	10,000	-	-
Botany		25,000	71,000	-	-	-
Physics		35,000	70,000	10,000	-	50,000*
Home Science		40,000	50,000	10,000	-	-
Mathematics		50,000	25,000	10,000	-	-
Oriya		50,000	-	10,000	-	-
English		40,000	-	10,000	10,000	-
Economics	1 1	20,000	-	15,000	-	-
		3,00,000	3,16,000	75,000	10,000	50,000

Chemistry: (Space) } Rs.2.75 lakhs including buildings for the various departments, and also
Home Science (Space) } a Central Instrumentation unit.
One Instrumentation Engineer.

Oriya (Purchase of Palm Leaf Manuscripts)- Rs.5,000
Rs.30,000 for repair of scientific equipments.

*(Equipment, Instruments etc. as common facilities for user departments).

Grand total : Rs. 10,61,000/- (NR)

15 Teacher Fellowships and appointment of Readers to be considered by UGC separately under the respective scheme.

Staff
Instrument Technologist 1, Tech. Asstt. 1, Foreman 1.

Department of Economics 1 Reader- Mathematical Economics/ Econometrics or Agricultural Economics.

-.-.-,-

2. G.M. College, Sambalpur.

S.No. Department	P R L	Books & Journals	Equipment	FIP/Fd.work/ Seminar/Pub.etc.	Tapes/LP Records	Workshop
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Chemistry		40,000	1,00,000	10,000	-	-
2. Physics		25,000	75,000	10,000	-	50,000
3. Botany		30,000	90,000	10,000	-	-
4. Zoology		30,000	50,000	10,000	-	-
5. Mathematics		50,000	15,000	10,000	-	-
6. Economics.	1 1	20,000	-	10,000	-	-
7. Commerce	2	40,000	-	10,000	-	-
8. English		60,000	-	10,000	20,000	-
9. History		50,000	-	10,000	-	-
10. Sanskrit.		15,000	-	10,000	-	-
		3,60,000	3,30,000	1,00,000	20,000	50,000

Botany (Cold Room Facilities) 2[illegible],000 Rs. 20,000
Zoology (Space) } Additional space within the ceiling of - [illegible] Rs. 3,00,000
Mathematics (Space) }

History (Camera/Projector) [illegible] Rs. 15,000

Teacher Fellowships-15 (for all departments to be assisted under the separate scheme of UGC
Appointment of Readers may also be considered under the separate scheme of UGC)

Grand Total: Rs.11,95,000

Staff

Economics - 1 Reader (International Economics)

Commerce- 2 Readers (Accounting/Cost Accounting).

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3. Khallikote College, Khallikote (Berhampur)

S.No.	Department	Books & Journals	Equipment	Field work/ Seminar/FIP Publications etc.	Tapes/ LP Records
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Chemistry*	75,000	75,000	10,000	-
2.	Economics	60,000	-	10,000	-
3.	Commerce	40,000	-	10,000	-
4.	Mathematics	50,000	-	10,000	-
5.	English.	28,000	-	10,000	12,000
		2,53,000	75,000	50,000	12,000

* (Instrumentation Engineer- One)

1. Duplicating Machine (Common facility) Rs. 10,000
2. Additional Space. (Composite facility) Rs. 1,50,000
3. Assistance for teacher fellowship and appointment of Readers may be sought from UGC under respective schemes.

Grand Total: Rs. 5,50,000/-

Staff

Instrumentation Engineer/Scientist- 1
Economics Readers - 2
Regional Economics
Area Planning.
Commerce- Reader 1
Lecturer 1

Agricultural Economics & Co-operation.

Appendix VI to Item No. 42

'Job-description' of the Consultant for Colleges.

A. General:

This office of Consultant will be of service to the University Grants Commission, if the consultant brings to his work an independent point of view. He should work with respect and appreciation for the other officers and consult them frequently while maintaining his own independence of thought and freedom to propose a differing view-point. At the same time he should fully respect the independence of the normal decision making process in the office. The Consultant has no right whatever to issue instructions or give orders to any other officer.

He works directly under the Chairman but shall send copies of all communications which are of a non-confidential nature to the Secretary and to the Additional Secretary.

The Consultant offers advice and counsel to the Commission through the Chairman but is free to consult officers whenever he thinks that necessary. However, he has no responsibility for decisions actually taken because that is outside the scope of his work. If his advice is accepted, he can experience fulfill If his advice is rejected he may resign(if the matter is, in his opinion, that important) but he cannot complain.

The Consultant is expected to observe the common norms of professional loyality and secrecy. During the term of his office, and later, he is not free to divulge information of a confidential nature which may in any way betray the trust which officers of the University Grants Commission repose in him.

B. Specific Functions:

1. To study the underlying philosophy and the efficientt implementation of all programmes relating to the colleges from three main angles:-

   a) Improvement in the quality of college education in general;

   b) Socially relevant programmes;

   c) Achieving a breakthrough in the districts.

p.t.o.

2. To check on the inputs and suggestions available about the UGC's college programmes at the user's end (i.e. from Vice-Chancellor, Principals, Teachers and Students).

C. Means to fulfil the above functions:

1. Written reports to the Chairman from time to time.

2. Meetings to consult Officers whenever necessary.

3. Tours to a maximum of 10 days per month.

Appendix VII to Item No.45

1.	Equipment for workshop (Mainly for training programmes).	
	a) Mechanical workshop	Rs.3.00 lakhs
	b) Optical Workshop	Rs.1.00 "
	c) Glass blowing	Rs.1.00 "
		Rs.5.00 lakhs
2.	Equipment for Instructional Laboratory	Rs.4.00 Lakhs
3.	Research Services:	
	(a) Vacuum Technology	Rs.2.80 Lakhs
	(b) Electronics	Rs.1.50 lakhs
	(c) Optical Instrument Standards	Rs.1.00 lakh
		Rs.5.30 lakhs
4.	Building	Rs.2.50 lakhs
	Grand Total	Rs.16.80 lakhs

B. Recurring

5.	Consumables (for 5 years)		
	Short courses	Rs.1.40 lakhs/year	Rs7.00 lakh
	1 year long courses	Rs.0.30 lakh /year	Rs1.50 lakh
6.	Travel for staff of RIC to visit universities.	Rs.0.10/year	Rs0.50 lakh
7.	Contingencies	Rs.0.05/year	Rs0.25 lakh
			Rs9.25 lakh

Say Rs. 26 lakhs

p.t.o.

8. Staff

Professor/P.S.O.	1
SSO	3
SO	4
STA	6
T'C	6
T'B	4
UDC/Steno	2

APPENDIX VIII TO ITEM NO. 52

	Item	Allocation (in Rs.) (for a period of 3 years)
1.	Laboratory and Library improvements in the colleges.	6,00,000
2.	Field programmes	2,00,000
3.	Preparation of reading material (Text-books, Laboratory guides etc.)	50,000
4.	Charts, models etc.	70,000
5.	Teacher training programme	3,00,000
6.	ULP News letter	15,000
7.	i) Additional staff	
	a) Teaching staff	
	1. One Professor 2. One Reader; and 3. One Lecturer	Actual Expenditure
	b) Supporting, Administrative & technical staff.	30,000
8.	Other contingent expenditure	15,000
9.	T.A. for visits to various centres	30,000

APPENDIX IX TO ITEM NO. 55

Non-recurring		Allocation (for a period of three years)
Equipment		
X-ray fluorescence etc., including basic workshops tools for fabrication of small items of equipment.		Rs. 7,50,000
Recurring		
I Staff		
i) Research Associate	One	
ii) Senior Research Fellow	One	
iii) Research Chemist	One	Rs. 700-1,300 per month
OR		
Research Associate	One	Rs. 1,000/- per month fixed.
iv) Junior Technical Assistant	One	To be paid in the scale admissible in the university.
v) Section Cutter	One	Rs. 250/- per month fixed.
vi) Field Assistant	Two	To be paid in the scale admissible in the university
II Other Expenditure		
i) Data Processing		Rs. 10,000 p.a.
ii) Field Work		Rs. 15,000 p.a.
iii) Administrative support		Rs. 5,000 p.a.
iv) Contingent expenditure		Rs. 10,000 p.a.
v) Chemical and other materials.		Rs. 10,000 p.a.

APPENDIX X TO ITEM NO. 56

			Allocation in Rs. (For three years)
I	Non-recurring		
	For purchase of science equipment (Atomic absorption spectrophotometers Isodynamic seperator, Flame photometers and other minor equipment)		Rs. 4,50,000/-
II	Recurring		
	(a) Research Personnel		
i)	Research Associates	Two	
ii)	Junior Research Fellows	Six	
iii)	Research Chemist	One	Rs. 700/- p.m. fixed.
iv)	Section Cutter	One	Rs. 300/- p.m. fixed.
v)	Draftsman-cum-photographer	One	Rs. 400/- p.m. fixed.
	(b) Working Expenses		
i)	Field Work expenses		Rs. 20,000/- p.a.
ii)	Laboratory chemicals and glassware		Rs. 20,000/- p.a.
iii)	Library books, journals and off prints		Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
iv)	Other contingent expenses including data processing and secretarial help.		Rs. 15,000/- p.a.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date : 20th February, 1978

Time : 10.00 A.M.

Place : UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

Item No. 1 : To receive minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 23rd January, 1978.

Item No. 2 : a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.

b) To receive the items of information.

c) To approve the statement of proposals which could not be accepted by the Commission.

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the meeting of the Commission held on 29th December, 1977.

Item No. 4 : To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1977-78 upto 31st January, 1978.

Item No. 5 : To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of Utilisation Certificates during the period ending 31st January, 1978. P-1-2.

Item No. 6 : To receive the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76 as presented to the Parliament under Section 19(4) of the UGC Act. 1956. p.3-29.

Item No. 7 : To consider the Revised Budget Estimates 1977-78 and Budget Estimates 1978-79 (Plan & Non Plan). p.30-31

Item No. 8 : To consider the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Commission to Evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University under COSIP-ULP during the first phase and to consider further proposal for undertaking follow up activities during the next three years. p.32-37.

Item No. 9 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Gujarat University for continuation of one year Post M.Sc. Diploma Course in Space Services. p.38-46.

p.t.o.

Item No. 10 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Berhampur University for starting a Department of Mass Communication during the Vth Plan period. p. 47-68.

Item No. 11 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the B.V. Rural Institute Bichpuri, Agra for assistance unde the Scheme of restructuring of courses. p. 69-71.

Item No. 12 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Sambalpur University for the establishment of a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education. p. 72-76.

Item No. 13 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Departme of Political Science, North Eastern Hill Universit Shillong for participation in the University Leadership Programme. p. 77-84

Item No. 14 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Departme of Economics Ranjabi University, Patiala for participation in the University Leadership Programme. p. 85-94.

Item No. 15 :To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Departme of Philosophy, Utkal University for participation the University Leadership Programme. p. 95-104.

Item No. 16 :To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of th Rajasthan University for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts. p. 105-114.

Item No. 17 :To consider the Report of the Kashmir University Committee. p. 115-117.

Item No. 18 :To consider the report of the Committee on Development of Postgraduate Departments in Presidency College, Calcutta. p. 118-122.

Item No. 19 :To consider the report of the Committee on Development of (a) Ravanshaw College, Cuttack; (b) G.M. College, Sambalpur; and (c) Khallikote College, Berhampur. p. 123-131.

Item No. 20 :To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi for Departmental Support. p. 132-134.

p.t.o.

Item No. 21 :To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Kalyani University, Kalyani for Departmental Support. p.135-145.

Item No. 22 :To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University for Departmental Support. p.146-156.

Item No. 23 :To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda for Departmental Support. p.157-182.

Item No. 24 :To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission regarding the proposal of the Delhi University for enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science Laboratories in the colleges for undergraduate, Pass and Honours Courses. p.183-187.

Item No. 25: To consider the minutes of the meeting of the Committee to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses in universities and colleges. p.188-195.

Item No. 26: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for 'USRT' to raise the number of placements at any given time from 300 to 350. p. 97- p.196-197.

Item No. 27: To receive recommendations of the Engineering Panel regarding extension of Teacher Fellowships Scheme under the Faculty Improvement Programme to teachers of Engineering and Technology under the jurisdiction of University Grants Commission. p.198-199

Item No. 28: To consider a reference from the Government of Tripura Tripura, regarding financial assistance to the Post-graduate Centre at Agartala of Calcutta University. p. 200-201

Item No. 29: To consider the question regarding the provision of vehicles under research projects to be supported in Science subjects approved by the Commission. p.202.

Item No. 30: To consider a proposal of the University of Delhi to extend the facilities for the award of freeships to students of part-time courses. p.203.

Item No. 31 :To consider the proposal of Mysore University for the appointment of additional staff in the Department of Maraine Geology, P.G.Centre, Mangalore. p.204.

p.t.o.

Item No. 32: To consider a proposal of the Calicut University fo: Starting a Post-graduate Course in Wood Science at the University Centre, Tellicherry. p. 205-211.

Item No. 33: To consider a proposal of Andhra University for starting of one year M. Lib. Course. p. 212-218.

Item No. 34: To consider the following proposals received from the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:-

a) To start (i) B. Tech. (Mining Machinary) Degree Course, (ii) M. Tech. (Mining) Industry oriented programme and (iii) DISM/M.Tech. Programme in Industrial Management. p. 219-234.

b) Creation of additional posts not recommended by the Visiting Committee but within the Fifth Plan allocation. p. 235-249.

Item No. 35: To consider the proposal of Nagpur University for the institution of Correspondence Courses at the under-graduate level. p. 250-252.

Item No. 36: To consider the proposal of the University of Kalyani for additional posts for the Department of Statistics. p. 253-256.

Item No. 37: To consider the proposal of the North Eastern Hill University for establishment of new departments for providing facilities for Sanskrit, Latin, Hindi, North Eastern Languages, French, Russian and German. p. 257-263.

Item No. 38: To consider a proposal from the University of Hyderabad for establishment of a Department of Hindi. p. 264-268.

Item No. 39: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University regarding staffing pattern in the Archives of Contemporary History. p. 269-278.

Item No. 40: To consider the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for collaboration between the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry and the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Liverpool University U.K., under IBUC programme. p. 279-283.

Item No. 41: To consider the proposal received from Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for financial assistance in connection with Diamond Jubilee of the Institute. p. 284-285.

Item No. 42 To consider certain establishment matter.

Item No. 43: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

Any other item.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Date	:	20th February, 1978
Time	:	10.00 A.M.
Place	:	UGC Office, New Delhi.

AGENDA

Item No.44 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed for examining the details of the proposal of Bangalore University for starting Post-graduate Law Courses.p286-305.

Item No.45 : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Instrumentation for the establishment of Regional Instrumentation Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.p306-308.

Item No.46 : To consider the proposal of Vikram University for upgrading the existing Commerce Department of Madhav College, Ujjain to that of a University School of Studies in Commerce.p309-310.

Item No.47 : To consider a proposal from the university of Kalyani for establishment of an Institute of Folklore in the University.p311-318.

Item No.48 : To consider a proposal from the Patna University for the change of specialisation of the post of Professor approved for the Department of Zoology during the Vth Plan period.p319-323.

Item No.49 : To consider a note regarding the establishment of a Post-graduate Department in Public Administration in the Utkal University.p324-335.

Item No.50 : To consider a proposal from the Burdwan University for additional staff in the Departments of Bengali. Economics, Sanskrit and Library Science.p336-337.

Item No.51 : To consider a proposal of the University of Hyderabad for associating itself with the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad p.338-354.

Item No.52 : To consider the proposal received from Mysore University for undertaking the College Science Improvement Programme-University Leadership Project in Geology on Inter-regional basis for Southern and Western Regions.p355-356.

Item No.53 : To consider the request of Calcutta university for additional assistance towards construction projects in Humanities & Social Sciences.p357-361.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date	:	20th February, 1978.
Time	:	10.00 A.M.
Place	:	UGC Office, New Delhi.

AGENDA

Item No. 54 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Politics & Public Administration, Madras University, Madras for participation in the the University Leadership Programme.p.362-370.

Item No. 55 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of the Department of Geology, Patna University for Departmental Support.p371-377.

Item No. 56 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology Presidency College, Calcutta.p.378-389.

Item No. 57 : To consider a proposal from Principal of Lahiri College, Chirimiri in the District of Surguja affiliated to Ravi Shankar University for permission to use the girls hostel by the boys of the college, constructed with UGC Assistance.p.390-392.

Item No. 58 : To consider the proposal of Shri ARSS Arts and Shri C.C.G. Commerce college Limbdi for construction of buildings under Rs. 3 lakhs scheme.p.393-394.

Item No. 59 : Appointment of Jury to consider the nominations for the Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards for the year 1975. p.395.

Item No.60 : To consider a note on the implementation on the Ministry of Education's Scheme of Adult Education through Universities.p.396

Item No. 61: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for financial assistance for construction of Chemistry and Physics Blocks at the Postgraduate Centre, Imphal. p.397-400.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the 201st meeting of the University Grants Commission held on January 23, 1978 at Bhubaneswar.

The following were present:

Professor Satish Chandra	...	Chairman
Professor B. Ramachandra Rao	...	Vice-Chairman
Professor R.P. Bambah	...	Member
Professor S.S. Saluja	...	Member
Professor S. Maqbul Ahmed	...	Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	...	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	...	Secretary

Shri P. Sabanayagam, Shri G. Ramachandran, Professor (Miss) A.J. Dastur, Professor S. Gopal, Dr. Chandran D.S. Devanesen and Dr. A.S. Cheema regretted their inability to attend the meeting.

SECRETARIAT:

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary.

While in Bhubaneswar, the Commission also had meetings with (a) Heads of Departments and some members of the Syndicate of Utkal University and (b) with Vice-Chancellors of Universities of Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur, to generally review the development programmes during the Fifth Plan and to acquaint itself with the specific problems relating to higher education in the State of Orissa.

Item No.1: To confirm the minutes of the meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 29th December, 1977.

The minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on December 29, 1977 were confirmed, subject to the following:

Item No.5(43): The first para of this Item may read as follows:

> Attention of the Commission was drawn to its earlier resolution No. 38 dated 3-5th June, 1976. The Commission reiterated its decision that for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers, candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be interviewed separately by the Selection Committee. In such cases, where a suitable candidate belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe was not found suitable for the post of Lecturer and the Selection Committee recommended him/her for appointment as a Research Associate, such a person should possess the minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment to the post viz.,

p.t.o.

Item No.2: To consider further the recommendations made by the UGC Review Committee.

The Commission further considered the recommendations made by the Review Committee. The observations of the Commission are given in Appendix-I.

Item No.3: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on Sunday, February 19 and Monday, February 20, 1978. It was felt that the meeting on the 19th afternoon may consider matters arising out of (i) Development of Higher Education in India - A Policy Frame and (ii) Approach to Development of Higher Education for the Plan period: 1978-83. The agenda for the meeting on the 20th February would be as usual.

(R.K. CHHABRA)
SECRETARY

(SATISH CHANDRA)
CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX - I

U.G.C.REVIEW COMMITTEE - OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

CHAPTER II

ecommendations:	Observations:
• A high level coordinating body with heads of different organisations dealing with higher education and research like UGC, NCST, CSIR, AEC, ICSSR, ICHR, ICAR, ICMR and AICTE as well as senior representatives of the ministries of education, health and agriculture and the Planning Commission as its members may be established to deal with matters of policy regarding coordination of activities and sharing of resources between areas of teaching and research involving universities falling within the purview of the UGC, higher educational institutions outside the purview of the UGC, and non-university reasearch organisations. This policy- making body should have a small standing committee which should from time to time review the implementation of its decisions and take other follow-up action.	1. It was agreed that there was a need for a Coordinating committee to provide a forum fo exchange of views/information and to make recommendations to the concerned agency. Its role however should be to co-ordinate committee is to be set up, it should be in the UGC, The Commission has already set up a Science Research Council whose membership is drawn not only from universities but from other agencies also. However, if this is set up outside the UGC, it should be in the Planning Commission. This Committee should also include representatives of the Bar Council, Medical Council of India and the NCERT. The total membership should not nromally exceed 15 so as to be effective in its deliberations.
2. In each State there should be a Co-ordinating body, headed by the Chancellor, consisting of all Vice-Chancellors, of universities selected colleges principals, independent academicians and representatives of the state government as well as of the UGC to effect co-ordination amongh higher educational institutions at the state level within the over all national policy.	2. This would be a welcome step and the co-ordinating body shou work within the over-all nationa policy enunciated by the UGC and the guidelines laid down from time to time to implement the policy. The Co-ordination should oversee: a. Implementation of Plan and other programmes. b. Ensuring the follow-up of guidelines suggested for academic standards. c. Mobility of students and teachers between the universities. d. Sharing amongst the universities of facilities availab e. Such other programmes the committee would like to recommend to the Commission. This Committee should not be an unwiedly and may include eminent Academics.
not to act as a policy making body. If such a coordinating	

p.t.o.

3. The Commission should be given the authority to have plans prepared and implemented for exchange of teachers, pooling of library and laboratory facilities and coordination of research in universities.	3. Accepted in principle. The implementation could be entrusted to the State Coordinating Committee, within the broad guidelines laid down by the UGC.
4. It should be provided through proper legislative action that no university or college will be established unless the UGC concurs that it finds the need for a new institution justified and is satisfied that there is proper planning and adequate provision of resources for the purpose.	4. a. There should be an effective system of planning higher education at the State level. State Government should indicate to the UGC/the Planning agencies the funds available for higher education during the plan period, or each year as the case may be. b. Every university should prepare its plan of Development and for the purpose consult the State level planning agencies. The Plans of the University should come direct to the Commission and not necessarily through the State Government. The State Government should be associated with the Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission for examining the proposals of Universities.

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c. It would be advisable to have the concurrence of the UGC/ Central Government before a new university is established. In view of the past experience it is suggested that the Central Government may take appropriate measures including legislation if necessary to ensure this.

d. UGC should indicate guidelines for starting new colleges. The State Government may also enact a legislation that no college would be established against the spirit of the guidelines.

The UGC should lay down guidelines in respect of enrolment policy which should be followed by universities and colleges.

5. May be accepted. However, this cannot succeed unless it forms part and parcel of the National Policy and has the concurrence of the CABE.

For the guidance of State Governments and institutions concerned, the Commission should evolve norms of workload for university and college teachers which should be applicable at all levels. These norms should take into account the requirements of staff for class-room lectures, tutorials, internal assessment, conduct and guidance of research and other activities.

6. May be accepted.

The UGC should, with the help of academicians, draw a framework of remedial courses for students from weaker sections of society to enable them to get admission to universities and colleges on a level of equality.

7. While the UGC may prepare the broad guidelines for this, each university considering the circumstances and stage of development of weaker sections and local conditions in the area should draw up detailed schemes for this.

The UGC's emphasis on research aptitude and training of candidates for posts of lecturers in universities and colleges is a move in the right direction. However, in view of the rigidity with which the qualifications prescribed by the UGC are sometimes applied, it would be desirable to make candidates with first class career upto a master's level

8. The provision already exists. Refer to the guidelines already laid down by the Commission.

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eligible for selection as lecturers on the condition that they obtain within a period of five years a research degree or give evidence of research work of equally high standard, failing which their tenure would be liable to be terminated.

9. A national examination should be organised jointly by the UGC, UPSC and AIU for post-graduats in different subjects and candidates who are declared successful in this examination should be given weightage for selection to the posts of lecturers and for research fellowships.

9. May be accepted at Master's level. Weightage of this examination may also be given to award of fellowships and admission to M.Phil.

10. The Commission should maintain panels of experts in different subjects to be able to advise universities and colleges. The Chancellors of universities should select their nominees on the selection committees out of the panel of experts maintained by the UGC.

10. First part of the recommendation ma be accepted. It may not be possibl to enforce that the Chancellors should select their nominees from such a list, but if they so desire to have a list, the Commission should provide this.

11. UGC should concern itself with the methods of appointment and tenure

11.

A. of Professors of universities. It should maintain a panel of suitable persons for professorships in different subjects to be able to

A. UGC should indicate for the guidanc of the universities, the methods fo appointments of teachers and their conditions of service.

B. commend such names should a university want them.

B. This may neither be possible nor desirable.

12. The Commission should help the universities to organise initial training of teachers in universities and colleges. It should have a proper follow-up and evaluation of in-service training programmes which it is conducting.

12. This may not be necessary. However universities be assisted to organis in-service courses, pertaining to improvement of methods of teaching and evaluation, or related to changes in syllabi.

13. In view of the adoption of Hindi & regional languages as media of instruction by various higher educational institutions, a detailed plan of action for training teachers to teach through the new media as well as for preparation of books & teaching material should be drawn up and implemented expeditiously.

13. May be accepted. The UGC should prepare a detailed scheme to implement this.

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14. The President of India should be the visitor of all universities & all acts and statutes as well as appointments of vice-chancellors should be subject to his prior approval. He should have the authority to issue, on the advice of the UGC, such directions to universities as may be considered necessary in matters relating to coordination and standards.	14. This is for the Government of India to consider. The advice of the UGC will be available when asked for.

CHAPTER - III

Recommendations:	Observations:
1. New Colleges should be set up only after a joint survey by the affiliating university, the UGC and the State Government concerned regarding their need, location, courses of study, staff, limits of intake & other relevant factors. An adequate minimum financial support must be available before a college is started.	1. May be accepted. As already suggested under recommendation 4 Chapter-II, the UGC should prepare guidelines for establishment of new colleges.
2. Once a college comes into existence with the Commission's approval, it should be eligible for assistance for	2.
A. measures to achieve coordination and standards right from the beginning. Conditions regarding eligibility of existing colleges to be entitled to UGC's assistance under Section 2(f)	A. May be accepted.
B. should not be rigid and newer colleges and those in remote areas should be given special consideration.	B. It was pointed out that Section 2(f) of the UGC Act only provides for inclusion of colleges in the list of colleges which could be brought within the purview of the UGC Act. Conditions regarding eligibility for assistance are determined by the Commission from time to time and colleges from remote and backward areas are given special consideration already.
3. The UGC should, with the help of academicians, undertake continuous assessment of the standards of colleges and provide necessary guidance and help to them. It should be empowered to close down a non-viable college which only duplicates facilities already available in the same area or to reorganise it as an institution for providing vocational courses to suit the needs of the region.	3. Accepted in principle, but the assessment of the standards should be done through the University to which the College is affiliated and in consultation with the State Government. UGC may provide guidance and assistance for this purpose. In this connection, attention is invited to the decision of the Commission requesting the universities to set up the College Development Councils. The assistance of this Council could also be available for such assessment. After assessment, the University should take appropriate steps to close down academically non-viable and sub-standard colleges.

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4. Affiliation of colleges must vest only with a university and be given on academic grounds alone and no extraneous pressures should be allowed to come into play. No new college should be given affiliation by a university without UGC's prior approval.	4. Before affiliation is granted, the authority of the University empowered to grant affiliation to a college would record that the College has satisfied the guidelines/conditions prescribed for the purpose by the UGC and the concurrence of the State Government has been obtained. If a college is affiliated in contravention of the above, it would not qualify to get any grant from the UGC.
5. A reasonably uniform and sound system of grant-in-aid to affiliated colleges all over the country should be evolved from time to time by the UGC which should be followed by the governments concerned so that colleges are run with adequate resources. The Commission should also lay down guidelines and procedures so that the managing committees function in best interests of colleges.	5. May be accepted. The Commission should work out in consultations with the State Governments a grant-in-aid code for the colleges which should be reviewed at regular intervals. The additional financial liabilities that may accrue consequent upon the revised grant-in-aid rules could be brought to the notice of the Finance Commission so that adequate resources are provided to the State Governments.
6. The Commission should provide guidance to existing colleges so that within a specified time, with necessary help, they improve their functioning and conform to required academic and administrative standards. The procedures should contain a provision that a college will be liable to be derecognised if it does not show the required improvement.	May be accepted, but in all such matters, the University concerned and, where necessary, the State Government, should be involved. In
7. The Commission should take initiative in selecting autonomous colleges and with the cooperation of the State Governments, help them to function as such.	
8. Priority attention should be given by the UGC to restructuring courses particularly in rural colleges to make them relevant to rural needs & provide guidance and help to universities to evolve new courses for the special needs of different regions.	

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9. Faculty Improvement Programmes as well as programmes for improvement of teaching in colleges must be carefully planned with the participation of college teachers and a system of regular follow-up and feedback evolved.

10. Two principals or teachers of colleges should be appointed members of the UGC.

11. The Commission needs to be given more funds to improve colleges which are the backbone of university education having 85 per cent students and 83 per cent teachers in them.

particular, the UGC scheme of college development council could be actively pursued towards these aims.

10. It is not necessary to increase the membership of the Commission - which should be a compact body.

11. The Commission has emphasised the need for developing colleges substantially, keeping in view the need to bring as many of them as possible to the required level of facilities and standards.

C H A P T E R - IV

RECOMMENDATIONS:	OBSERVATIONS:
1. To enable it to cope up with its role in respect of coordination and improvement of standards of universities, the UGC must be provided much larger funds than it has been so far.	1. May be accepted.
2. The grants should be related to the financial position and needs of each university or college and aim at promoting as well as sustaining centres of excellence and developing the general standards in other institutions.	2. May be accepted.
3. The Commission should take an over all view of the financial position of universities and build up sound statistical information regarding different sources of income and different items of expenditure of universities and colleges. Such information together with data about per student cost in different institutions in terms of courses of study should be important considerations in the matter of allocation of grants.	3. May be accepted.
4. Maintenance grants to central universities and their affiliated colleges should be separately budgeted, separately operated upon and dealt with in a separate report on maintenance activities as distinct from development activities.	4. May be accepted.
5. On various items matching grants should be paid on the same basis to central as well as state universities by the UGC. However, in the case of colleges, particularly those in remote areas and poorer regions, the matching pattern needs to be further amended to the advantage of the institutions.	5. It was noted that no matching share was being provided for the Central Universities. However, it is also the responsibility of the State Governments to see that adequate funds are provided for the development of the State Universities and the colleges affiliated to them. It was further noted that in the case of several quality improvement programmes, the assistance to the State Universities and their

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colleges was on 100% basis. The Commission could, however, examine the question of modifying the basis of matching share bearing in mind the distribution of resources between the Centre and the State Governments.

6. Consequent to education becoming a concurrent subject, rules and procedures should be laid down to ensure that the State Governments make provision for their matching share in respect of all the schemes of the Commission for improvement of higher educational institutions. Also the UGC should be able to ensure that infrastructural facilities are fully provided by the sponsoring authority before an institution is established.

6. Action could be taken regarding laying down rules and procedures if education remains a concurrent subject. The Commission can even otherwise take action under the Act to advise the State Governments regarding provision of funds in respect of various development schemes and also for providing infrastructure facilities before an institution is established. The Government of India may also advise the State Governments in this regard.

7. The UGC Act needs to be suitably amended to empower the Commission to advance loans for construction of such buildings by the higher educational institutions as would give them some returns, e.g., hostels and residences. The Commission needs to be provided revolving funds for starting a loan scheme of this type. The loan should preferably be interest free and recoverable in easy instalments.

7. The recommendation to advance loans for construction of hostels and staff quarters may be accepted, but this could be better implemented by the State Governments by securing, if necessary, finances from institutions such as, LIC, HUDCO to meet the matching share of grants for such purposes already given by the UGC.

It was suggested in this connection that the State Governments be requested to work out a scheme for giving loans to the employees of the universities for construction of own houses as is given for corresponding Government servants.

8. The UGC should expedite laying down standard lay-outs and other specifications of all educational buildings.

8. While it may not be possible to lay down standard lay-out for educational buildings, it may be desirable to suggest some schemetic drawings for different types of academic buildings. The Commission has already prescribed norms for a few types of buildings and such of the buildings for which this has not been done, expeditious action may be taken.

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9. Centres of excellence like the centres of advanced study which are intended to serve as pace-setters, need to be maintained by the UGC on a regular basis.	9. May be accepted subject to periodical review of the performance of the Centres of Advanced Study from time to time. The Commission should take up with the Finance Commission to provide adequate funds to the Commission for this purpose in the non-plan sector.
10. The Commission should also consider giving 100 per cent assistance for improvement programmes for postgraduate and research studies.	10. It was noted that no matching share was being provided for the Central Universities. However, it is also the responsibility of the State Government to see that adequate funds are provided for the development of the State Universities and the colleges affiliated to them. It was further noted that in the case of several quality programmes, the assistance to the State Universities was also on 100% basis. The Commission could however examine the question of modifying the basis of matching share bearing in mind the distribution of resources between the Centre and the State Governments.
11. The UGC should act as an advisory agency for procurement of sophisticated equipment for higher educational institutions, thus saving time of individual institutions and also ensuring uniformity in quality.	11. May not be accepted. It should be left to individual universities and departments to decide in relation to their academic needs.
12. The procedures regarding release of instalment of grants need to be examined thoroughly and such a system evolved as would be conducive to efficient functioning of academic activities on a long-term basis.	12. May be accepted.
13. Utilisation of grants needs to be checked up more thoroughly than merely through persuasion or by calling utilisation certificates. Small teams should make actual physical verification of such utilisation on a sample basis.	13. In view of the distribution of colleges throughout the country, this may not be feasible. However, some check could be done in the case of colleges through the universities.
14. A system needs to be evolved with the cooperation of state governments so that the state PWD inspects academic buildings & issues necessary certificates without delay.	14. This may not be workable. However, the PWDs may ensure that the rate certificates are issued as quickly as possible.

C H A P T E R - V

Recommendations:	Observations:
1. A suitable organisation should be set up as a limb of the UGC, with adequate freedom in functioning, and it should continually, be engaged in studies and research on various aspects of higher education. The science research council or other units already set up or proposed to be set up by the Commission should be merged with it.	1. May be accepted.
2. The UGC, through this organisation, should conduct studies on various aspects of higher education like higher education costs and how to reduce them, rural higher education and how to make it relevant to socio-economic needs of the vast rural areas, enrolment and admission policy in higher education, courses of study and examination reform, innovation in teaching methods, educational material and technology, development of languages and production of books. It should perform clearing-house functions on behalf of the UGC. It should have a sound statistical unit as well as units concerned with higher educational planning and evaluation of higher educational institutions in general and monitoring of UGC's improvement programmes in particular.	2. Accepted in principle. The UGC in particular should study problem of restructuring higher education to make it more relevant to the socio-economic needs of the country including vast rural areas.....
3. Research departments of universities as well as individual academicians should be involved in conducting research projects. Research activity should be linked with training programme for higher educational planners and administrators.	3. Teaching and research have been the main activities of the universities so far. The Commission has since emphasised extension also as an important activity. More emphasis should be given on research and planning and this should be coordinated with the activities of other bodies like National Staff College and NCERT.

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4. Higher education Planning should be the responsibility of the UGC which should work in close collaboration with the Planning Commission and with research bodies and other agencies dealing with specialised sectors of education not falling within the purview of the Commission. In order to have closer connection with the Planning Commission, Secretary, Planning Commission should be an ex-officio member of the UGC. Similarly, the UGC and the university system should have closer links with the NCST and there should be larger representation of academicians on the latter body.	4. May be accepted. As regards Secretary, Planning Commission being a member of the UGC, please see recommendation No. 1 Chapter-VI.
5. Educational planning in its very nature has to cover a generation and objectives as well as strategies have to be evolved in perspective. The UGC should prepare long-term perspective plans for higher education and develop models suited to national needs. The plans for different five year periods should be drawn in the context of the perspective plan. The task of preparing plan proposals for the Commission's consideration should be entrusted to the proposed organisation for research, planning and evaluation.	5. May be accepted.
6. Commitments by the Planning Commission in regard to outlays for higher education should be firm and made well in advance to enable proper planning of programmes for a plan period.	6. May be accepted.
7. Education is in major part a "non-plan" activity and the non-plan sector of higher education calls for constant A. review and modification in the light of over-all strategy for educational development. The UGC should be given the authority to oversee and modify	7.A May be accepted. The UGC and the Government of India should advise universities and State Governments to review the activities in the non-plan sector of higher education periodically. The UGC as a first step should also undertake this exercise in the case of Central Universities.

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7. B non-plan programmes of higher education in the states. This should be possible as a result of education having been brought on the Concurrent List.	B. Role of the College Development Council be strengthened in the functioning of the University. State Governments should provide development funds to universities. It may be necessary to study the role and working of Directorate of College Education. The State Level Co-ordinating Body could perform role B.
8. A system needs to be devised to ensure that adequate provision is made for all programmes when after a plan period they are covered under non-plan budget of a university. In the allocations made by the Finance Commission to the States the provisions corresponding to committed expenditure on higher education should not be diverted to other sectors.	8. May be accepted.
9. Manpower requirements should guide framing of educational programmes even in non-professional higher educational sectors and for the determination of an enrolment policy. Control of numbers in general higher education needs to be exercised to ensure proper standards in universities and colleges.	9. May be accepted. However, it would not be possible for the Commission to take over the responsibility of man-power planning as this is being done by specialised agencies.
10. The UGC in close cooperation with the Association of Indian universities and other academic as well as professional bodies should undertake accreditation and grading of university departments and colleges and evolve proper system of accreditation. The Commission be given the power to recommend to government derecognition of a degree of a university on grounds of lack of standards, as the Indian Medical Council is empowered in respect of Medical Colleges.	10. May be accepted.

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11. There should be a system of evaluation of Ph.D. theses, of examinations, of class teaching in higher educational institutions through teams of academicians.	11. May be accepted.
12. A system should also be evolved for assessment by the universities and colleges of the performance of teachers on an annual basis. This annual assessment should be taken into account in making periodic evaluation of teachers for suitable reward to outstanding persons. There should also be a system of distincentives against poor performance.	12. May be accepted. However, details of this would have to be worked out carefully.
13. The working of the visiting committees needs to be improved & a large number of academicians of attainment and integrity involved in the task of assessment and evaluation of institutions.	13. May be accepted in principle. The Commission is in favour of continuous assessment of work of the teachers as it would help in their professional advancement. Steps are to be taken in consultation with the academic community.
14. All the programmes aimed at improvement of teaching and the faculty in university departments and colleges should be monitored regularly.	14. May be accepted.

CHAPTER - VI

Recommendations:	Observations:
1. The number of members of the Commission should be increased from the present 12 (including Chairman and Vice-Chairman) to 18, by adding six members as follows: a. two college teachers (including principals) one of whom may, as far as possible, be from a women's college. b. One person from the field of secondary education. c. One expert in the field of higher education. d. One expert in the field of non-formal education. e. Secretary, Planning Commission as an ex-officio member.	1. It is not necessary to increase the membership of the Commission which should be a compact body. While choosing members under different categories, the suggestions made by the Review Committee could be kept in view. The Commission while appreciating the reasons underlying the recommendations which seek to have wider contact with various segments of higher education, now role of adult educational rural education, felt that it may have a broad-based Advisory Committee consisting of 25 to 30 members to represent the interests suggested by the Review Committee and the Advisory Committee could meet twice a year. The membership of the Advisory Committee need not only include additional fields suggested by the Review Committee, but also representatives of the IITs, etc. and other interests.
2. The choice of members should be so made that broad disciplines as well as universities in different parts of the country find expression in the Commission.	2. May be accepted.
3. The Commission should organise annual conferences of education ministers, vice-chancellors, selected college principals and state education authorities in different parts of the country. Also some meetings of the Commission itself should be held at places other than Delhi every year.	3. Such conferences may be organised in conjuction with the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. May be accepted.
4. The Commission's office should have two main divisions to deal with (a) educational planning and policy and (b) administration and grants.	4. May be accepted.

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5. The planning and policy division should be headed by an academician of standing who possesses expertise in planning, and should have four senior academicians belonging to different broad disciplines who should be in charge of research and evaluation in their respective fields and be allotted areas for establishing regular contact with universities and colleges.	5. Accepted in principle. Details may have to be worked out carefully.
6. The head of the planning and policy division, who will also be the head of the research, planning and evaluation organisation referred to in Chapter-V, should without being a member of the Commission, be of a status comparable to that of the vice-chairman and act as an expert adviser to the Commission and its chairman.	6. May be accepted.
7. Senior academicians should be appointed on a tenure basis on deputation from the academic field. Their terms of deputation should be generous and facilities of accommodation and opportunities for research work assured. Other academic staff in the Commission's office should also be appointed on deputation from educational institutions.	7. May be accepted.
8. The Secretary should head the administration division and be answerable to the Chairman. The post should be filled on a tenure basis preferably by an administrator with experience of education or an academician with administrative experience.	8. May be accepted. This would however not debar the officers of the Commission for being considered for this post.
9. Arrangement should be made for inservice training of various categories of staff.	9. May be accepted.
10. The UGC should evolve its own procedure suitable for the efficient functioning of an organisation dealing with academic policies and programmes.	10. May be accepted.

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11. Staff requirements would need to be rationalised in the context of the proposed organisational structure. Recruitment rules would also need to be reviewed.	11. May be accepted.
12. The Commission should involve larger number of academicians in the work of its committees, and give them facilities like accommodation for short stay, for efficient functioning.	12. May be accepted. Adequate funds would be provided.
13. The annual report of the Commission should not only give "true and full account of its activities during A the previous year" as laid down in Act, but also present to Parliament its assessment of problems and B perspectives of higher education and standards in universities.	13. . . . . . A The annual report of the Commission should not only give "true and full account of its activities during the previous year" as laid down in the Act, but also present a general assessment of or problems and perspectives of higher education. B May be accepted.
14. The UGC should evolve a system of periodic review of its working and organisation at least once every ten years.	14. May be accepted.

CHAPTER - VII

Recommendations:	Observations:
1. Legal provisions be made as suggested from (a) to (e) in para 7.3 above.	1. (a), (c) to (e) for the Government of India to decide. As regards (b) the Commission may advise the Visitor if such an advice is asked for.
2. Provision be also made for the implementation of suggestions made in (a) to (ġ) in para 7.4 above.	2. Not in favour of changing the name. UGC is a known Institute in the world and particularly in the Commonwealth. (g) May be accepted.
3. Rules and regulations be framed by the UGC expeditiously. It should also be examined how the intention of our second interim recommendation can be achieved through suitable provision in rules or regulations, as suggested in para 7.2 above.	3. May be accepted.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 19th-20th February, 1978

Item No. 2(a) : To approve the action taken on certain matters.

(1) Proposals of colleges accepted under Rs.5 lakhs scheme.

The following proposals of colleges have been approved for financial assistance under Rs. 5.00 lakhs scheme during the 5th Plan period:-

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose	Estimated Cost	UGC's share	Date of approval
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY					
1.	A.S.D. Govt. College for Women, Kakinada.	N.R.S.C.	43,650	35,000	22.12.77
2.	K.V. Ratnam College, Nandigama	Workshop shed	41,000	35,000	29.12.77
		Workshop Equpt.	66,000	65,000	
		Books &Journals	1,00,000	75,000	
		Lab Equipt.	1,60,000	1,20,000	
3.	Govt. College, Srikakulam	Construction of Labs.	8,04,000	1,87,000	29.12.77
		N.R.S.C	43,650	35,000	
		Workshop Shed	1,12,600	35,000	
		Workshop Eqpt.	94,800	65,000	
		Lab. Eqpt.	1,60,000	1,20,000	
NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY					
4.	J.M.J. College, for women, Tenali.	Lab. Eqpt.	11,940	8,955	7.1.78
		F.I.P.	14,565	14,565	

(Schemes worth Rs. 2,24,127/- UGC's share) stand already accepted vide item 2(a) No.1/11 dated 26.9.1977).

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1	2	3	4	5	6
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY					
5.	K.R.R. Rao Arts & Science College, Kodad.	Lab Eqpt	1,65,500	1,24,125	7.1.78
		Books & Journals	1,60,000	1,20,000	
6.	Amrit Kapadia Navjivan Women's College, Hyderabad.	Books	1,32,500	99,375	20.1.78
		Lab.Eqpt.	2,54,700	1,91,025	
7.	Sarojini Naidu Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad.	Books	80,000	60,000	24.1.78
		Lab Equipment.	1,25,000	93,750	-do-
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY					
8.	Sri Sarvodaya College, Nellore.	F.I.P.	45,000	45,000	13.1.78
		(Schemes worth Rs. 3,05,308/ UGC's share stand already accepted vide item 2(a) No. 1/30 dated 19.12.1977.)			
KERALA UNIVERSITY					
9.	Mar. Thoma College, Tiruvalla	N.R.S.C.	65,994	35,000	13.1.78
		Class Rooms	1,26,070	63,035	
		Books and Journals	60,000	45,000	
		Lab. Equpt.	98,000	73,500	
10.	Sacred Heart College, Thevera.	Books	1,11,000	82,500	20.1.78
		Lab.Eqpt.	1,82,700	1,37,025	
		N.R.S.C.	64,666	35,000	
11.	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Books	1,60,000	1,20,000	-do-
		Equipment	1,60,000	1,20,000	
		Workshop Shed	31,000	31,000	
		-do- Eqpt.	19,000	19,000	
		Animal House	15,000	7,500	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CALICUT UNICERSITY						
12.	Nirmalagiri College, Nirmalagiri.	N.R.S.C.	35,000	35,000	}	12.1.78
		Men's hostel	3,00,000	1,87,000	}	
		Lab. Eqpt.	1,35,000	1,01,250	}	
		Books and Journals	1,80,000	1,35,000	}	
13.	Govt. College, Madappally.	Workshop shed	31,125	31,125	}	23.12.77
		Workshop Equipment	25,000	25,000	}	
14.	S.N. College, Cannanore.	Workshop shed	24,500	24,500	}	-do-
		Workshop Eqpt.	41,300	41,300	}	
15.	Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	Workshop Eqpt.	15,000	15,000		-do-
16.	Malabar Christain College, Calicut.	Workshop Shed	24,500	24,500	}	-do-
		Workshop Eqpt.	41,300	41,300	}	
7.	Sree Kerala Verma Trichur.	Workshop Shed.	24,500	24,500	}	-do-
		Workshop-Equipment	41,300	41,300	}	
8.	Gururayappan College, Kozhikide	Workshop Shed.	72,500	35,000	}	-do-
		Workshop Equipment	41,300	41,300	}	
Schemes worth Rs.1,80,864 stand already accepted vie Item 2(a)1/29 dt. 29.						
9.	Govt. Arts & Science College, Calicut.	Workshop shed	24,500	24,500	}	1977)
		Workshop - Equipment.	41,300	41,300	}	25.12.77
0.	N.S.S.College, Manjeri.	Principal's Quarters.	51,000	25,500	}	-do-
		Books and Journals	50,000	37,500	}	
		Lab. Eqpt.	1,60,000	1,20,000	}	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	MES Ponnani College, Ponnani Nagram.	Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	26.12.77
		Lab. Equipment	80,000	60,000	
22.	Payyannur College Payyannur.	Lib. Bldg.	1,50,000	1,00,000	21.1.78
		N.R.S.C.	93,000	35,000	
		Class Room	2,75,000	1,83,334	
		Workshop Shed	24,500	24,500	
		Workshop Eqpt.	41,300	41,300	
23.	Govt. Arts and Science College, Calicut.	Books	1,44,375	1,08,182	24.1.78
		Lab. Equipment.	1,60,000	1,20,000	
		Staff Qtrs.	2,97,746	1,48,873	
		Workshop Shed	26,030	26,030	
		Workshop Eqpt.	19,000	19,000	
24.	Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry.	Extension of Lib.	1,00,000	50,000	-do-
		N.R.S.C.	1,00,000	70,000	
		Staff Quarters	1,35,000	67,500	
		Books	80,000	60,000	
		Lab. Eqpt.	80,000	60,000	
		F.I.P.	50,000	50,000	

(Schemes worth Rs.65,800 (UGC's Scheme)stand already approved vide item 2(a) 1/17 dated 26.9.1977)

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

25.	J.T.College, Gadag.	Workshop Equipment	76,000	68,000	28.8.197
		Const. of Staff and Principal qr.	2,96,700	1,43,350	
		Workshop Shed	61,450	32,000	
		Animal H use	14,800	7,400	

p.t.o.

Karnatak University Contd.

2	3	4	5	6
6. P.C.Jabin Sc. College Hubli.	Extn. of Lib. Building.	2,27,575	1,51,717	28.8.77
	Central Wksp.	61,000	33,000	
	Const. of Animal House.	46,000	32,500	
	Workshop Eqpt.	34,500	34,500	
	Books & Journals	50,000	37,500	
	Lab. Equipment.	1,55,000	1,16,250	
7. K.L.E. Society's Gogte College of Commerce Belgeum.	NPSC	63,603	63,603	14.10.77
	Const of Hostel Building including furniture.	2,05,636	1,54,200	-do-
8. Govindram Seksaria Science College, Belgaum.	Workshop shed	53,234	35,000	24.12.77
	Workshop Eqpt.	60,000	60,000	-do-
SORE UNIVERSITY				
1. Lal Bahadur Arts Sc. and S.B.Solabanna Setty Commerce College, Sagar(Shimoga Distt.)	Purchase of Equipment.	82,580	61,905	18.8.77
	Books and Journals	96,000	72,000	-do-
	Construction of students Hostel.	4,68,000	1,66,000	-do-
Canvery College, Gonikopal, Coorg.	Ext. of Teaching accommodation	3,88,000	1,66,667	17.11.77
	Books and Journals	30,000	22,500	-do-
	Purchase of Lab. Equipment.	78,000	58,500	-do-
4. St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	Faculty Improvement Programme	60,000	60,000	9.10.77

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	BANGALORE UNIVERSITY				
32.	Rural College Kanakapura.	Books & Journals	35,000	26,250	17.8.77
		Equipment	2,61,255	1,95,540	-do-
33.	Acharya Pathasala College Bangalore.	Books & Journals	15,000	11,250	25.10.77
		Equipment	1,30,000	97,500	-do-
		Addl. Teaching Accommodation	1,35,000	67,500	-do-
		Work Shop Shed	73,000	33,000	-do-
34.	Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law. Bangalore under (1.5 lakhs)	Books	2,00,000	68,875	-do-
	MADRAS UNIVERSITY				
35.	Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College Cheyyar.	Workshop Equipment	55,000	55,000	27.7.77
		FIP	76,800	76,800	-do-
36.	Periyar E.V.R. College Tiruchirapalli.	Workshop Equipment & Shed	1,01,000	1,00,000	11.8.77
		FIP	4,04,994	4,00,000	-do-
37.	Tagore Arts College Pondicherry	Ext. of Lib. Building.	4,84,000	1,66,000	July, 19
		E.I.P.	1,65,000	1,65,000	-do-
		Books & Journals	1,60,000	1,20,000	-do-
		Equipment	72,000	54,000	-do-
38.	Bishop Haber College Tiruchrapalli.	Hostel Building	12,13,314	2,50,000	3.5.77
39.	Smt. DN Bhatt Vaishnav College, Madras.	N.R.S.C.	1,17,400	35,000	16.8.77
		Remedial Courses	24,400	24,400	-do-

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Government Arts College, Krishnagiri.	FIP	1,39,000	1,39,000	Aug. 1977
		Books	40,000	30,000	-do-
		Equipment	80,000	60,000	-do-
41.	C.N. College, Erode	Workshop Shed & Equipment	1,00,000	1,00,000	-do-
		F.I.P.	67,200	67,200	-do-
42.	Govt. Arts College Salem	Books	75,000	56,250	-do-
		Equipment	1,75,000	1,31,250	-do-
		F.I.P.	90,541	90,541	-do-
43.	Chikkanna Govt. Arts College Tirupur.	N.R.S.C.	34,860	34,860	-do-
44.	Govt. Thirumagul Mills College Gudiyattam.	NRSC	35,000	35,000	September, 197
		Workshop Shed	33,000	33,000	-do-
		Workshop Equipment	67,000	67,000	-do-
		F.I.P.	81,000	81,000	-do-
+5.	Thiru A.Govinda Swami Govt. Arts College, Tindivaram.	Books	36,000	27,000	October, 1977
+6.	Govt. Arts College Coimbatore	N.R.S.C.	95,000	35,000	-do-
+7.	Govt. College for Men Kambakanem	Books	3,000	2,250	Nov. 1977
		Equipment	12,000	9,000	-do-
		Animal House	25,016	25,016	-do-
+8.	Pachaiyappa's College Madras.	Books	1,75,000	1,31,250	Oct. 1977
		Equipment	1,45,000	1,08,000	-do-
		Workshop shed & Equipment	1,00,000	1,00,000	-do-
		Lab. Accommodation.	1,18,800	59,400	-do-
		Addl. Lect. Halls	81,200	40,600	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Govt. Arts College for Women Kumbakanam.	Animal House	20,000	20,000	Dec. 197
		Lab. Equipment	81,184	60,888	-do-
		Books	12,000	9,000	-do-
ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS APPROVED					
50.	P.S.G.Arts College Coimbatore.	Equipment	2,00,000	1,50,000	-do-
		Books	33,334	25,000	-do-
		Development of Poultry Dairy and Piggry Unit.	33,334	25,000	-do-
51.	Sri Ramakrishna Mission vidyalaya Arts College Coimbatore.	F.I.P.	74,754	74,754	Sept. 19
52.	Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Women Coimbatore.	Teachers Hostel.	3,65,000	1,51,380	-do-
		Lib. Building	1,75,700	1,17,133	-do-
53.	St. Joseph's College Tiruchirapalli	F.I.P.	15,000	15,000	July, 19
54.	Auxilium College, Vellore	NRSC	35,000	35,000	Aug. 197
		Women's Hostel.	2,11,355	1,58,516	-do-
55.	Vivekanand College, Madras.	F.I.P.	33,804	33,804	Sept. 19
56.	Madras Christian Madras.	Workshop shed & Eqpt.	1,11,000	1,00,000	-do-
		F.I.P.	3,47,000	3,47,000	-do-
MADURAI UNIVERSITY					
57.	Kamraj College Tuticorin	Books and Journals	2,00,000	1,50,000	16.9.77
		Const. of Hostel	3,47,988	1,56,200	16.11.77
58.	S.P. College, for Women, Courtallam	Const of Canteen/ cafteria.	67,000	44,666	11.8.77

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Aditanar College of Arts and Science Tiruchendur	Lab. Equipt.	60,00	45,000	11.8.77
		Workshop Eqpt	43,400	43,400	-do-
		F.I.P.	83,000	83,000	-do-
		Workshop Shed	33,600	33,600	-do-
60.	S.T. Hindu College Nagercoil	Lab. Equipment	1,47,500	1,06,875	6.9.77
61.	American College Madurai	Lab. building	74,700	49,800	2.9.77
		Books & Journals	1,05,000	78,750	2.9.77
		Lab. Equipment.	2,38,000	1,78,500	2.9.77
62.	A.N.J.A. College, Sivakasi.	NRSC	90,000	35,000	9.9.77
		Workshop Shed & Animal House	56,960	34,000	-do-
		Students Hostel.	5,92,800	2,00,000	-do-
		Workshop Eqpt.	66,000	66,000	-do-
63.	Arulmigu Palaniandavar Arts College, Palni.	Workshop Shed	65,000	35,000	6.1.78
		Animal House	34,000	17,000	-do-
		Lect. Halls	2,90,000	1,20,000	-do-
		Workshop Eqpt.	45,000	45,000	-do-
		Lab. Eqpt.	1,04,000	78,000	-do-
		Books & Journals.	1,00,000	75,000	-do-
		F.I.P.	80,000	80,000	-do-
64.	G.T.N. College, Dindigul	Workshop building.	33,000	33,000	9.10.1977
		Workshop Eqpt.	67,000	67,000	-do-
65.	G.V.Naidu College, Kovilpatti.	Workshop Eqpt.	65,000	65,000	6.1.77
		Books & Journals	1,50,000	1,12,000	6.10.77
		Lab. Equipment	1,00,000	75,000	-do-
		Workshop Shed	57,800	33,000	-do-
		N.R.S.C.	56,190	35,000	17.10.77

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	The SFR College, for Women, Sivakasi.	Lab. Eqpt.	1,77,900	1,33,425	14.10.
		Books & Journals	1,55,000	1,16,250	-do-
		F.I.P.	48,000	48,000	-do-
67.	Holly Cross College Nagercoil.	NRSC	49,500	35,000	30.10.
		Women's Hostel	1,91,000	1,43,150	-do-
		Workshop Shed	43,700	34,000	-do-
		Workshop Eqpt.	66,000	66,000	-do-
		Books & Journals	40,000	30,000	-do-
		Remedial Courses	8,000	8,000	-od-
		Orientation and refresher courses	17,148	17,148	-do-
		M.Phil Courses	31,344	31,344	-do-
		Ph.D. Courses	23,508	23,508	-do-
68.	Arul Anandar College Karumathur.	Books & Journals	26,500	19,875	8.11.7
		Const of Workshop.	16,800	16,800	-do-
69.	Sri Paramakalyani College, Alwarkurichi.	Lib. Building.	2,40,000	1,20,000	17-11-
		Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	-do-
		Lab. Equipment	40.000	30,000	-do-
		F.I.P.	84,000	84,000	-do-
	AGRA UNIVERSITY				
70.	Daudayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firozabad.	Additional Grant for Books & Journals.	32,000	24,000	22.12.
71.	D.E.I.Womens Training College, Dayalbagh.	Books & Journals	52,000	39,000	-do-
		Equipment	52,000	39,000	-do-
72.	B.S.S. College, Mathura	Teacher Fellowship to Prof. Yogesh Chandra Gupta.			23.12
73.	Agra College, Agra.	Teacher Fellowship to Mrs. Anitha Mathur Lecturer in Botany.			22.12.

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	Sri Varshney College, Aligarh.	Teacher Fellowship Award to the following teachers: i) Shri Vipin Chandra Varshney (Zoology) iii) Shri Y.C. Rastogi (Chemistry) iii) Shri Nawal Kishore Varshney (Mathematics) iv) Shri S.N. Gaur (Physics)			11.1.78
	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY				
75.	C.M. P.Degree College, Allahand.	Teacher Fellowship to Shri P.K. Verma.			23.12.77
76.	Ewing Christian College, Allahand.	Books & Journals	1,20,000	90,000	7.1.78
		Equipment	3,00,000	2,25,000	-do-
	AVADH UNIVERSITY				
77	Pratap Bahadur Degree College, Pratap Garh.	Books & Journals	52,000	39,000	27.12.77
		Equipment	52,000	39,000	-do-
	BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY				
78.	Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jhansi.	Books & Journals	40,000	30,000	24.11.197
		Equipment	28,000	21,000	-do-
		Const. of Lib. Building. Construction of 3 Class rooms.	Accepted in Principle		
	GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY				
79.	B.R.D.Degree College, Deoria	Equipment (Additional)	60,000	045,000	-do-
80.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Smarak Degree College, Maharaj Ganj Gorakhpur.	Books	1,14,613	85,960	27-11-77 -do-
		Equipment	22,000	16,500	-do-
		Mens Hostel for 12 Students.	1 08,000	72,000	-do-
			(Accepted in principle.)		
81.	K.B.P. G.College, Mirzapur.	Books & Journals	1,00,000	75,000	6.12.77
		Equipment	80,000	60,000	-do-

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Faculty Improvement programme under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme.			
82.	Budha Degree College, Kushinagar, Deoria.	TA/DA(Rs.750) to Dr. KK Lal, Lecturer in Geography for attending conference in Ahmedabad from 1.1.11978 to 31.1978)			
83.	B.R.D. Post-graduate college, Deoria	Furniture Canteen	14,800	9,867	7.1.78
	KANPUR UNIVERSITY				
84.	Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Teacher Fellowship to Sh. Sebastian subject to approval of topic by the University			4.1.19
	MEERUT UNICERSITY				
85.	I.P. Degree College, Bulandshahr.	i) Const. of Chemistry Laboratory	1,12,000	Accepted in principle	
		ii) Library Building	1,23,549	Final approval	21.11.7
86.	S.S.D.P.S. Girls Degree College, Roorkee.	i) Construction of class rooms.	3,81,750	2,54,500	24.11. Accepted in principle.
87.	S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar.	Construction of Lab. i.e. Zoology & Botany.		Accepted in principle	1.12.
88.	D.A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar.	Teacher Fellowship approved i) Sh. J.P.Verma & Sh. Kalam Singh			9.12.
		Dr. K.V. Sastry Rs. 463/- for participation in Indian Science Congress Session at Ahmedabad.			8.12.
		Const. of Biology Block	39,964	19,982 (Fiually approved)	-do-
89.	A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja.	Books & Journals	40,000	30,000	7.1.7
90.	M.L.& J.N.K. Girls College, Saharanpur.	Construction of 4 Staff Quarters		Accepted in principle	11.1.7

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY					
91.	S.M. College, Chandausi.	Shri Rajiv Sinha	for attending - Indian Indian Science Congress Association Ahmedabad. (TA/DA as per colleges rules)		14.12.77
92.	R.S.M. Degree College, Dhampur.	Books & Journals	40,000	30,000	4.1.78
		Equipment	52,000	39,000	-do-
KANPUR UNIVERSITY					
93.	Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur.	N.R.S.C.	35,000	-	4.1.78
		Books & Journals	20,000	15,000	-do-
GURUNAND DEV UNIVERSITY					
94.	D.A.V.College for Women, Amritsar.	N.R.S.C.	38,600	38,600	28.12.77
95.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.	Home Sc. Lab.	2,73,862	1,82,565	-do-
96.	K.N. College, for women, Phagwara,	Books & Journals	12,000	9,000	17.12.77
97.	Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur.	-do-	20,000	15,000	13.1.78
98.	R.R. Bawa DAV College for Girls, Batala.	-do-	40,000	30,000	25.1.78
99.	Boaba College, Jullundur.	Teacher Fellowship to Sh. Yash Pal for Ph.D. in Statistics.			31.1.78
JAMMU UNIVERSITY					
100.	Govt. Degree College, Kanthua.	Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	18.1.78
		Lab. Equipment	60,000	45,000	-do-
101.	Govt. Degree College, Bhadrawah	Books & Journals	20,000	15,000	31.1.78
		Lab. Equipment	52,000	39,000	-do-

pt..o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
KURUKSHETRA UNIERSITY					
102.	Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantt.	Books & Journals.	60,000	45,000	20.10.77
		Equipment for Musical Deptt.	8,000	6,000	-do-
		Lib. Building.	2,72,866	1,81,910	-do-
103.	M.M. College, Fatehabad.	Books & Journals	40,000	30,000	-do-
104.	D.A.V. College, Ambala City	Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	7.11.77
		Equipment	80,000	60,000	-do-
		Teacher fellowship to Sh. Kishore Lal Gomber.			7.11.77
105.	Dayanand College, Hissar.	Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	6.12.77
		Lab. Equipment.	80,000	60,000	-do-
106.	A.I.J.M. Memorial College, Rohtak.	Books & Journals	52,000	39,000	22.12.7
		Equipment	20,000	15,000	-do-
107.	Govt. College, Mohindergarh.	Books & Journals	48,000	36,000	25.12.7
108.	G.B.Mahavidyalay, Nahar.	-do-	36,000	27,000	12.1.78
109.	D.V.College for Women, Karnal.	Books & Journals	80,000	60,000	
		Lab. Equipment	40,000	30,000	
		Extension of Home Sc. Lab.	2,50,800	1,67,200	
		N.R.S.C.	51,600	35,000	
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY					
110.	Karamat Hussain Muslim Girls College, Lucknow.	Books & Journals	28,000	21,000	

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
111	Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.	Animal House & Guest hose 'approval in principal	42,000	42,000	15.12.77
		Teachers fellowship to : (a.) Sh. H.C. Nigam Sh. A. Lawrence, Sh. T.C. Joshi & Sh. G.C. Srivastava.			31.1.78
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY					
112.	G.H.G. Khalas College, Gurusar Sadnar.	Books & Journals	80,000	60,000	18.11.77
		Equipment.	20,000	15,000	18.11.77
113.	D.A.V. College, Malout	Books & Journals	44,000	33,000	-do-
114.	Giani K.S. Memorial Govt. College, Tanda Urmar.	Books & Journals	80,000	60,000	6.12.77
		Equipment	32,000	24,000	-do-
115.	Gopi Chand Arya Mahila College, Abohar.	Books & Journals	60,000	45,000	8.12.77
		Equipment Home Science.	12,000	9,000	-do-
116	Govt. College, Chandigarh.	Books & Journals	1,52,000	1,14,000	27.12.77
117.	M.C.M.D.A.V. College, for Women, Chandigarh.	-do-	40,000	30,000	12.1.78
		Construction of 2 class room	93,394	62,262	-do-
		Home Sc. Equipment.	20,000	15,000	-do-
118.	Guru Nanak Khalas College for Women, Ludhiana.	NRSC	62,932	35,000	3.2.78
		Lib. Building	2,07,715	1,38,477	-do-
119.	S.C. Dhawan Govt. College, Ludhiana.	Books & Journals	2,00,000	1,50,000	2.2.78
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY					
120.	Govt. College for Women, Patiala.	Books & Journals	1,00,000	75,000	14,11.77
121.	Nehru Memorial College, Mansa.	N.R.S.C.	35,000	35,000	15.12.77

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	S.D.College, Barnala.	Books & Journals	32,000	24,000	19.12.7
		Equipment	32,000	24,000	-do-
123.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Anandpur Sahib.	Books & Journals	52,000	39,000	22.12.
		Equipment	20,000	15,000	-do-
124.	G.M. College, Patiala.	Books & Journals	1,00,000	75,000	27.12.
		Lab. Equipment.	1,00,000	75,000	-do-
125.	Govt. Rajindra College, Bhatinda	Teacher Fellowship to Smt. Sulekha Sharma			13.1.
126.	Govt. College, Malerkotla.	Books & Journals	1,00,000	75,000	20.1.7
		Lab. Equipment.	1,00,000	75,000	-do-
	HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY				
127.	Govt. College, Simla.	Teachers fellowship to Sh. D.C. Katoch of Sh. K.K. Gupta.			28.12.

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(2) Proposals of Colleges under Rs. 1.50 lakhs schemes

S.No.	Name of the College.	Purpose	Estimated Cost	UGC's Share.	Date of approval
	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY				
1.	College of Social Work, Hyderabad.	Books & Journals	94,400	70,000	22.12.7
		Books & Teaching materials & Audio-Visual Aids.	1,13,200	25,000	-do-
		Appointment of Additional Staff	1,53,540	55,000	-do-
	KERALA UNIVERSITY				
2.	Govt. Training College, Trivandrum.	Books & Journals	75,000	56,250	17.1.78
		Equipment and Audio-Visual Aid	25,000	25,000	-do-

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Improvement of Existing Hostels					
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY					
3.	V.R.S.& Y.R.N.College, Chirala.	Improvement of Existing hostels	17,000	12,750	7.1.78
4.	The Pedanandipadu College of Arts and Science, Pedanandipandu.	-do-	12,000	9,000	13.1.78
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY					
5.	Sohan Lal College of Education, Ambala City.	Books & Journals	28,000	26,000	8.12.77

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(3) Schemes of Post-graduate colleges accepted by the Commission.

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The following proposals received from colleges for development of postgraduate departments were examined and grants on 100% have been approved as per details given below :-

S.No.	College	Department	Enrolment	Grants approved	Eqpt.	Date of approval
BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY.						
1.	Dayanand Vedic P.G. College, Orai.	Hindi	67	10,000	-	23.12.77
		English	35	10,000	-	-do-
		Pol. Sc.	69	10,000	-	-do-
		Economics	80	10,000	-	-do-
		Chemistry	46	10,000	20,000	-do-

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(4) Financial assistance to University & Colleges for provision of Canteen facilities.

The following proposals of colleges have been approved by the Commission for financial assistance under the provision of Canteen in universities and colleges.

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose	Estimatedcost	UGC share	Date of approval
	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya	Canteen	1,54,873	1,03,248	17.12.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY					
2.	Hindu college, Sonepat.	Const. of Canteen	82,342	54,894	

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(5) Osmania University Assistance for construction of Staff quarters.

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In october, 1976 the University Grants Commission invited proposals from the universities for the construct: of staff quarters on 50:50 sharing basis to cover about 50% of the number of additional teaching posts approved in the Ist Phase by the Commission in the Fifth Plan period.

As against the additional posts of 11 professors, 24 Readers and 10 Lecturers sanctioned to Osmania University The proposal of the University to construct 17 type I Quarters afor Professors/Readers and 5 type-II quarters for Lecturers at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,59,000/- with has been accepted outside the Fifth Plan allocation of the University subject to usual terms and conditions. The University has been informed accordingly vide letter No. F.78-2/77 (DI-a) dated 7.12.77).

/Commission's share as Rs.9,29,500/-

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(6) Osmania University- Assistance for Green House.

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The Commission on the recommendations of the Vth Plan Visiting Committee approved a provision of Rs.50,000/- on 100% sharing basis for the construction of a Green House for the Department of Genetics Osmania University . Subsequently the Osmania University approach the Commission for permission to utilise the amount for the construction of Field Laboratory in the Plant Genetic: Farm instead of Grean House. he proposal of the University has been accepted and the university has been informed accordingly vide letter No.F.78-8/77 (D-Ia) dated 27.12.1977).

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p.t.o.

(7) Assistance for publication of learned research work including doctoral thesis during Vth five year plan- Publication of doctoral thesis of Dr. M.S. Karki, Lecturer, Department of English, Government Degree College, Ranikhet (Almorea).

A proposal for publication of thesis entitled 'Robert Frost: The theory & Practice of Colloquinal and Sound Sense by Dr. M.S. Karki, Lecturer, Department of English, Govt. Degree College, Ranikhet was received from the Kumaun University, Nainital. The University had got the thesis evaluated by two experts in the light of the guidelines laid down by the Commission. On the basis of the recommendations of the experts and the Kumaun University, a grant of Rs. 3,000/- has been sanctioned to the University for the publication of the above thesis.

(8) Assistance to teachers working in Universities and colleges for attending the Autumn Course on the Physics of Earth held at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, during 27 Septe ber, 1977 to 2nd Decembei, 1977.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (I.C.T.P.) Trieste, conducts various advanced level courses and invites scholars from different countries of the world for participating in these courses. The information for such courses is sent by the I.C.T.P. to the University Grants Commission and the Commission circulates such information to Universities so that they may send applications of suitable candidates direct to the organisers of the course.

The I.C.T.P. informed the Commission that it would be conducting an Autumn course on Physics of the Earth from 27 September to 2 December, 1977 and sent the names of the scholars from India Selected by them, and stated that it would provide living expenses to them for the duration of the course. However due to paucity of funds it requested the UGC to provide the return air-fare for the journey of these scholars,. The ICTP was informed that the Commission had selected three teachers from out of the names forwarded by them, and if they are agreable to meet one way travel cost of these three teachers,

the Commission would meet the cost of the other way travel other. The I?C.T.P. agreed to this proposal, and therefore the Commission provided assistance towards one-way travel cost (i.e. 50% of the return air-fare by economy class) in respect of the following three candidates:-

1. Dr. G.N.Swamy, Deptt. of Geophysics, Andhra University.

2. Dr. S.V.Seshagiri Rao, Centre for Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University.

3. Dr.H.S.Virk, Panjabi University, Patiala.

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(9) Assistant to teachers working in Universities and colleges for attending the Fourth Course on Solar Energy Conversion held at the . . . . International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy) during 6th September, to 24th September, 1977.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, conducts various advanced level courses in Physics and invites scholars from various contries of the world for participating in these courses. The information material for such courses is sent by the Centre to the University Grants Commission and the Commission circulates such information to the Universities so that they may send applications of suitable candidates direct to the Organisers of the courses.

The I.C.T.P. Trieste informed the UGC that it will be conducting the Fourth Course on Solar Energy Conversion during 1977. The universities were informed about this course and were requested to send nominations of suitable candidates direct to the organisers of the course. The I.C.T.P. Trieste, had selected some scholars from India and agreed to provide daily living allowance to them for the duration of this course. The Commission agreed to support the following scholars out of those recommended by the ICTP for air-travel to the extent of 50% only in case the ICTP agreed to provide the remaining half:-

1. Dr. J. Behari, Asstt. Prof. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.
2. Dr. M.L. Khare, Asstt. M.A.C.T. Bhopal Univ.
3. Dr. H. Saha, (Kalyani University).

p.t.o.

It was later learnt that Jawaharlal Nehru University was meeting the full travel expenses of Dr. J. Behari and in respect of Dr. H. Saha it was confirmed by the Kalyani University on enquiry that he was on a long term contract with the Chloric India Limited upto the period ending 31.3.1979. Thus, the UGC agreed to support only Dr. M.L. Khare of the Maulana Azad College of Technology Bhopal (Bhopal University) for air travel to the extent of 50% of the return air-fare(conomy class) to enable him to attend the Fourth Course on Solar Energy Conversion held during September, 1977.

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(10) Approval of additional post of Professor for the Geography Department of Patna University with specialization in settlement Geography as recommended by the Visiting Committee under 3rd Priority.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the fifth plan development proposals of the Patna, University, interalia recommended a post of Professor for the Geography Department of the University in the Third priority with specialization in Settlement Geography and this was not approved in the first phase. The university informed that there is only one post of Profe sor in the department which was held by Dr. Parmeshwar Dayal on Permanent basis. After Dr. Dayal resumed his duties in September, 1977, the University felt difficulty in retaining Dr. Singh who is an eminent educationist but he was retained against another vacant post attached to the Department of English. The university requested the Commission to approve the post of Professor for Geography Department recommended by the visiting Committee in the third priority. In view of the circumstances stated by the university, the post of Professor for the Department of Geography has been approved by the Commission.

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(11) Acceptance of Proposal of Bhagalpur University for construction of a Canteen Building.

The Commission vide Circular No. F.7-29/75 (CP/SA) dated 11th October, 1976 informed the university that it would provide assistance to the Universities having a direct enrolment of 1000 students and above for the construction of Canteen

p.t.o.

Buildings outside the Vth Plan allocation on a sharing basis of 2/3rd : 1/3rd. The Bhagalpur University submitted a proposal for the construction of a Canteen Building at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,80,282/-

The Commission after examining, approved the proposal for the construction of a Canteen building at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,80,282/- subject to the condition that the Commission's share for the purpose will be limited to Rs. 186,855/- or 2/3rd of the actual cost whichever is less. This will be outside the Fifth Plan UGC allocation to the university for development.

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(12) Acceptance of the Fifth Plan Development Schemes in respect of Kala Bhavana and Sangeet Bhavana- Visva-Bharati.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the Fifth Plan development needs of the Visva-Bharati visited the University on Ist-2nd February, 1977. Dr. V.K. Narayanappnon, Director, National Centre for the performing Arts, Bombay who was one of the members of the Visiting Committee could not visit the University on these days. The recommendations of the Committee were finalised at a meeting held in Bombay on 4th March, 1977 where Dr. Narayanmenon was also present. Dr. Menon indicated that a detailed report regarding Kala Bhavana and Sangeet Bhavan would be added to this report after his visit to Visva-Bharati. The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee at its meeting held on 18th April, 1977 and interalia noted that the requirements of the Kala Bhavana and Sangeet Bhavan, which were not assessed, would be brought up before the Commission later. Subsequently Dr. Narayan Menon visited the University on 27th and 28th August, 1977 and sent a report in the light of the above report on Kala Bhavan and Sangeet Bhavan the following Development proposals of these two Bhavan have been approved:-

1. <u>Kala Bhavana</u>

a) New posts approved	Readers (Sculpture)- One, Lectu two Curator- One, Security guard one.
b) Buildings; (Extension of Library, Museum & Research Scholars, Cubicies.	Rs. 1.5 laks
c) Equipment & Furniture	Rs. 50,000

p.t.o.

II. SANGEET BHAVAN

a) New posts approved — Reader-one, Lecturer-Five, Accompanist - 2, Audiovisual Operator- One.

b) Buildings: (recording studio floor including acoustic treatment) - Rs.1.00 lakh

c) Equipment - Rs.2,81,500

d) Contingency - Rs. 13,000

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(13) Approval of a post of Reader for the Department of History, Jadavpur University during Fifth Plan period.

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The visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development requirements of the Jadavpur University did not recommend any post for the Department of History of the University. The University requested the commission to approve a post Reader in History. The University was requested to inform the Commission if one post of Reader required for the History department could be accomodated within the total number of posts of Readers recommended by the Fifth Plan Visiting Committeee. The University informed that it would be possible to support one additional post of Reader in History out of the savings from the Fifth Plan. In view of the fact that some university in Eastern India may provide facility for M. Phil in History, the Commission has approved one post of Reader in History.

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(14) Commissions Assistance for the Department of Law- Burdwan University.

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A proposal was received from the Vice-Chancellor Burdwan University for a provision of Rs. 10,00 lakhs for construction of a Law College Building and one additional Readership and one additional Lecturship in the Department of Law.

The Law Department of the University had only 1 Professor, 1 Reader and two lecturers. Keeping in view the minimum staff pattern required for a department

p.t.o.

of law and for maintenance of the standard, one post of the Reader and one post of lecturer were approved(30.1.197 for the department of Law, Burdwan University on the Condition that the expenditure on account of creation of these additional posts will be met from the overall allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs approved for Burdwan Universit

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(15) Acceptance of the additional schemes of Burdwan University by the Commission.

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/Item No. 25) The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 26th September, 1977/considered fresh proposal from Burdwan University for assistance in the light of implementation of schemes approved during 5th plan period, and agreed that programmes included in the 5th plan Visiting Committee recommendations and within the total allocation payable to the University and which may would be to implement may be accepted keeping in view the satisfactory implementation of the academic and other recommendations made by the Visiting Committee. Any proposal from the University which are outside the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee may be brought before the Commission for consideration.

Taking into account the expeditious manner of implementation of the schemes approved less than 2 years ago, the requirements of the University for Development in the light of the Visiting Committee Reports, the systematic manner of submission of evaluation reports and fresh proposals it was felt that Burdwan University is easily the most outstanding in the eastern Zone on the basis of performance evaluation. Since the proposals were already before the Commission in Sept., 1977 meeting and they confirmed to the rules, norms and procedure prescribed by the Commission, the same were approved in November, 1977 as per details below :-

Schemes of non-recurring nature accepted by the Commission.	Amount approved (all figures in lakhs of rupees and represent UGC share).
1. Books & Journals	1.00
2. Scientific equipment	6.51
3. Staff Quarters (Including Class -IV)	6.50
4. Mathematics Building	0.50
5. Women's Hostel	10.00

p.t.o.

6.	Extension of Social Science Block	4.00
7.	Teachers Hostel	3.00
8.	Guest House	3.00
9.	Machinery for press	0.75
	Total-	35.26

Miscellaneous Schemes

1.	V.E.C. Project	3.00
2.	Faculty Improvement	1.00
3.	Extension Lecturers & Seminars	1.00
4.	Visiting Faculty	1.50
	Total -	6.50

Additional posts approved by the Commission

S.No.	Department	P	R	L
1.	English	-	1	-
2.	History	-	1	-
3.	Philosophy	-	1	1
4.	Political Sciences	-	1	-
5.	Commerce	-	1	-
6.	Sanskrit	-	-	1
7.	Bengali	-	1	-
8.	Economics	-	1	-
9.	Library Science	-	-	1
10.	Physics.	1	-	-
11.	Chemistry	1	-	1
12.	Botany	-	1	-
13.	Zoology	-	-	1
14.	Geography	-	-	1
15.	Mathematics/ Statistics.	1	1	2
		3	9	3

P- Professor
R- Reader
L- Lecturer

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(16) Banaras Hindu University- Accommodation for Cabalt Teletherapy Unit.

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The Banaras Hindu University had sought assistance from the Commission for provind accomodation for a Cabalt Telepherapy Unit in the S.S. Hospital attached

to its Institute of Medical Sciences, the Ministry of Health having approved an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose for facilitating treatment of cancer patien To meet the needs of accommodation for locating this Unit according to specifications laid down by the Atomi -nergy Commission, the University had sought assistance from the Commission to the tune of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for this purpose. In view of the fact that this Unit, apart from serving the cancer patients, will also help to improve the undergraduate and postgraduate training programmes in Radio Therapy, a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for providing accommodation for this Unit has been sanctioned vide orders dated 24.11.1977.

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(17) COSIP- Approval of grants for followup activities to colleges.

The approval of grants to 39 colleges for undertaking followup activities have already been reported to the Commission.

Proposals from following colleges have since been examined and grants approved for undertaking the followup activities during the next two years.

Name of the Colleges.	Affiliated to University	Grants approved	Date of approval
1. Rama Krishna Mission Residential College Narendrapur.	Calcutta	2,00,000	13.12.1977.
2. St. Agnes College, Mangalore.	Mysore	1,25,000	12.1.78

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(18) COSIP- ULP in Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Follow-up activities- Extension for .

The Commission at its meeting held on 27th-28th October, 1975 accepted the recommendations made by the Committee which evaluated the work done by the Department of Chemistry, Panjab University under the

p.t.o.

College Science Improvement Programme, University Leadership Project and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for taking up follow-up activities during the next two years i.e. 1976 and 1977. A request was received from COSIP-ULP Coordinator for extension of cosip activities approved earlier by one year i.e. upto December, 1978 with the provision of additional allocation of Rs. 15,000/-. The request was accepted vide orders dated 30th December, 1977.

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(19) Selection of teachers under the Scheme of USRT.

The Selection Committee at its meeting held on 5th December, 1977 considered the proposals received from Universities/Institutions for award under the scheme of 'Utilisation of services of Retired Teachers'. Out of 131 proposals received for fresh awards the Committee approved the Selection of 41 teachers including 6 eminent teachers listed under para (ii) for a period of three years or upto age of 68 years whichever is earlier. The list of teachers selected is enclosed (Annexur-I).

The Committee noted the extension granted by the Chairman in the tenure of award to teachers working under the scheme of 'USRT' is listed below :-

.No.	Name of the Teacher	Subject	Centre of work	period of extension approved.
	Dr. R.C. Chaudhary	Clinical Research	Banaras Hindu University.	One year w.e.f. 1.11.1977 (Fifth Year).
	Prof. T.B. Thomas.	Physics	Union Christian College, Alwaye.	Two years 26th Dec.77 to 25th Dec. 1979.
	Dr. N.Samantary	Oriya Lttature	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Two years. 9th Oct., 77 to 8th Oct. 1979.
	Prof. C.M. George	Agriculture	C llege of Agri-Culture, Yellayani (Kerala)	Two years 1st October, 77 to 30th Sept. 1979.
	Dr. S.M.Mohsin	Psychology	Patna University	Two years 1st Dec., 1977 to 30th Nov. 1979..

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dr. A.C. Gupta	Oil and Paint Technology.	HBT Instt. Kanpur.	Two years 1st Oct. 1977 + 30th Sept. 197
7.	Thiru S.V.Chettiar	Tamil	Annamalai Univ.	-do-
8.	Prof. Inderjit Dewan	Anatomy	Institute of Medical Education & Research Chandigarh.	-do-
9.	Dr. S.Sinha	Botany	D.S.B?College, Nainital.	-do-

The Committee approved the extension in the tenure of award beyond the first award to the following teachers:-

1.	Dr. K. Subramanyam	Botany	2 years 13.1.78 to 12.1.80
2.	Dr. C.H. Tarlekar S.s.V.P.S's Arts & M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Dhulia.	Commerce	2 years 1.5.78 to 30.4.80
3.	Dr. A.R.Kamat Gokhale Instt. of Politics and Economics, Poona.	Statistics	1.5.78 to 3.2.80.
4.	Dr. S.D. Kaushik S.S.M.College, Hapur.	Geography	2 years. 18.12.77 to 17.12.79

The Committee also approved the selection of the following teachers:-

ii) Cases not referred to experts in view of their eminence.

1.	Dr. S.P. Appaswamy Madras University, Madras.	English
2.	Dr. Ram Lochan Singh Banaras Hindu University	Geography

p.t.o.

3. Dr.S.C. Biswas — Philosophy
Allahabad University.

4. Dr. N.K. Devaraja — -do-
Lucknow University.

5. Dr. H.L. Sharma — Hindi
Aligarh Muslim University.

6. Dr. D.D. Pant — Physics
Roorkee University.

The Committee desired that the proposal for award in favour of Prof. L.K. Sanghvi, Vice-Chancellor, Saurashtra University may in the first instance be referred to two experts for advise and decided by the Chairman.

4(ii) Renewal of award in respect of teachers already selected under the scheme.

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The Committee desired that the case of Prof. H.B. Majumdar of Visva Bharati may be decided by the Chairman after consulting an expert in the field of Education.

4(iii) a) The Committee recommended for award proposals detailed in Annexure.

b) The Committee desired that the following cases may be referred to a thrid expert.

i) Dr. Shripati Pani — Chemistry
Sambalpur University.

ii) Dr. P.G. Puranik — Biophysics and Molecular Vibration.
Nizam College,
Hyderabad
(Osmania University)

iii) Dr. S.R. Gadgil — Marathi
People's College,
Nandad
(Marathwada Univ.

c) The Committee desired that the following teachers may be asked to reformulate their projects in the light of the comments of the exerts:-

i) Dr. K. Rangaswami Ayyanger — Botany
Annamalai University.

p.t.o.

*ii) Dr. (Mrs) M.A. Singhammal Pol. Science.
Bangalore University.

*Since she retired in March, 1976 the Committee desired that she may be asked to intimate the assignmer she has been holding after retirement.

iii) Dr. Dimbaswar Sarma Sanskrit.
Gauhati University.

d) The Committee desired that in respect of Shri M.R. Paliwal (Education) and Mrs. Shanti Sharma (Education) Prof. S.Shukla may be requested to indicate clearly whether he recommended them for award under the scheme.

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(20) Financial Assistance to New Science College, Hyderabad for Restructuring of Courses.

The Commission has approved the proposal of New Science College, Hyderabad for Restructuring of Courses at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,48,000/- as non-recurring grant on cent per cent basis as details below :-

1. Electronics	Rs.	1,12,000/-
2. Microbiology	Rs.	66,000/-
3. Minerals and ground water Prospecting.	Rs.	70,000/-

The above approval is subject to the condition that the grant will be utilised for equipment, apparatus etc. and not for furniture.

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(21) Patna University Bihar College of Engineering Patba-approval of contingency grant for the new courses.

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On the recommendations of the Vth Plan visiting committee, the Commission had approved the starting of New Courses in (i) Electronics & Communication

Engineering, and (ii) Architecture at the under-graduate level and in Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering at the Post-graduate level, at the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna. No expenditure was approved for contingencies for running these courses as the Visiting Committee had not recommended anything for this purpose. On a representation from the University, an expenditure of Rs. 50,00/- (on 100% basis) was approved (vide letter dated the 5.1.1978) towards contingencies for the new courses within the total fifth plan allocation of Rs. 30,00 lakhs made to the Patna University for Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.

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(22) Financial Assistance to Law Colleges for Development purposes.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 27th & 28th October, 1975 considered the question of eligibility of Law Colleges, Colleges of Physical Education, Home Science Colleges, Schools of Social work, Colleges of Fine Arts and Music etc. for assistance under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme and agreed that assistance to these colleges during the fifth plan may be provided on the same basis as for teachers training colleges i.e. with an upper limit of Rs. 1.5 lakhs as UGC share. The decision was conveyed to the Universities/colleges for implementation.

While inviting proposals from Law Colleges/ Colleges of Physical Education etc. the following guidelines were conveyed to them :-

> "These colleges should have a minimum enrolment of 400 students excluding pre-University/Pre-degree Intermediate classes and staff of atleast 20 suitably qualified permanent teachers. In the case of colleges providing two years degree courses, the minimum required enrolment will be 270 and atleast 15 suitably qualified permanent teachers (This condition is the same as applicable to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges).

Subsequently the Commission in the light of the decision taken in the case of Teacher's Training Colleges decided that the eligibility condition in respect of students enrolment for obtaining financial assistance

p.t.o.

for Law Colleges, Colleges of Physical Education etc. may be brought down from 400 in respect of three years degree courses and 270 for two years degree cour to 100 (for all types of colleges inrespect of the dura of the course) and this was brought to notice of the concerned colleges. The University Grants Commission again at its meeting held on 16th May, 1977 (Item No.14 while considering the recommendations of the committee appointed to suggest criteria for giving development grants to Teachers Training Colleges, Law Colleges, Home Science Colleges, Colleges of Physical Education, School of Social Work and colleges of Music and Fine Ar desired that in the case of Law Colleges, assistance may be provided under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme and the questi of number of permanent teachers with full time and part may be decided in consultation with the Law Panel.

Accordingly, the UGC Panel on Law at its meeting he 12th September, 1977 considered the question of number of permanent teachers in the Law Colleges for eligibili for assistance under the UGC scheme of Rs. 5 lakhs Schemes for Law Colleges. The Panel recommended that 5 permanent teachers should be the minimum requirement eligibility for assistance to Law Colleges under this s

The Commission has accepted the recommendations of Law Panel and the above decision has been brought to the notice of the Universities to inform the concerned colle affiliated to the University.

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(23) Assistance to Colleges during Fifth Plan period.

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At the begining of the fifth plan period it was intimated to the colleges that the Commission assistance various development projects on plan basis were availabl upto 1978-79 (i.e.March 31, 1979). It has now been decided that all college development schemes approved in the current plan may be completed with in 5 years but not later than 31.3.1981.

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(24) Applicability of the orders regarding grant of relief to the Central Government pensioners and family pensioners receiving pension and family pension in the University Grants Commis

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The Government of India orders contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office

Memorandum No.F.13(18)-EV(A)/77 dated the 19th December, 1977 regarding grant of relief w.e.f. the 1st September, 1977 to the Central Government pensioners and family pensioners receiving family pension under the Liberalised Pension Rules, the Cent. Civil Services(Pension) Rules, 1972 and the Extraordinary Pension Rules, have been made applicable from the same date to the persons receiving pension and family pension in the University Grants Commission (vide orders dated the 4th January, 1978.)

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(25) University Grants Commission Contributory Provident Fund-Rate of Interest.

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The Government of India have notified that the accummulations at the credit of the subscribers to various provident funds during the year 1977-78 will carry interest at the rate of 8.00% on sums upto Rs.25,000/- (inclusive of deposits and withdrawals) and at the rate of 7.50% per annum on sums in excess of Rs. 25,000/- and the rates of interest will be in force during the financial year beginning on 1st April, 1977.

As the University Grants Commission allows the rates of interest as prescribed by the Government of India from time to time on subscriptions and balances to its General Provident Fund and other similar funds, the above rates of interest have been adopted by the University Grants Commission w.e.f. the 1st April, 1977 (vide orders dated the 21st January, 1978) for subscriptions and balances at the credit of subscribers to the University Grants Commission Contributory Provident Fund in terms of rule 12(1) of the University Grants Commission Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1956.

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Annexure to Item No.2(a)(19)

Subject	S.NO.	Name of the Teacher	Centre of work
Botany	1.	Prof. S.B. Sak	Saugar University, Sagar
	2.	Dr. A.B. Gupta	C.S.Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
Biochemistry	3.	Dr. M. Shadakshaswamy	Central College, Bangalore
	4.	Dr. K. Ranganatha Rao.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Chemistry.	5.	Dr. P.Joshi	Meerut College, Meerut.
	6.	Dr; Sudhir Chandra shome	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	7.	Dr. C.M.Desai.	P.T.Sarvajanik College of Science, Surat.
Commerce	8.	Dr. H.L. Dholakia	Gujarat University.
English	9.	Dr. Padmini Nair	University College, Trivandrum.
	10.	Sri Sailendra Kumar Sen	Presidency College, Calcutta.
Education	11.	Principal M.Y.Bhide	Smt. Kapila Khandwala College of Education, Bombay.
	12.	Dr. G.S. Mohanty	Patna University.
	13.	Dr. D.M. Desai	M.S. University of Baroda.
	14.	Prof. B.C. Kar.	Gauhati University.
Geography	15.	Prof. (Smt.)V.A.Janaki	M.S. University of Baroda.
Hindi	16.	Prof. H.K. Avasthi	Lucknow University.
Malayalam	17.	Sri M.P. Raghava Kurup	Kerala University.
Marathi	18.	Prof. V.P.Devalgaonkar	Govt. College, Gulbarga (Karnatak University).
Punjabi	19.	Dr. Piar Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University.
Telugu & Sanskrit.	20.	Dr. Veereddy Chenna Reddy.	Shri Venkateswar Univ.
Tamil	21.	Sri N.Sethuraghu-nathan	V.H.N.S.N.College, Virudhunagar (Madurai University)

p.t.o.

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Music	22.	Dr. S.Ramanathan	Sri Sathguru Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Madurai.
Painting	23.	Shri Deoki Nandan Sharma	Banasthali Vidyapith.
Physics	24.	Dr. P.D. Pathak	Gujarat University.
	25.	Dr. P.G. Khubchandini	Jai Hind College, Bombay.
Political Science.	26.	Sri V.Lingamurty	Andhra University.
Sanskrit	27.	Pandit A.M. Ramanatha Dikshit	Banaras Hindu Universi
	28.	Dr. Sudhir Kumar Gupta	Rajasthan University
	29.	Dr. B.R.Sharma	Mysore University.
Urdu	30.	Dr. Sayyid Naimuddin	Vidharbha Mahavidyalay Amravati (Nagpur University)
Urdu & Persian.	31.	Prof. G.D.S. Shaikh	N.Wadia College, Poona
Arabic	32.	Dr. Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa	Aligarh Muslim University.
Linguistics	33.	Dr. C.D. Mehta (upto 1.11.79 when he attain the age of 68 years).	Delhi University.
Psychology	34.	Prof. A.Hafeez	Osmania University.
Zoology	35.	Dr. P.N.Gupta.	Lucknow University.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 19th-20th February, 1978.

Item No.2(b) To receive the item of information

(1) : To receive a statement showing the availability/utilisation of foreign exchange for the period ending 31-12-1977.

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During the period April, 1977-December,1977 import licence applications received from various universities/institutions were recommended for the release of necessary foreign exchange. Importlicences requiring enhancement of the c.f. value due to rise in prices were also recommended to the Government of India.

The position of foreign exchange allocation Vis-a-vis the amount released during 1-4-1977 to 31.12.1977 is as under:-

Particulars		F.E.allocated for 1977-78 (in lakhs)	F.E.released w.e.f. 1.4.77 to 31.12.77	Remarks
i)	Foreign credits	30.00	107,93,505	The revised foreign exchange requirements have been submitted to the Ministry of Education.
ii)	Free Resources	25.00	21,87,229	
iii)	R.P.A.	10.00	21.535	

Besides 18 applications received from Karnatak University, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Andhra, Poona, Indore & Hyderabad university etc. involving foreign exchange worth Rs.45,74,234 have been forwarded to the Ministry of Education for the release of necessary foreign exchange under foreign credits/free resources etc.

Unesco coupons $37,398.22 or say Rs. 3,39,130.23 were also made available to the universities and colleges during the last six months for meeting their urgent import requirements.

Annexure to Item No.2(a)(19)

Subject	S.NO.	Name of the Teacher	Centre of work
Botany	1.	Prof. S.B. Sak	Saugar University, Sagar
	2.	Dr. A.B. Gupta	C.S.Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
Biochemistry	3.	Dr. M. Shadakshaswamy	Central College, Bangalore
	4.	Dr. K. Ranganatha Rao.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Chemistry.	5.	Dr. P.Joshi	Meerut College, Meerut.
	6.	Dr. Sudhir Chandra shome	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	7.	Dr. C.M.Desai.	P.T.Sarvajanik College of Science, Surat.
Commerce	8.	Dr. H.L. Dholakia	Gujarat University.
English	9.	Dr. Padmini Nair	University College, Trivandrum.
	10.	Sri Sailendra Kumar Sen	Presidency College, Calcutta.
Education	11.	Principal M.Y.Bhide	Smt. Kapila Khandwala College of Education, Bombay.
	12.	Dr. G.S. Mohanty	Patna University.
	13.	Dr. D.M. Desai	M.S. University of Baroda.
	14.	Prof. B.C. Kar.	Gauhati University.
Geography	15.	Prof. (Smt.)V.A.Janaki	M.S. University of Baroda.
Hindi	16.	Prof. J.K. Avasthi	Lucknow University.
Malayalam	17.	Sri M.P. Raghava Kurup	Kerala University.
Marathi	18.	Prof. V.P.Devalgaonkar	Govt. College, Gulbarga (Karnatak University).
Punjabi	19.	Dr. Piar Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University.
Telugu & Sanskrit.	20.	Dr. Veereddy Chenna Reddy.	Shri Venkateswar Univ.
Tamil	21.	Sri N.Sethuraghu-nathan	V.H.N.S.N.College, Virudhunagar (Madurai University)

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4
Music	22.	Dr. S.Ramanathan	Sri Sathguru Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Madurai.
Painting	23.	Shri Deoki Nandan Sharma	Banasthali Vidyapith.
Physics	24.	Dr. P.D. Pathak	Gujarat University.
	25.	Dr. P.G. Khubchandini	Jai Hind College, Bombay.
Political Science.	26.	Sri V.Lingamurty	Andhra University.
Sanskrit	27.	Pandit A.M. Ramanatha Dikshit	Banaras Hindu Universit
	28.	Dr. Sudhir Kumar Gupta	Rajasthan University
	29.	Dr. B.R.Sharma	Mysore University.
Urdu	30.	Dr. Sayyid Naimuddin	Vidharbha Mahavidyalay Amravati (Nagpur University)
Urdu & Persian.	31.	Prof. G.D.S. Shaikh	N.Wadia College, Poona
Arabic	32.	Dr. Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa	Aligarh Muslim University.
Linguistics	33.	Dr. C.H. Mehta (upto 1.11.79 when he attain the age of 68 years).	Delhi University.
Psychology	34.	Prof. A.Hafeez	Osmania University.
Zoology	35.	Dr. P.B.Gupta.	Lucknow University.

Review may be made in this matter.

6. To make adult education programme into a mass movement it would be essential to secure wide involvement of students and teachers.

7. The Board decided to constitute the following Committees :-

1. Committee on preparatory action.

2. Committee on the problem of motivation of adult learners.

3. Committee on involvement of mass media in adult education.

4. Committee on coordination of the programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation with National Adult Education Programme.

5. Committee on coordination of the programmes of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with National Adult Education Programme.

6. Committee on coordination of the programmes of the Ministry of Labour with National Adult Education Programme.

7. Committee on Evaluation.

8. Committee on involvement of voluntary agencies.

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(3) Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1978-79.

The following items under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1978-79 have been assigned to the Commission for implementation :-

1. Both sides will encourage and develop bilateral contacts and exchanges between Departments of Universities and other institutions of higher learning in the two countries. The list of departments of Universities/institutions which are to develop bilateral contracts shall be drawn up by mutual consultation. The Details of the joint projects and related matters e.g. visits of teachers, experts and scholars and exchange of publications, teaching and research material will be worked out by mutual

p.t.o.

consultation. The details of the joint projects and related matters e.g. visits of teachers, experts and scholars and exchange of publications, teaching and research materiall wil be worked out by mutual consent of the Departments of universities and institutionss hav bilateral contacts in consultation with resppecti Governments.

2. France will send and India will receive 10 teach to teach French language, literature and civilisation at the university level.

3. France will send and India will receive one expert each year to participate in a refreshier course in French language to be organised at the Centre of French Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University/Central Institute of English and Foreign languages, Hyderabad.

4. India will invite one expert each year to help t Centre of French studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Central Institute of Englis Foreign languages in producing teaching materiall in French, including preparation of text books.

5. One teacher belonging to Central Instt. of English and Foreign languages (Hyderabad) will be sent each year to France for a period of one scholastic year in order to further his specialization or to do post-doctorate research.

6. France will provide materials, documentation and books to Centre of French Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Central Institute of English and Foreign languages, Hyderabad, and other universities recommended by University Grants Commission. Details will be worked out by mutual consultation.

7. India will exchange the publications in English of the Central institute of English and Foreign languages, Hyderabad with the French side for their publication in French and other teaching materials, and equipments. This exchange will be carried out with institutes as, BELC, CREDIF, the Instt. of Lingusitics at Besancon etc.

8. France will offer up to 5 fellowships each year a total duration of 15 man months for Indian teachers to prefect their knowledge of French languages, literature and civilisation and also for doing higher research in French studies.

p.t.o.

11. India and France will exchange visits by Professors and specialists in the fields of Humanities, Social Sciences including European Franch History, Sociology, Political Society and systems, Economics, and Trends in higher education etc.

12. The cooperation between the University Grants Commission Indian Council of Social Sciences Research on the Indian side, and the "Maison des Sciences de l'Homme" on the French side acting as a coordinating agency, will be continued and further developed; this will include:

- exchanges of documentation and definition of common research subjects;
- organisation of symposia, collquia and seminars in India and France and participation of each others specialists in seminars held in each other's country and
- exchanges of missions and specialists.

Details of this programme will be worked out by the agencies concerned.

13. France will encourage the establishment of particular relations between the Deptt. of History and South East Asia Studies of Sri Venkateswara University and the Corresponding University or Institution in France in the chosen field of teaching and research to be mutually agreed upon.

16. India will offer the services of one Professor each year for teaching and research in Sanskrit studies in French Universities/Institutions. Details will be worked out by mutual consultations.

17. a. France will offer eight scholarships each year for Indian students who have completed their Masters Course in French for further studies leading to a doctorate degree.

b) France will offer 3 scholarships each year to students wishing to prosecute further studies in the fields of humanities, social sciences and fine art.

18. a. India will offer 6 scholarships each year to France students in Indian universities and institutions of higher learning.

b. India will offer 2 fellowships each year to Research students for sanskrit studies in India.

p.t.o.

c. India will offer 2 fellowships each year to Research students for research in Hindi studies in India.

(This item is jointly assigned to UGC/ of Education and Social Welfare)

45. Both sides will exchange professors/experts in the various fields of fundamental sciences and technology such as Mathematics, Physics, Life Sciences, Oceanography, Electronics and Communications, Lasers, Optics and Non-Convention sources of Energy.

This exchange will include both short visits of 2-4 wee-ks and long term visits of 6 months to one year.

51. The Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering of the University of Roorkee and the E Superviser d' Electronique et de Radio-Electricite de Grenoble will develop programme of cooperation in the field of Electronics and Telecommunications by mutual consultation".

Department of Science and Technology have desired to retain item No. 51 of Indo-French CEP. The Commisso has informed the Ministry of Education that Department of Science and Technology may retain this item provided there should be no financial liability on the part of the Commission.

67. The University of Poona and the "Universite de Provence" will cooperate in the Comparative study of the first human civilisations and of their relations with the environments.

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(4) Revision of scales of pay-Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has endorsed a copy of the letter addressed to the Universities in the State regarding implementation of the revised scale of pay w.e.f. 1st January, 1978. A copy of the letter is enclosed Annexure I. It has been mentioned in the letter that teaching staff of correspondence courses would not be entitled to this benefit and that the case of this category of University staff would be examined

separately in the light of the pay scales, if any, prescribed by the UGC. They will continue to receive salaries in the existing scales of pay.

The Commision has, however, informed the state Government that lecturers/readers appointed for the correspondence courses would be entitled to the same scales of pay as those appointed for the formal teaching.

(5.) Proposal to declare Manipal Educational complex as an Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of UGC Act: Not accepted by Government of India.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 31st January, 1977 considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the proposal to declare Manipal Educational Complex as a deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. (Item No. 28). The Commission resolved to recommend to the Central Government that the Manipal Educational Complex consisting of its colleges in medical and engineering sciences be declared as an institution deemed to be University under Section. 3 of the UGC Act. The Commission was not in favour of even suggesting at this stage that the other colleges namely, education, Law etc. could be brought within the purview of the deemed to be universities.

The Commission further desired that the financing and the administrative structure of the proposed Institute may be further examined in consultation with the Central Government who would have to provide funds for the maintenance of this institution. The Commission was also of the view that the reservation of seats for foreign students as suggested by the Committee should be gradually brought down.

Accordingly the clear decision of the Commission was communicated to the Govt. of India Ministry of Education and Social Welfare on 17th February, 1977.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have informed the Commission vide their letter No.F.9-3/77-UII dated 12.1. 1978 that tney are not in position to accept the financial responsibilities due to paucity of funds. The Ministry of Education has regretted its inability to accept the recommendations made by the Commission for declaring the Manipal complex as an institution deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. 1956. A copy of the letter received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is enclosed (Annexure).

Annexure to Item No.2(b)(4)

Copy of the letter No.Edu/Plan/8/34/II/76 dated 31st December, 1977 from the Secretary to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Education Department addressed to the Vice-Chancellors of Jammu University & Kashmir University and copy among other endorsed to the Secretary University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Ever since the above referred communication of May 1, 1977, the State Government have been considering the question of providing U.G.C. scales to the University teachers instead of modified pay scales. Keeping in view the legitimate expectations of the University teachers and need to draw persons of the right intellectual calibre to the University, the State Government has been pleased to decide that the salary structure of the University Teachers should be totally delinked from the overall salary structure in the State services and as such their scales of pay should be strictly in accordance with the grades as recommended by the University Grants Commission.

2. Consequent on the adoption of U.G.C. scales for University Teachers, the existing modified scales of pay may be revised as under:-

Designation of the post	Existing Modified pay scale	U.G.C. Scale to be adopted
1. Lecturer	Rs. 700-40-900-EB-1100-50-1300	Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600
2. Reader	Rs.1100-50-1300-75-1600	Rs.1200-50-1300-60-1900
3. Professors	a/ Rs.1500-60-1740-80-1900(Normal grade)	Rs.1500-60-1800-100-2000-125-2500
	b/ Rs.1900-100-2100 (Selection Grade)	

3. The revised pay scales as recommended by the U.G.C. will be operative with effect from January 1, 1978, and will be subject to adoption of all the conditions as prescribed by the University Grants Commission/Union Ministry of Education from time to time.

4. It may also be made clear that the U.G.C. grades will be applicable only to the teaching staff and not to the other members of the staff which do not involve any teaching work but have hitherto been equated with the University Teachers e.g. Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Assistant Librarian,

.../2...

:tc.The
:aching staff
' correspon-
:nce courses

Director Physical Education, Director Vocational Guidance Director Correspondence courses/will also be not entitled to this benefit. The cases of this category of University staff should be examined separately in the light of the pay scales, if any, prescribed by the U.G.C. They will continue to receive salaries in the existing scale of pay.

5. Adoption of U.G.C. grades does not involve assumption of higher responsibilities. As such, following guidelines be adopted for fixation of pay in U.G.C. scales:-

a/ If existing pay is at a stage in the new scale, pay in the new scale shall be at the same stage;

b/ If the existing pay falls between two stages of new scale, the pay shall be fixed at the stage immediate below and the balance will allowed as personal pay to be absorbed in the next increment.

c/ If the existing pay is below the minimum of the new scale, the pay shall be fixed at the minimum of the new scale; and

d/ Date of increment in case of 'a' and 'b' above will remain unchanged. In the case 'C' the next date of increment will be on completion of one year of service in the new scale.

6. The undersigned is, accordingly, directed to request you kindly to move the appropriate bodies of the University to amend the relevant statutes/rules, wherever necessary.

7. It may also be made clear that the decision regarding the adoption of the U.G.C. pay scales for the University Teachers lies with the University Council. The State Government's agreement is required only in respect of the additional financial expenditure that will have to be reimbursed to the University for meeting the exchanged salaries of the teachers. In case, the competent authority of the University approves of the above proposal and also the various conditions attached with the new scales by U.G.C./Union Ministry of Education, the State Government undertakes to bear the additional expenditure upto 20% on all the posts created upto 1.1.1973. And after 31.3.197 the entire expenditure would be met by the State Government

You are, therefore, requested to kindly take immediate necessary action to obtain orders of the competen authority under intimation to this office.

Annexure to Item No.2(b)(5)

Copy of D.O. No.F.9-3/77-U-III dated 12.1.1978 from Shri Triyogi Narayan, Deputy Secretary Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, UGC.

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Kindly refer to the correspondence resting with your letter d.o.No.F.5-3/77(CP) dated July 7, 77 regarding the proposal to declare the Academy of General Education, Manipal as an institution deemed to be University, under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

While recommending that the professional colleges run by the Academy may be granted the status of an "institution deemed to be university" the Visiting Committee of the Commission had also recommended that these instructions should do away with the practice of collecting capitation fees It was also suggested that since these institutions have been meeting their deficit from Capitation fees, the Government would be required to meet such deficit in future.

It is observed from the report of the Committee that, on a rough estimate, on the basis of the level of expenditure in 1975-76, the maintenance cost of these institutions would work out to approximately Rs. 60/- lakhs per year. In all possibility, this level would jump up considerably, if the maintenance requirements are worked out in detail, taking also into consideration the revised UGC grades etc. Taking all these aspects into consideration, it could be expected that the ultimate financial responsibility involved in the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Commission would be in the region of approximately Rs. 1.00 crore per year.

In the present context, due to paucity of resources, the Ministry of Education is not in a position to accept a financial responsibility of the order mentioned above. It is felt that we should try to strengthen the existing institutions of higher education under our charge rather than accept new responsibilities. In these circumstances, the Ministry regrets its inability to accept the recommendations made by the Commission for declaring the Manipal Complex as anninstitution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. 1956.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

...

Meeting:
Dated 20th February, 1978.

Item No.3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the meeting of the Commission held on 29th December, 1977.

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S.No.	University/ College	Subject	Instalments	Amount
1.	Agra University			
	Affiliated Colleges			
	Dharam Samaj College, Aligarh.	Payment of Salary to Shri Om Parkash Bansal, Lecturer in Chemistry appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Anand Parkash.		8,105
	-do-	Payment of Salary to Shri Raj Kumar, Lecturer in Botany, appointed as a substitute in place of Shri A.K. Singh.		7,672
	-do-	Payment of Salary to Shrimati Anuradha Varashaney, Lecturer in Chemistry appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Baksh Pal Singh.		8,105.1(
	Smt. B.D.Jain Girls Degree College, Agra Cantt.	Financial assistance		12,400
	St. John's College, Agra.	-do-		5,000
	R.B.S.College, Agra.	Development of under-graduate educational facilities during Vth Plan purchase of books and Journals.		24,000
				65,282.1

p.t.p.

Affiliated Colleges,
Agra University (Contd)
-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

R.B.S.College, Agra.	Improvement of under-graduate educational facilites during Vth plan purchase of laboratory equipment.	30,000
K.R.Girls Degree College, Mathura.	Development of under-graduate educational facilites during Fifth Plan period purchase of books & Journals.	12,000
-do-	-do-	6,000
Sri Varshneya College, Aligarh.	-do-	25,000
Daudyal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firojabad, Agra.	-do-	80,000
D.E.I. R.EI. Degree College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	-do-	19,000
-do-	-do-	10,000
Shri Rameshwarda Agarwal Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mathura.	Improvement of under-graduate educational facilities during the vth Plan- purchase of books & journals.	15,000
S.V.College, Aligarh.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant.	4,000

p.t.o.

Agra University (Affiliated Colleges)(Contd)

S.V.College, Aligarh.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science- payment of grant	3,000
Kishori Raman College, Mathura.	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	3.000
Narain College, Shikohabad.	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	2,000
B.S.A.College, Mathura.	-do-	2,000
Paliwal Degree College, Shikohabad.	-do-	1,500
B.S.A College, Mathura.	-do-	2,500
K.R.(P.G.) College, Mathura.	-do-	3,500
Agra College, Agra.	-do-	1,800
D.S.A.College, Mathura.	-do-	2,000
S.V.College, Aligarh.	-do-	1,600
M.College, Shikohabad.	-do-	3,000
C.L. Jain College, Firojabad.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science. payment of grant.	2,000

p.t.o.

Agra University
Affiliated colleges (Contd)

Agra College, Agra.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science.	3,000
-do-	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
D.S.College, Aligarh.	-do-	3,000
B.V.College, Aligarh.	-do-	2,000
R.B.S.College, Agra.	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	5,000
Agra College, Agra.	-do-	5,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
R.B.S.College, Agra.	-do-	3,000
Dharm Samaj College, Aligahr.	Payment of Salary to Rajendra Bharma Botany department appointed as a substitute in place of Shri D.C. Maheshwari.	8,105
Mahatma Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Degree College, Firozabad.	Students aid fund in the college	1,316
Dau Dayal Mahila College, Firozabad.	-do-	2,000

p.t.o.

Agra University (Contd)
Affiliated Colleges.

B.S.A. College, Mathura.	Students Aid fund in the colleges.	5,500
		3,55,103.10

2. Aligarh Muslim University.

Establishment of a Centre of Adult/Continuing Education.	-
Research Fellowships in Sc. Humanities including Social Sc. to the students belonging to the hill area of N.E.Region of India. Payment of fellowship.	4,800
Construction of Common Room and Canteen at Z.H. college of Engg. and Tech. - Release of grant.	40,000
Release of grant for the Centre of Advanced Study in History for the year.77-78-	3,00,000
Construction of Library Building at the Womens College- Fourth Plan scheme.	7,800
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Adsorption and Reactions of Pesticides, Department of Chemistry Alighar Muslim University, Alig Fifth Five Year Plan period- Release of 5th Plan grant.	5,000
Fifth plan Development Schemes-Purchase of furniture for the Department of Sociology & Commerce.	15,000

p.t.o.

Aligarh Muslim University.

University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Palaeomagnatism and petrochemical studies of Mafi rocks of Bhowali Uttar Pradesh, Mandi Himachal Pradesh, Panjab Traps Kashmir Valley, submitted by Dr. Syed Iqbal Hasnain, Aligarh Muslim University.	4,500
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science- payment of grant.	4,360
Construction of Dupliex Lecturer Quarters	80,000
Purchase of Books and Journals during Fifth Plan period.	2,95,000
National Associateship scheme Dr. SSA Razvi	1,400
Award of Teacher Fellowship under FIP allocated to the Department of AMU University.	18,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research prokect entitled Induced Melting of Glaciers A. Feasibility study of Kohalai Glacier, Kashmir, Hymalayan Submitted by Dr. Naseeruddin.	42,500
Production cum Training course at the Polytechnic of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligahr.	3,00,000
Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences- Payment of Fellowship	4,800
All India English Teachers Conference from 29th to 31st Dec.1977.	5,000

p.t.o.

Aligarh Muslim University.(Contd)

Development of Area Studies Vth Plan-organisation of an All India Interdisciplinary Seminar on Contemporary West Asian Science at the Centre of West Asian Studies, Aligarh Muslim University on 28th & 29th January, 1978.	14,000
Award of Postgraduate Scholarships of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to the Students admitted during 1976-77 and 1977-78 against approved intake in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology.	1,00,000
	12,42,160

3. Allahabad University

Award of Postgraudate Scholarships of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to the Students admitted during 1976-77 and 1977-78 against approvedintake in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology	50,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Sh. Ram Swarup Dixit Lecturer in Geography at Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	8,590
-do-	3,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship	4,582
-do-	13,200
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences- Payment of Fellowship and contingencies grant.	4,751

p.t.o.

Allahabad University (Contd)
-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences, -Payment of Contingency Grant.	2,795.05
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences in Engineering and Technology-payment of Contingency grant.	1,500
-do-	1,500
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,000
Financial Assistance to . . . . teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant	1,000
-do-	2,500
-do-	3,500
-do-	5,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,500
-do-	4,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,000
Programme of Special assistance to your Selected Department of Chemistry-Release of on account grant for the year 1977-78.	3,55,000
-do-	26,659.26

p.t.o.

Allahabad University (Contd)

Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments - Department of Physics-Release of on account grant- regarding.	26,695.26
Programme of Special Assistance to selected departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Physiology Department University of Allahabd.	1,00,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri P.S. Panday, Lecturer in Botany at Feroze Gandhi College Rai Bareilly.	4,588
-do-	2,700
Utilisation of Services of outstanding Retired Teachers- payment of Grant in Respect of Shri U.S. Kochak.	2,000
-do-	2,000
-od-	1,500
National Fellowship Award to Professor Krishnaji, Department of Physics-Payment of Contingency grant -Regarding	3,000
National Associateship Scheme Shri M.N. Singh, Lecturer in Zoology.	1,500
Fifth Five Year Plan- Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities Construction of Science Workshop and purchase of Workshop Equipment.	1,00,000
Financial Assistance to the Colleges for the development of play fields and purchase of Accessories for games and spotts during vth Plan period.	5,000
	7,51,060.57

p.t.o.

4. Andhra University.

Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science- payment of grant.	3,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	3,196
Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of Nuclear Andhra University Institute payment of grant for.	4,750
-do-	5,000
Establishment of New Study Centres during Vth Plan period-payment of Grant-First instalment regarding	80,000
Grant in aid for the purchase of Books & Journals For Science and Humanities Departments under IInd Priority during Vth Plan period release of first instalment- regarding.	5,000
-do-	4,00,000
Fifth Plan Development of Higher Education and Research Depatt. of Anthropology-payment of First instalment-Regarding.	10,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Sciences- payment of grant.	2,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	4,000
-do-	2,000

p.t.o.

Andhra University (Contd)

Financial Assistance to teachers in the university and colleges for undertaking minor research project in Sciences- Payment of Grant-	2,000
-do- -do-	3,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	5,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	4,000
-do-	5,000
-do-	7,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship under Programme of Faculty Improvement	2,843
National Assodateship Scheme - Shri G.Ramachandradu.	1,800
3rd Sesseing of the Andhra Pradesh History Congress	2,000
Research Fellowships in Scinee Humanities including Social Sciences- payment of Fellowship	5,034.48
-fo-	2,906
-do-	9,600
-do-	1,000
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled-Shore-line development along the coast of Andhra Pradesh with special reference to the confluences of major minorand dry streams, and migration of sand dunes & cliffs submitted by Dr. V.R. Varadarjulu, Andhra University.	10,000

p.t.o.

Affiliated Colleges	(A.P. University Hyderabad)	
D.A.R. College, Nuzavid Andhra Pradesh.	Payment of Salary to Shri B. Someswara Rao Lecturer in Chemistry appointed in place of Shri K. Dhaveraj.	3,817.89
S.V.R.M. College, Guntur.	-do-	6,534
SRVBSJB Maha Ranee College, A.P.	Fifth Five year plan	35,000
-do-	-do-	30,000
A.N.R.College, A.P.	-do-	7,000
Dharma Apparan College, Nuzvid, Krishna Distt.(A.P)	Payment of Salary to Kumar Sh. K.P. Chowdhry,	3,817
VKR College, Budhavaryam Krishna Ditt. A.P.	purchase of equip. for girls hostel.	40,000
Maharaja's College, Vizanagam. A.P.	Grants towards the loan of books to students	5,000
S.K.B.R.College, Amalapuram A.P.	Grants towards the loan of Books to students setting up of Book Bank	5,000
Shri K.D.R. Govt. College, Machela	Grants towards the loan of books to studen-s setting up of book bank	5,000
K.V.R. College, Nandigram. A.P.	Grants towards the loan of book banks	2,000

p.t.o.

Andhra Pradesh University (Contd)

Affilliated Colleges

Verulapalli Kodaudaramaiah College, Budhavaram.	Payment of salary to staff	4,772-90
Maharanee College, Paddapuram. E.G.Dt.	Payment of salary to staff	5,550.39
Sri S.N. College, Narasaraopat.	-do-	5,434
The Pedanadipudu College of Arts & Sc. Pedanadipadu. Guntur.	Vth Plan Development proposal constuction of 2 laboratories and 1 Lecturer Hall-Release of grant for the.	40,000
Smt. K.R. College for Women Rajamundry.	Students aid fund	2,118
KTR Womens College, Distt. Krishna	-do-	1,502
		7,97 675.66

5. Annamalai University

Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology- Annamalai University Release of grants for 1977-78 in respect of teacher Fellowships	30,000
Development schemes under 5th Plan period grant for additional staff.	67,000
-do-	90,000
-do-	35,600
-do-	1,00,000

p.t.o.

Annamalai University (CONTD)

Development of Plan under IVth Plan period Constructions of Hostel for Research Scholars	1,00,000
Award of P.G. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to students admitted during 77-78	400
Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics-release of funds	69,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant.	2,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	1,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers payment of grant in respect of Thiru S Venkatarama Chettiar.	9,000
Award of Postgraduate Scholarships of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to the students admitted during 1976-1977-78 against approved intake in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology including Pharmacy.	2,40,600
	7,46,000

6. Avadh University.

Development of Undergraduate education during the Vth Plan period purchase of books and Journals.	15,000
Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment M.Sc. courses in chemistry and Boatany.	6,250

p.t.o.

Avadh University (Contd)

Affiliated Colleges

M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur.	Grant to colleges for laboratory equipment MA/Sc. Courses in Physics	4,000
-do-	-do-	2,500
Baba Baruwa Das Degree College, Faizabad.	Fifth fice year plan-Improvement of under graduate educational facilities-construction of library.	2,30,730
K.S. Saket Postgraduate Degree College, Faizabad.	Financial Assistance to the college for the develppment of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports during the Vth Plan .	4,500
		2,72,980

7. A.P. Singh University.

	Construction of 4 'E' Type Quarters.	50,000

Affiliated colleges

Govt. College, Shahdol	Aid Fund in the College	5,140
Chhatarmal Govt. College, Panna	Improvement of Under-graduate facilities during the Vth plan purchase of i) Library books and ii) Laboratory Equipment.	1,00 ,000
Govt. Girls College Rewa (M.P.)	Students aid fund in the colleges.	2,800
Swami Vivekanand Mahavidyalaya, Toonther	Students aid fund	2,000
Nehru Degree College, Dudar.	-do-	1,860

p.t.o.

Affiliated Colleges (A.P. University (Contd)

Maharaja College, Chhatarpur.	Students Aid fund in the colleges.	7,500
-do-	Financial Assistance to affiliated Colleges for the expansion of (Books Banks) during 1976-78 (Second allocation)	7,500
		1,76,800

7. Bangalore University

College Science Improvement Programme University Leadership Project in Chemistry-Grant in aid.	3,00,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship under the FIP allocated to the Deptt. of Sociology. Bangalore University- payment of grant for.	20,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled studies on the -Silkworm by Dr. A.R. Kasturin Bai.	9,800
Travel grant to Dr. M.V.Murthy	6,546.32
Development Schemes under Vth Plan Period. Unassigned grant for 1976-77	25,000
-do-	1,100
National Associateship Scheme Miss Meera Chakravarty Lecturer in Sanskrit.	1,000

p.t.o.

Bangalore University (Contd)

Affiliated Colleges.

Mount Carmel College, 58 Place Road, Bangalore.	Construction of work shop shed	2,500
-do-	Purchase of Canteen Equipment of Furniture.	20,000
Acharya Pathasala College of Arts Commerce & Science, Bangalore.	Payment of Salary to staff.	6,000
Raman Research Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore.	-do-	24
National College, Jayanagar, Bangalore.	-do-	6,733
Sri S.Nijalingappa College, K.L.E. Society's Bangalore.	Students aid fund to colleges	3,500
Municipal First Grade College, Chickhalapur Karnatak.	-do-	3,500
Vidyodaya Law college, Tumkur Karnatak.	-do-	2,000
Vijay Teachers College, Bangalore.	-do-	1,500
Govt. Ramanarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.	-do-	3,226

p.t.o.

Affiliated College (Bangalore University)

The National College Basavangudi, Bangalore.	Students Aid fund to colleges	3,974
MBS College of Arts Commerce & Science Bangalore.	-do-	5,296
A.P. College of Arts Commerce and Science, Bangalore.	-do-	5,138
		4,26,837.32

8. Banaras Hindu University.

University Grants Commission's assistance for the Research project entitled--Biological conversion of Solar-Energy Through Mass cultivation of Allgae- payment of grant.	50,000
Award of T acher Fello ship to Smt. Km. MNP Tiwari, Decturer in History at Gandhi Degree College, Maltari Azamgarh.	35.75
Banaras Hindu University- Purchase of Equipment for Hospital attached to Institute of Medical Sciences.	2,00,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers payment of grant in respect of Dr. M.S. Karmakar.	9,000
-do-	1,974
Programme of Special Assistance to selected Departments.	1,010.54

p.t.o.

Banaras Hindu University. (Contd)

University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Hormonal regulation of enzyme activities in the liver & Kidney of developing rats by Dr. (Miss) Behrose S.Gandhi, Women's College, Banaras Hindu University.	10,000
Writing of University level books/monographs.	1,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant	5,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Application and development of Geophysical Methodology for Geohydrological study of Drought Prone-Areas of South Eastern U.P. and south Western Bihar. submitted by Dr. C.L. Siugh Department of Geophysics.	44,600
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Physiological and biochemical studies on the perennuation of blue-green algae.	13,200
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Induction and regulation of RNA polymerases in the brain of aging rats by Dr. Swaraj K. Patnaik, Lecturer B.H.U. - release of grant.	19,800
-do-	5,000
Grant for pay of staff	5,000
	3,65,620.29

9. Berhampur University.

	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research project in Science-Payment of grant.	2,000
	-do-	1,000
	-do-	1,500
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri Dibakar Mohapatra Lecturer in Chemistry, Hinjilicut Sc. College, Hinjilicut.	3,717.74
	Award of Teacher fellowship to Sh. Ratnakar Padhi, Lecturer in Physics at Khallikote College, Berhampur.	2,088.71
	-do-	1,068
	8th Annual Conference of Indian Society of A. on 20th Nov. 77	3,000
	Purchase of books & Journals	35,000
	Construction of Workshop and purchase of workshop equipment during the Vth Plan	50,000
	Purchase of laboratory equipment during Vth Plan period	30,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Vikram Deb College, Jeypore Orissa.	Financial assistance to colleges	7,500
Aska Science College, Aska, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa.	Students aid fund in the colleges	1,454
		1,38,328.45

p.t.o.

10. Bihar University.

	7th All India Conference of Lingusitics.	2,000
	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant	1,000
	-do-	1,000
	-do-	5,000
Affiliated Colleges.		
BMD College, Bihar.	Financial Assistance during Vth Plan period for construction of Men's Hostel.	50,000
BMD College, Bihar.	-do-	5,000
MJK College, Bettian Champaran, Bihar.	Students aid fund in the colleges Grant for 1977-78	3,500
		67,500

11. Bhagalpur University.

	Grant in aid towards Field work at P.G. Department of labour and Social Welfare.	10,000
	Financial Ass stance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Scinces.	10,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	10,000
	Construction of Canteen Building	1,34,000

p.t.o.

Bhagalpur University (Contd)

Purchase of furniture for 2nd PG Mens Hostel	20,800
Financial assistance during Vth Plan period for Books and Journals.	15,000
Financial assistance during Vth Plan period for books and Journals	15,000
-do-	20,000
-do-	20,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science. -Payment of grant.	3,000
-do-	3,000
Financial assistance during teh Vth Plan period for Development Scheme- purchase of books & Journals.	30,000
-do-	20,000
	3,15,800

12. Bhopal University

Higher Education &Research-Development Schemes of the Universities for the Vth plan-Grant in aid for the purchase of Equipment.	20,000
Constructi n of Humanities Block	1,00,000
-do-	2,00,000
-do-	21,000
Vth Plan Schemes construction of animal house.	30,000

P.t.o.

Bhopal University (Contd)

Vth Plan Schemes - Construction of	30,000
Higher Education & Research- Development Schemes of the Universities for the Vth Plan period- Construction of Central Workshop Building.	30,000
Construction of library Building	2,00,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled "Metabolic studies on	34,600
Development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences/Subjects- Departments of Chemistry, Zoology & Pol. Sc.	35,000
Students Aid fund in the colleges	4,228
-do-	3,226
	7,08,054

13. University of Bombay

Setting up a Regional Instrumentation Centre at Bombay University.	2,20,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the Universites and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-Payment of Frants.	2,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - Payment of contingency grant to Shri P.K. Barthakur.	1,500
Award of Postgraduate scholarships of the value of Rs. 400 p,m. to the students admitted during the 1976-77 and 1977-78 against approved intake in the Faculty of Engineering and Tech.	3,05,000

p.t.o.

Bombay University (Contd)

Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of Chemistry, Bombay University -payment of grant.	7,000
Organisation of International Post-graduate Training Course in vacum Teahniques and Applications at Bombay during 1977 with financial support from Unesco/ UGC-release of on account grant.	30,000
Award of T aheer Fellowship under the FIP allocated to the Department of Maths Roorkee University-payment of grant	5,000
Fifth Five year plan- Improvement of Undergraduate facilities- purchase of Laboratory equipment including furniture.	90,000
Financial assistance to college for the development of play fields & purchase of accessories for games and sports in colleges during the Vth Plan period.	7,500
Payment of Salary to Shri Suresh Swaant Lecturer in Chemistry. St. Yaviar's College, Bombay.	7,493
-do-	4,995
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science-Payment of grant	3,000
-do-	2,500
College Science Improvement p rogramme-Selected colleges Project Grant in aid follow up Programme.	60,000

p.t.o.

Bombay University (Contd)
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Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science- payment of grant.	4,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research Project entitled Study of the Process of Laterization with special refrence to Western India submitted by Dr. S.F.Sethna St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	19,600
Fifth Five year Plan-Improvement of Postgraduate educational facilities.	2,00,000
-do-	-
-do-	-
Students Aid fund in the Colleges grant for 1977-78	5,000
-do-	3,500
-do-	560
-do-	1,412
-do-	3,500
Setting up of Book Bank Sanction of grant- Regarding Final Instalment.	3,750
-do-	15,000
Grant towards the loan of books to students-setting up of book abank.	4,500
-do-	4,500
	10,11,310

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14. Bidhanchandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani.

	Financial Assistance to Teachers in the universities and College for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant	2,500
		2,500

15. Bundelkhand University

Affiliated Colleges.

D.V. College, Orai.	Grants to affiliated colleges.	4,688
Kanya Maha-Vidyalaya, Orai.	Basic Grant to colleges for purchase of essential library Books & Laboratory equipment for improvement of instructional facilities.	5,000
Dayanand Vedio College, Orai.	Construction fo NRSC Building	15,000
Atarra Degree College, Atarra.	Book bank	1,875
		26,563

16. Burdwan University

	Grant in aid towards Additions and alternation to the store Room for explosive chemistry Department of Chemistry.	4,000
	-do-	49,158
	Financial Assistance to Dr. J. Das, Reader in Chemistry Code No. 7197	252.30

r.t.o.

Burdwan University Contd:

	Grant in aid towards the salary of staff appointed in Science Department - Fifth Plan Development Schemes	70,000
	Grant in aid towards the purchase of Scientific equipment Vth Plan Scheme.	1,55,000
	Grant to teachers training colleges during the Fifth Plan period Special grants for books and Journals	10,000
	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaing minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant	3,000
	Grant for purchase of Books and Journals during V Five year Plan.	75,000
	Financial Assistance for electrification of college campus during Vth five year plan.	18,000

Affilited Colleges.

Katwa College, P.O. Katwa, Burdwan. West Bengal.	Construction of Non-resident students centre.	30,000
Kalna College, Kalna Burdwan.	Students Aid fund in the colleges.	4,000
Sambhu Nath College, Labpur, Birbhum	-do-	3,500
		4,21,910.30

p.t.o.

17. Calcutta University

University Grants Commission Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'ANY ONE GIVEN TIME' basis- release of first 'on account' instalment grant for the year 1978-79 - Implementation of the scheme-regarding.	4,38,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship To Mira Day Lecturer in Physics at Bethuna college, Calcutta.	412.63
Purchase of terminal computer.	5,62,787
Grant in aid for acquisition of land for the second campus of the University.	11,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research proj. Payment of grant.	3,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for the undertaking minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant.	4,500
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science-payment of grant.	5,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant.	3,000
Award of teacher fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the deptt. of Chemistry Calcutta University Payment of grant	4,632
Award of teacher Fellowship under the FIP allocated to the Deptt. of botany.	6,250

p.t.o.

University of Calcutta (Contd)

University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Investigation of Phase transformation by. Prof. S.K. Majumdar, Department of Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	26,700
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Studies ofn Regulation of Hypercholesterolmia and Hypertriglyceridemia. . . . . in Humans and Experimental Animals by Modified Butterfats of Dr. S. Mukherjee, Department of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta University Calcutta. Release grant	27,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Study on Physical fitness in terms of maximum Aerobic capacity, Cardia C cost, Cardia Efficiency and Metabolic efficiency and Indian Atheletics of Both saxes by Dr. Satipati Chaterjee, Department of Physiology, Calcutta University, Release of grant.	9,800
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Genetic Dissection of Eukaryote Genomic Organization; role of Nonhistone Phosphorotein of Dr. A.S. Mukherjee, Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, Calcutta-Fifth, Five year plan period.	16,000
University Grants Commission assistance for the research project entitled Chemistry of Insect Hormones insect Pheromones and related substances, by Dr. P.L. Majumdar. Calcutta Univ.	49,000

p.t.o.

Calcutta University(contd)

University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Investigation on the Co-ordination Chemistry of Biologically active transition elements with vitamins and related compounds.	10,000
Programme of Special Assistance to selected departments in the humanities and social -Department of History Modern Indian University of Calcutta.	1,00,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research entitled Evolution of the Precambrian belt of North Singhbhum etc.	9,600
Financial assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences-Payment of Second and final instalment of grant.	1,200
Conference of COHSSIP colleges in the Eastern Region.	20,000
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled Study of normal Foetal and amiotic cell for presence of genetic defects.	14,600
Research Fellowship in Science Payment of contingency grant.	1,382
Payment of Salary to Kum. Kum Sen Lecturer in Political Sc. appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Bharati Mukherjee.	4.200

p.t.o.

Calcutta University (Contd)
Affiliated Colleges.

Bejoy Marayan Mahavidyalaya, Itachina Hooghly.	Payment of salary to staff	9,095.49
Shri Shikshatan College, Calcutta	-do-	2,580
Netaji Nagar College, Calcutta.	-do-	8,400
Asutosh College, Calcutta.	-do-	10,104
Bijoy Krishna Girls College, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Borah.	Students aid fund in the colleges	6,334
Vidyanagar, P.P. Charashyam das, 24 Pargana West Bengal.	-do-	1,928
-do-	-do-	2,000
Shivanath Sastri College, Cariahat Road, Calcutta.	-do-	2,530
Bangabasi College, 19 Scott Lane, Calcutta.	-do-	2,100
Narasinha Dutt College, 129, Belilious Road, Howrah.	-do-	10,000
S.D.Inistitution (College) G.T.Road, Howrah.	-do-	6,000

p.t.o.

Affiliated Colleges (Contd)
Calcutta University.

T.Mahavidyalaya, Midnapore. West Bengal.	Students aid fund	3,228
Seth Anandaram Jaipuria College, 10 Raja Baba Krishna Street. Calcutta.	Students aid fund	10,000
Rishi Bankim Chandra College, Naihati, 24 Paraganas West Bengal.	-do-	8,028
City College, Raja Rammohan Sarani, Ambrst Street Calcutta.	-do-	10;000
Bir Singh Evening College, Agartala	-do-	2,000
Sree Chaitanya College of Commerce, P.O. Habra, Prafullanagar, 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Setting up of Book bank	2,000
Shyampur Sidheswari Mahavidyalaya, Ajodhya Howrah. West Bengal.	-do-	2,000
Benan College, Bagnan, Dist.. Howrah, West Bengal.	-do-	3,250
Vidyasagar College for Women, 39 Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.	-do-	2,655

p.t.o.

Calcutta University (Contd)

Affiliated Colleges.

City College, Calcutta.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Sc.	2,800
Rishi Bankim Chandra College, Naihati, West Bengal.	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	2,500
Amanda Mohan College, Amhorat Street Calcutta.	-do-	2,000
Rishi Bankim Chandra Calcuta	-do-	1,500
City College, 102, Raja Rammohan Saravant, Calcutta.	-do-	2,000
MBB College, Agartala West Bengal	-do-	4,000
Egra Saradha Shashi Bhusan College, Egra Distt. Midnapore.	Establishment of Book Bank	1,500
Vidyasagar College, Shankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.	-do-	178
Herambachandra College, Calcutta.	Grant for the construction of additional teaching accommodation during the Vth Five year plan	60,000
Vidya sagar College, Calcutta.	Financial ssistance to teachers	3,000

p.t.o.

Calcutta University (Contdd)
Affiliated Colleges.

Bangabasi College, 19 Scott Lane, Calcutta.	Financial assistance to teachers	2,500
Maharaja Bir B Bikram College, Agartala W.Bengal.	-do-	2,000
Vivekananda Centenary College, Bahara, 24 Pargana West Bengal.	-do-	4,000
MBB College, Agartala, West Bengal.	-do-	2,000
		26,13,274.12

18. University of Calicut

Extension of University printing Press- release of grant for the purchase of Machinary- request for the.	1,00,000
University Grants Commission Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including socila sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships any one given time basis release of first instalment on account grant for the year 1978-79 implementation of the scheme- regardin.	11,000
Purchase of living room furniture for students Hostel Release of 2nd & final instalment-IV Plan scheme.	62,500

Calicut University

	Financial Assistance to teachers in the Universities and colleges for undertaiking minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant.	5,500
	Junior Research Fellowships-Vth Palna Period-regarding.	1,79,500
	Development of Museum of the History Department during Vth Plan Period.	8,000
Affiliated Colleges.		
N.S.S.College, Kerala.	Financial assistance to colleges for the development of play fields & Purchase of accessories for games and sports in colleges during Vth Plan period.	
Government of College, Chittur. Palghat.	Improvement of unde undergraduate educational facilities construction of Teaching Accommodation-Vth plan period.	70,000
-do-	-do-	45,000
St. Thomas C College, Trichur. Kerala.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-payment of grant.	2,500
Govt. Brennen College, Dharmadam, Tellicherry.	-do-	2,500
		4,86,500

19. Delhi University

Purchase of Books & Journals	70,000
-do-	70,000
-do-	50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science.	3,000

p.t.o.

Delhi University (Contd)

University Grants Commission Junior Rewearch Fellowship in Science (including social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowship any one given time basis-release of first 'on account ' instalment grant for the year 1978-79 implementaion of the scheme-regarding.	1,38,000
Award of Teahcer Fellowship to Kumari B.C. Tomar, Lecturer in Mathematics at M.M.B. College, Ghaziabad.	1,618.36
Research Fellowships in Science, Payment of Fellowship	3,800
Junior Research Fellowship in Science/Humanities-enhancement in Fellowship value from Rs.400 to Rs. 500 per month approval and sanction-regarding.	1,000
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled application of Statical Mebhanics to Non-linear Econlogical Model of Interacting Species, of Prof. B.N Biswas, Department of Physics, Astrophysics, University of Delhi Delhi. Fifth Year Plan period. Release of grant.	4,400
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research entitled Experimental and theoretical investigations of certain complex compounds and search for possible laster Materials by Dr. R.P. Singh Delhi University- Release of grant	12,100
South Delhi Campus-purchase of Furniture and equipment	45,000
National Fellowship Award to AN Mitra Development of Physics & Astrophysics-regarding	50,000
Centre of advanced study in Economics-release of grant thereof.	40,000

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Delhi University (Contd)		
	Centre of Advanced Study in Economics- release of grant thereof.	50,000
	Award of studentships to the final year students of M.Sc. applied Geology.	15,000
	17th Annual Conference on Evaluation systems in Medical Education.	5,000
	Introduction of Hindi in BA (hons) and Mathematics in B.A. Pass course with effect from 1972-73.	491.00
Affiliated Colleges.		
Vivekananda Mahila College, Delhi.	Introduction of B.A.(Hons) course in Sanskrit with effect from 1973-74	997.09
Delhi School of Social Work Delhi.	Purchase of one typewriter	147.57
Hastinapur College (Evening) Classes Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	Purchase of an electric colculator.	2,560
Deshbandhu College Day Classes Kalkaji, New Delhi.	Financial assistance in respect of Mrs. Noor Jahan.	12,000
-do-	-do-	5,000
IP College for Women, Sham Nath Marg. Delhi.	Inspection Report on the accounts of the college for 1971-72	-
College of Vocational Studies, Doctor's Lane, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture	17.30

p.t.o.

Affiliated Colleges (Delhi University)

Kamla Nehru College, Panchshila, New Delhi.	Installation of Tube Well	1,427
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Evening Classes Dev Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of Duplicating Machine	3,440.
Hindu College, Delhi.	Financial assistance to teachers	
School of Correspondence Courses & Continuing education	-do-	1,000
Sri Aurobindo College, New Delhi.	Grants to affiliated colleges	2,506
Moti Lal Nehru College, New Delhi.	-do-	1,872
S.S.College, Alipur Delhi.	-do-	6,636
Gyan Devi Salwan College, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	1,996
Vivekanand Mahila College, Delhi.	-do-	7,118
Deshbandhu College, New Delhi.	-do-	3,457
College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi.	-do-	3,208
Hans Raj College, Delhi.	-do-	20,000

p.t.o.

Hans Raj College, Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to University of Delhi - Basic Grant for purchase of Laboratory equipment for improvement for improvement of instructional facilities.	60,000
Gyan Devi Salwan College, Salwan School March, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000
P.G.D.A.V. College Evening Classes, Nehru Nagar, Ring Road, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000
Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi.	-do-	20,000
Rao Tula Ram Rao Tula Ram Marg, New Delhi.	-do-	5,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, Nehru Nagar, Ring Road, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000
Shri Arobindo College, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000
Moti Lal Nehru College, (Day Classes) Moti Bagh New Delhi.	-do-	20,000
-do-	Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi Basic grant for purchase of Lib, Books	20,000

p.t.o.

Delhi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

M.L. College, Moti Bagh New Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi-Basic grant for purchase of lib. books for improvement of instructional facilities.	30,000
Ramjas College, Delhi.	-do-	30,000
Ramjas College, Delhi.	-do-	20,000
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	16,000
-do-	-do-	15,000
Satyawati Co-Educational College, Day Classes, Timarpur, Delhi.	-do-	30,000
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	20,000
Ram Lal Anand College, Evening Classes, Anand Niketan Marg, New Delhi.	-do-	10,000
College of Vocational Studies, 7, Doctors Lane, Gole Market, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000

p.t.o.

Delhi University
Affiliated Colleges,
- - - - - - - - - - - -(Contd)

B.M College, New Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi Basic grant for purchase of Library books for improvment Instructional facilities.	15,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to Univ of Delhi Basic grant for pruchase of laboratory equipment for improvement of instructi nal facilities.	30,000
-do-	-do-	20,000
S.O.T.B. Khalsa College, Evening Classes, Dev Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000
Zakir Hussain College, Day Classes, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	-do-	20,000
-do-	-do-	30,000
Swami Sharda nand College, Alipur, Delhi.	-do-	30,000
-do-	-do-	20,000
Satyawati Co-Educational College, Evening Classes, Timarpur, Delhi.	-do-	1,43,000
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.	-do-	15,000

p.t.o.

Delhi Univ e rsity (Contd)

Affiliated Colleges.

Lady Irwin New Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi Basic grant for purchase of Library Books for improvement of instructional facilities.	15,000
S.G.T.B. Khalasa College, Evening Classes, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	-do-	625.35
Shri Ram College, of Commerce Patel Marg, Delhi.	-do-	15,000
Gargi College, New Delhi.	Financial Assistance to Teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research project in Scinece-payment of grant.	3,000
Shivaji College, Raja Garden, New Delhi.	-do- -do-	2,000
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.	-do-	2,500
Satyawati Co-Educational College, Evening Classes, Timarpur, Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to D.U. Basic grant.	10,000
Sri Ram College, of Commerce, Patel Marg, Delhi.	Setting up of Books bank	1,874
Dyal Singh College, Day Classes, Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Lib. Books for improvement of instrumional facilities.	20,000

P.t.o.

Affiliated Colleges, Delhi University (Contd)		
A.R.S.D. College, New Delhi	Colleges affiliated to University of Delhi Basic grant for purchase of Laboratory equipment for improvement of instructional facilities.	20,000
Dayal Singh College, Lodi Road, New Delhi.	-do-	20,000
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, New Delhi.	-do-	20,000
St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	-do-	30,000
-do-	-do-	15,000
		15,16,790.67
20. Dibrugarh University		
	Financial Assistanceto teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science. Payment of grant.	6,000
	Allocation of Unassigned grant for the year 1977-78-payment of unassigned grant and UGC unit ist instalment.	20,000
Affiliated Colleges,		
Sibsagar College, P.O. Jaysagar, Distt. Sibsagar, Assam.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges	3,500

p.to.

Affiliated Colleges,
Dibrugarh University.

Womens College, Tinsukhia, Assam.	Students aid fund	1,500
Jgannath Barooah College, P.O. Jorhat. Assam.	-do-	5,500
Dibrugarh H.SK. Commerce College, P.O. Dibrugarh, Assam.	-do-	2,000
Bahena College, Assam.	-do-	1,500
Womens College, Durgabari, Tinsukia, Assam.	-do-	1,500
		41,500

21. Garhwal University

	University Grants Commission Assistance for the Research project entitled Integrated Resources Survey of the Garhwal Region" submitted by Dr. C. Prasad, Garhwal University.	29,800
	MKP Postgraduate College Dehra Dun.	15,000
Affiliated Colleges.		
Sri Guru Ram Rai College, Dehra Dun.	Release of 2nd instalment and further Book Bank	11,250
DWT College, Dehradun.	Development of Teachers Trg.	4,500
		60,550

p.t.o.

22. Gauhati University

	Award of Teacher fellowship to Sh. P.C. Goswami, Lecturer in Zoology at Darrang College, Tezpur.	2,447.80
	University Grants Commission Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including) Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any one time' basis- release of first instalment grant for the year 1978-79. on account	38,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Nalbari College, Nalbari.	Construction of Womens Hostel	20,000
Bongaigaon College, Bongaigaon.	purchase of books	20,000
Nowgong College, Nowgong.	-do-	10,000
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai.	Participation of Student youth in Soil Health Care.	10,000
Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati.	purchase of books	1,00,000
Bongaigaon College, Bongaigaon.	Financial assistance to colleges under students welfare programme for development of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	10,000
M.C.College, Barpeta.	Setting up of book Bank	3,250
Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati.	Establishment of Health Centre	19,623
N.College, Nowng	-do-	5,525
Bajali College, Pathala,	Payment of Salary to staff	3,995
Anandaram Dhokial College, Nowgaong.	Students aid fund	2,000

p.t.o.

Gauhati University (Affiliated Colleges Contd)

Imphal College, Imphal.	Students Aid fund	2,000
Cachar College, Silchar.	-do-	2,000
Gauhati College, Gauhati.	-do-	389
Tezpur College, Tezpur.	-do-	1,314
Nowgong College, Nowgong	-do-	4,500
G.P. Womens College; IMPHAL	FA to teachers in the Univ.	3,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati.	Students Aid fund in the colleges	3,500
-do-	Book Bank	1,240
D.M. College, Imphal.	FA to teachers in the univ.	3,500
-do-	-do-	3,000
JN College, Pasighat.	-do-	2,000
Cotton College, Gauhati.	-do-	6,900
		2,81,183.80

23. Gorakhpur University.

	Colleg Science Improvement University Leadership project in Biological Sciences: Grant in aid.	1,50,000

p.t.o.

Gorakhpur University (Contd)

	Establishment of Study Centre - Sanction of grant.	51,350
	UGC Assistance for the research project 10,200	10,200
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Sh. Julian Abraham Teacher Fellows, Department of Botany.	1,500
Affiliated Colleges,		
S.N.College, Azamgarh.	Payment of salary to staff	5,754
S.A.College, Gorakhpur.	Grant for payment of salary to the staff	35,000
S.V.D.College, Deoria.	Construction of Lab. Building	6,664
Mahavidyalaya, Dube, Chhapra.	Students Aid fund	1,500
DCSK Degree College, Maunath Bhajan.	Grant for purchase of books	20,000
Pavitra Degree College, Siktaur, Maniram, Gorakhpur.	Book Bank	8,000
Budha Degree College, Kushinagar, Deoria.	Grant for purchase of equipment	60,000
MM Degree College, Bhatpar Rani. Deoria.	-do- 30,000	30,000
DAV College, Azemgarh.	-do-	40.000
MM T.PG College, Balia.	Financial Assistance to teacers	3,500

p.t.o.

Gorakhpur University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

K.N. Govt. College Gyanpur	Financial assistance to teachers	2,000
S.S.V. Vidyapith Degree College, Peernagar	Purchase of books & journals	15,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment	7,000
S.S.S. Vidyapith Gazipur	Financial assistance to teachers	2,000
Gandhi Samarak Degree College, Azamgarh	Purchase of equipment	4,500
-do-	Purchase of books & journals	15,000
S.M.R.D. Maha-vidyalaya, Ghazipur.	Additional grant for Book Bank	750
Shri Baldev Degree College, Varanasi	Construction of library building under Fourth Plan scheme	7,385
Baba Raghav Das Bhagwan Das Degree College, Ashram Barhaj	Additional grant for Book Bank	937
Shri Baldeo Degree College, Varanasi	Purchase of equipment	10,000
-do-	Purchase of books & journals	10,000
D.A.V. P.G. College Azamgarh	-do-	15,000
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna	Purchase of equipment	30,000
K.N. Govt. College Gyanpur	Financial assistance to teachers	2,500
-do-	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	4,200
Udai Pratap College Varanasi.	-do-	3,500
		5,55,240

24.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Tech.		
		Award of P.G. Scholarship to the students admitted to P.G. course in Engineering and Technology during 1977.78.	6,000
			6,000
25	Gujarat University		
		Construction of type 'C' staff quarters	50,000
		JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One GivenTime' basis.	32,000
	Affiliated Colleges		
	B.D. Shah College of Education, Modasa	Financial Assistance to teachers for research/learned work	730
	S.L. Arts and Sc. College, Lunawada	Payment of salary to staff	7,675
	J&J College of Sc. Nadiad	-do-	14,613
	G.L.S. Arts College Ahmedabad	Establishment of Book Bank	3,250
	Sahajanand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad	Students Aid Fund	4,600
	Shah C.K. Municipal Commerce College, Kolal	-do-	1,416
	S.V. Govt. College Ahmedabad	-do-	5,000
	U.P. Arts College & Smt. M.G. Panchal Sc. College, Pilvai	-do-	2,000
	C.U. Shah City Comm. College, Lal Darwaja.	-do-	4,964

Gujarat University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Maneklal Namavati Law College, Lal Darwaja	Students Aid Fund	3,110
Shree Swaminarayan Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	3,900
Bandaskentha Arts & Science College, Palanpur	-do-	3,444
Shri C.N. Patel Fartikniwala Arts College & D.N. Sc. College, Dahhoi	-do-	1,328
Shri R.K. Parikh Arts & Shri M.K. Patel Commerce College, Petlad	-do-	3,500
G.L.S. Arts College Elliebridge	-do-	5,500
Sir P.T. Sc. College Modasa	-do-	552
Gujarat College Ahmedabad	-do-	2,000
M.S. Bhagat & C.S. Sonwala Law College Nadiad	-do-	952
J & J College of Science, Nadiad	-do-	1,654
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Gandhinagar	-do-	3,500
C.U. Shah Science College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,900
-do-	-do-	5,520
L.D. Arts College Ahmedabad	-do-	4,530
		1,68,638

Guru Nanak Dev University

	Unassigned grant for 1976-77	2,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Deptt. of Chemistry	4,500
	JRFs inSciences	2,300
	JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocationof JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis.	11,000
	Students Aid Fund	1,300
Affiliated Colleges		
D.A.V. College Jullunder	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities to affiliated colleges.	20,000
-do-	Utilisation of services of out-standing retired teachers	2,000
Baring Union Christian College Batala	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities.	30,000
-do	-do-	50,000
Hans Raj Mahila Vidyalaya, Jullundur	Development of play fields	5,000
Lucknow Christian College Lucknow	-do-	-
Sikh National College Charan Kanwal	Book Bank	950
Guru Nanak Nv-Bharat College, Narur Panchhat	-do-	1,500
D.A.V. College Amritsar	Students Aid Fund	8,500
S.L. Bawa D.A.V. College for Boys Betala	-do-	2,000
		1,41,050

27	Himachal Pradesh University		
		Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
		-do-	3,000
		-do-	2,000
		-do-	2,500
		-do-	3,000
		-do-	1,000
		National Associateship Scheme Dr. B.N. Misra	1,800
		National Associateship Scheme Dr. K.C. Sharma	1,200
	Affiliated Colleges		
	Govt. College Nahan	Assistance to teachers	3,500
			21,000
28	Hyderabad University		
		Release of Maintenance grant	2,00,000
		Preparation of detailed Master Plan for the University Campus	50,000
		Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,000
		Assistance for publication of learned/research work including doctoral thesis.	30,000
			2,84,000
29	Indore University		
		Construction of Chemistry Building	50,000

Indore University (Contd.)

	JRFs. in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs. 'Any One Given Time' basis	28,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Holkar Science College Indore.	Purchase of books & journals	60,000
Shri G.S. Instt. of Tech. & Science, Indore	Students Aid Fund	5,500
Govt. Degree College Mhow	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	1,000
P.M.B. Gujarati Science College, Indore	-do-	5,500
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore	-do-	3,000
		1,53,000
Indira Kala Sangit Mahavidyalaya		
	Financial assistance for Refresher Courses	25,000
		25,000
Jabalpur University		
	Award of Teacher Fellowship	1,500
	Organisation of workshops for developing question banks in 12 subjects	16,000
	JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis	38,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri B.L.Pandey, Lecturer in Political Science, at Govt. S.S.A. College, Sehora	2,483

Jabalpur University (Contd.)

	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri K.L. Dubey, Lecturer in Chemistry at Govt. P.G. College, Damoh.	5,500
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for unde r taking minor research projects in Science.	1,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Hawabagh W omen's College, Jabalpur.	Improvement of undergraduate facilities during the Vth plan	1,74,000
St. Aleysius College, Jabalpur.	Aid fund to the students	3,384
N.A. Commerce College, Sambalpur.	-do-	398
		2,36,865

32. Jadavpur University

Award of teacher Fellowship under the FIP allocated to the department of Physics Jadavpur University/Institute-Payment of grant for.	28,000
Basic grant for the purchase of books for the development of Engineering and Technology during the Vth Plan period.	20,000
Financial Assistanceto teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research.	4,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	2,000

p.t.o.

Jadavpur University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Shrimati Jawaheri Devi Birla Instt. of Home Science, Calcutta.	Setting up of Book Bank in colleges during Fifth Plan.	1,500
		57,500

33. Jammu University

	UGC Assistance for implementation of collaborative Research Programmes between the Department of Physics, Panjab University/Jammu University and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.	1,00,000
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of J.R.Fs. 'Any One Given Time' basis.	22,000
	Assistance for research project entitled 'Studies on the Karyotypex, Hybridization & Histological changes in Gonads of fishes of J & K State' assigned to Dr. O.P. Sharma	9,800
	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. S.P.M. Rajput College of Commerce Jammu	Students Aid Fund	2,000
		1,35,800

34. Jawaharlal Nehru University

Construction of 20 units of teachers' hostel at the Centre of Post-graduate studies, Imphal.	2,00,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences.	2,967
Purchase of equipment during Vth Plan period.	90,870
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences	4,609
Junior Research Fellowships to SC/ST candidates in Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	4,609
S/JRFs in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,500
Research Associateship in Science	2,000
Assistance for the research project entitled 'Geochemistry of early precambrian ultramafic and mafic rocks of Peninsular India' submitted by Dr. V. Rajamani, JNU	14,600
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	1,500
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Md. Asrul Haque, Lecturer in Botany at G.D. College, Begusarai	4,530
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
Purchase of library furniture	5,000
	3,35,185

Jiwaji University

	JRFs. in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis	20,000
Affiliated Colleges		
M.J.R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhind.	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences/Science Subjects	20,000
-do-	Grants to affiliated colleges for the development of undergraduate facilities during Vth Plan period.	20,000
Govt. Science College, Gwaliof	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,500
MJRS Mahavidyalaya Bhind	Grants to affiliated colleges for the development of undergraduate facilities during the Vth Plan Period.	25,000
Ambah P.G. College Ambah	Book Bank	4,000
Kamla Raja Girls College, Gwalior	Grants to affiliated colleges for the improvement of undergraduate facilities.	60,000
Ambah P.G. College Ambah	Assistance to teachers	2,000
Shri Gandhi Mahavidyalaya Bhind	Students Aid Fund	234
Bishishwar Mahavidyalaya Phoop	-do-	330
Govt. College of Education, Gwalior	-do-	1,440
-do-	-do-	790

Jiwaji University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. P.G. College Shivpuri	Students Aid Fund	5,500
Govt. Girls Degree College Morer	-do-	1,820
-do-	Grants to affiliated colleges for the development of under-graduate facilities.	20,000
-do-	Establishment of Book Bank	3,188
		1,87,802

16. Jodhpur University

Assistance for the research project entitled 'Studies on Photosynthetic characteristics of Indian Desertt Plants with a special reference to C_4 pathway of carbon Reduction' by Dr. W. Sankhla.	23,200
JRFs. (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRF 'Any One Given Time' basis	28,000
Award of Scholarship for full time LL.M. course	3,000
Construction of Animal House	50,000
Allocation of Unassigned grant	17,972
Assistance for teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	5,000
-do-	8,000
-do-	10,000
-do-	8,000
-do-	1,000
-do-	3,500
	1,57,672

37. Kakatiya University

	Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	1,500
Affiliated Colleges		
C.K.M. Arts & Sc. College, Warangal.	5th Five Year Plan-Improvement of Undergraduate educational facilities.	1,34,000
-do-	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
-do-	-do-	4,500
		1,42,000

38. Kalyani University

Construction of an academic building for having Economics Political Science, History and Commerce Departments.	1,00,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any one Given Time' basis.	28,000
Development of Teachers Education in the Humanities.	20,000
Grand-in-aid towards the salary of staff in the Department of Education.	1,30,000
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
Development of Higher Education and Research during 5th Plan Period	10,000
Construction of Central Library Building during 5th Plan Period	50,000
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	6,000
	3,46,000

39. Kanpur University

	JRFs. in Humanities (Including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any One Given Time' basis.	28,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges	8,500
Nehru College, Chhibramau	Construction of Teachers Hostel	4,414
Ishwar Saran Degree College, Allahabad.	Additional Grant for Book Bank.	2,813
Christ Church College, Kanpur	Development of undergraduate educational facilities during Vth Plan Period.	20,000
D.B.S. College, Kanpur.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,500
D.A.V. College Kanpur.	-do-	4,000
Dayanand Girl's College, Kanpur.	-do-	1,750
K.A. Degree College Allahabad	-do-	2,800
D.B.S. College Kanpur	-do-	4,000
D.A.V. College, Kanpur	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	1,500
V.S.S.D. College Kanpur	-do-	3,500
		87,777

40-	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri K.R. Yadav, Lecturer in English, B.B.D. Degree College, Paruiya Ashram, Faizabad.	1,500
		1,500
41.	Karnatak University	
	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	5,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri S.B. Tiglur, Lecturer in Chemistry at S.S.K.B. Arts & Science College, Basavakalyan.	1,500
	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	5,000
	-do-	3,500
	-do-	4,000
	-do-	4,500
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any Given Time only' basis.	60,000
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,000
	Development Schemes under 5th Plan Period purchase of library Books and Journals for P.G. centre, Gulbarg.	2,00,000
	Assistance to teacher in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-	2,500

Karnatak University (Contd.)		
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	4,000
	-do-	4,000
	-do-	4,500
	-do-	4,500
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,500
	-do-	1,500
Affiliated Colleges		
Shri Sharanabasaveshwar College of Arts, Gulbarga.	Payment of salary to Miss S.T. Alkunte, Lecturer in Hindi appointed in place of Shri D.M. Sopanna.	15,229
M.V. Peathe's & M. Arts Science College Karanatak State.	Construction of Men's Hostel Building	4,700
H.K.E. Society's S.S. Margol College of Arts & Science, Shahabad.	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for uncertaking minor research projects in Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,000
K.R.C.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Bailrongal	Establishment of Book Bank Scheme.	1,500
Vijayanagar College Hospet	-do-	1,425
Karnatak Arts College Dharwar	Students Aid Fund	6,500
Kistel College Dharwar	-do-	2,000

Karnatak University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Basasshwar Arts College, Bagalkot	Students Aid Fund	2,000
Kottureshwara College, Kottureshwara	-do-	1,130
B.L.D.E. Associations Arts & Science Coll. Jamkhandi	-do-	2,000
Raja Lakhmgouda Law College Belgaum	-do-	2,197
C.M. College Haveri	-do-	1,733
B.V. Bahoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology Hubli	-do-	2,764
Shri S.B. College of Science, Gulbarga.	Payment of salary to Shri S.V. Kalmath, Lecturer in Botany, appointed in place of Shri B.C. Annigeri.	408
Sri Poornaprajma College, Udipi	Payment of salary to Shri G.K. Bhat and Sri B.M. Anjaneya Reddy Lecturer in Zoology appointed in place of Shri Jayarama Hedge.	9,339
Rani Parvati Devi College, Belgaum	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,500
S.S. Khuba Basavashwar Coll. of Arts and Science Basavakalayan	Payment of salary to Shri Mallikarjan Setty, Lecturer in Chemistry in place of Shri S.B. Tigalur	9,920
		3,85,325

42. Kerala University

	Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Research fellowships in Engineering and Technology	9,600
	Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any One Given Time' basis	87,000
	Purchase of books and journals for Central Library-Vth Plan Development Schemes.	1,00,000
	Construction of the building for Health Centre-Fifth Plan	1,00,000
	Assistance to universities towards Geological Field Training	2,450
Affiliated Colleges		
Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthy	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities in affiliated colleges.	90,000
St. Xavier's College for Women Alwaye	Utilization of services of outstanding retired teachers payment of grant in respect of Shri P. Kunji Krishna Menon.	2,000
Mount Tabor Training College, Pathanapuram.	Financial Assistance to teachers training college	15,000
Mar Ivanios College Trivandrum	Assistance for the research project entitled 'Studies on the metabolic disturbance s caused by Raillietina tetra-gona infection in domestic fowls' by Dr. N.M. Antony, Department of Zoology, Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.	9,800
St. Xavier's College for Women Alwaye	Students Aid Fund	2,620

Kerala University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Alphonsa College Palai.	Students Aid Fund	4,500
N.S.S. Hindu College, Cansanacherry	-do-	5,100
Mar Athenasius College, Kothamagalam	-do-	2,380
St. Xavier's College for Women, Alwaye	-do-	2,620
All Saints College Trivandrum	-do-	4,216
St. Alberts College Ernakulam	-do-	1,912
B.C.M. College Kettayam	-do-	4,302
H.S.S. College Pandalem	-do-	3,500
Maharaja's College Ernakulam	-do-	4,678
N.S.S. Hindu College, Changnacherry	Book Bank	3,750
All Saints' College, Trivandrum	-do-	3,250
N.S.S. College Pandalam	-do-	2,500
S.H. College Thevaya	-do-	5,000
Alphonsa College Palai	Teaching Accommodation (Extension)	5,129
St. Thomas College Kozhencheri	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,800
		4,76,107

43. Kumaon University

Junior Research Fellowships in Science.	2,400
Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	3,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any One Given Time' basis.	20,000
Award of Teacher Fellowships to Shri B.D. Sharma, Lecturer in Zoology at G.G.M. College, Jammu (J&K)	4,605
Utilisation of services of out-standing retired teachers-payment of grant in respect of Dr. S. Sinha.	9,000
Assistance for the research projects entitled (Solid State Luminescence) by Prof. D.P. Pant and others, Kumaon Univ.	48,400
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	7,800
-do-	2,000
-do-	1,000
Assistance for publication of learned research work including doctoral thesis during Vth Five Year Plan-Publication of doctoral thesis of Dr. M.S. Karki, Head, Department of English, Govt. Degree College, Nanikhet (Almora)	

Kumaon University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. P.G. College Pithoragarh	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
-do-	Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	2,790
-do-	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
-do-	-do-	2,500
		1,16,495

44. Kurukshetra University

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	3,900
Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities-enhancement in fellowship value from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per month.	700
Award of Scholarship for full-time LL.M. courses during 1977-78	3,000
-do-	3,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri S.P. Singh, Lecturer in Physics, D.M. College of Science, Imphal, Manipur.	93
Assistance for Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowship 'Any One Given Time' basis.	33,000
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	

Kurukshetra University (Contd.)

	National Associateship Scheme Dr. S.C. Gupta.	200
	National Associateship Scheme Dr. S.C. Srivastava	252
	All India Summer Institute in Economics for college teachers during 1977	3,138
	Grant for purchase of Library Books and Journals	5,00,000
	Salaries of the non-teaching staff of study Centres at Ambala Cantt. Rohtak and Karnal for the 5th plan.	9,930
	Construction of 42 Women Students Hostel (Phase I) under Fifth Plan Development Scheme.	50,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Arya Girls College Ambala Cantt.	Purchase of equipment for Music Department.	3,000
-do-	Purchase of Books and Journals	15,000
Satish Public College of Education, Rewari	Purchase of Lab. equipment	7,000
Chhaju Ram Memorial Jat College, Hissar	Purchase of books and journals	10,000
Satish Public College of Edu. Rewari	-do-	10,000
Arya Girls College Ambala Cantt.	Construction of Library Building	30,000
Hindu College Sonepat.	Construction of Canteen	-
Ahir College Rewari	College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme	52,000
Kishan Lal Public College Rewari	Students Aid Fund	4,300

Kurukshetra University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Uaiah College Bhuni (Haryana)	Students Aid Fund	5,500
Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya Bhiwani	-do-	1,920
S.A. Jain College, Ambala City	-do-	4,500
Govt. College Gurgaon	-do-	7,500
P.C. College for Women, Hissar	-do-	2,000
Dairy Science College, Karnal	-do-	3,500
Gudleppa Halikari College, Haveri	Grants towards the loan of Books.	2,000
Dayanand College Hissar	Purchase of Books and Journals	20,000
D.A.V. College, Rundri	Students Aid Fund	1,500
Hindu College of Education, Sonepat	Purchase of books and journals	4,000
Dayanand College Hissar	Purchase of lab. equipment for all the Science Departments.	30,000
Regional Engg. College, Kurukshetra.	Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology	2,419
		8,24,352

45 Lucknow University

	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,000

Lucknow University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'Any One Given Time' basis.	88,000
Air-conditioning of Animal House in the Department of Bio-Chemistry during the V Plan Period.	40,000
Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
-do-	2,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	5,000
Travel grant in respect of Dr. M.K. Goel, of K.G's Medical College, Lucknow for attending World Congress of International Society for Prosthetics and Orthetics held in New York from May 25th to 2nd June, 1977.	3,734
Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of Economics, Lucknow University.	2,900
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri B.B. Lal Srivastava, Lecturer, K.S. Saket P.G. College, Faizabad.	1,909
Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of Chemistry, Lucknow University.	20,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri R.P. Sharma, Lecturer in Physics at Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli.	

Lucknow University (Contd.)

	Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of Chemistry Lucknow University.	2,000
	Assistance for the research project entitled 'Systematic & Ecological Studies on the algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands submitted by Dr. B.N. Prasad, Lucknow University.	50,000
	Travel grant in respect of Dr. J.B. Sethi, Professor and Head Department of Phychiatry K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow participation in the World Phychiatry Symposium held in Honolulu from 28th August to 3rd September, 1977 and International Congress of Psychosomatic Medicine at Kyoto from 3rd Sept. to 8th Sept. 1977.	6,805
	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers-payment of grant in respect of Dr. N.H. Hashmu.	2,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow.	Payment of Salary to Shri Navin Singh, Lecturer in Botany, appointed as a substitute in place of Shri M.C. Dubey.	6,713
Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.	Payment of salary to Shri O.C. Singh, Lecturer in Chemistry appointed in place of Shri O.P. Awasthi.	7.672
Nari Shiksha Niketan Degree College, Lucknow	Payment of salary to Km. Ranjana Joshi, Lecturer in Chemistry appointed in place of Km. Madhu Bala Nigam.	6.713

Lucknow University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow.	Payment of salary to Shri Harish Verma, Lecturer in Botany appointed as substitute in place of Shri P.S. Chandel.	5,000
-do-	Payment of salary to the substitute appointed in place of teacher fellows.	15,000
-do-	-do-	20,000
-do-	Payment of salary to Shri Sarveshwar Shukla, Lecturer in Chemistry, appointed in place of Shri S.P. Gour.	11,652
-do-	Students Aid Fund	7,436
Issabella Thoubura College, Lucknow.	Payment of salary to Km. Suman Hukka Lecturer in Chemistry appointed as substitute in place of Smt. Elziabeth Sunita (Mann) Charles.	4,919
Shri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow.	Payment of salary to substitute as appointed in the Department of Zoology in place of Teacher elected for Teacher Fellowship.	5,189
Isabella Thoubura College, Lucknow.	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,500
J.G.D. College, Lucknow.	Students Aid Fund	2,000
		3,31,142

46. Madras University.

	Travel Grant to Dr. G.V. Sheed for attending International Conference abroad.	7,178

PTO

Madras University (Contd.)

Assistance for the research project entitled 'Study of Rural Migration for Planning Growth Centres in Dharmpuri District Tamil Nadu' by Dr. N. Siva Gnanam, Department of Geology.	23,600
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri. R.B. Pitchai.	7,229
Assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500
Development Schemes under Vth Plan Period Construction of Sc. Block.	2,00,000
Development Schemes under Vth Plan Period-Construction of Women's Hostel Building at Chepauk.	1,00,000
Development Schemes under Vth Plan Period-constructionof Canteen Building.	50,000
Development of Schemes under Vth Plan Period Central Instrumentation and Service Laboratory at A.C. College, Guindy	1,00,000
Purchase of books and equopment for the Post-graduate Department at Coimbatore.	2,00,000
Development Schemes 5th Plan Period-M.A. Courses in Defence Studies.	40,000
Ramanujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics-University of Madras.	18,700
-do-	31,262

Madras University (Contd.)		
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	5,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	7,500
	-do-	2,500
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	3,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	7,000
	-do-	10,000
	-do-	3,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	10,000
	-do-	3,000
	Programme of Special Assistance to selected departments-Department of Physical Chemistry.	32,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Govt. Arts College for Women Thanjawur	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities during 5th plan period-purchase of laboratory equipment.	30,000
Teachers College, Madras	Teacher Fellowship Programme in the Ramanujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics.	5,568

Madras University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges.

Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities-purchase of books and journals.	70,000
-do-	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and Science subjects during 5th plan period.	5,000
A.V.C. College Mayuram.	-do-	47,000
Stella Maria College, Madras	-do-	50,000
P.G.S.R. Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore	Development of P.G. studies during 5th plan period.	15,000
The Women's Christian College Madras	Development of post-graduate studies in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.	20,000
Vivekananda College Madras	Improvement of Undergraduate Education.	1,38,000
J.M. College Tiruchirapalli	Development of Post-graduate studies in Vth Plan.	1,20,000
National College Tiruchirapalli	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences during Vth Plan period.	1,28,000
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	College Science Improvement Program e	838
P.S.G. Arts and Science College Coimbatore.	Improvement of under-graduate educational facilities during Vth Plan period.	57,560
Govt. Arts Coll. Dharmpuri	-do-	36,000
S.S. College for Women, Salem.	Construction of staff quarters & Principal quarter	15,000
A.A. Govt. Arts College for Men P.O. Namakkal	Teacher Fellowship Programme in the department of Physical Chemistry.	4,770
Meston Training College, Madras.	Improvement of Teachers Educational facilities.	5,000

Madras University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Training College, Wellore.	Vth Five Year Plan-Improvement of teachers Training Educational facilities.	15,000
Vivekananda College, Madras	Southern Regional Conference of COHSSIP Colleges.	40,000
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	Support for Advanced Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.	10,000
College of Engg. Madras	Research Fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	2,000
-do-	-do-	1,000
Ethiraj College for women, Madras	Payment of salary to Km. Bita P. Lecturer in English appointed in place of Miss. V. Saraswathi	5,000
S.I.E.T. Women's College Madras.	Payment of salary to Mrs. Hannah David Lecturer in English appointed in place of Mrs. Nafeesa Kaleem.	5,000
Loyala College, Madras	Payment of salary to Shri R. Ramanarayana, Lecturer in Mathematics, appointed in place of Shri M.R. Rangavajan.	6,448
Steela Mari's College Madras	Payment of salary to Sh. Santha Lakshmi, Lecturer in Mathematics appointed in place of Mrs. Rajaswari Thyagarajan	5,708
Pachaiyappa's College Madras	Payment of salary to K. Prakasam, Lecturer in Mathematics appointed in place of Shri S. Muthukumar	6,518
Govt. College of Tech. Coimbatore	Students Aid Fund	3,800
Holy Cross College Nagercoil	-do-	4,500
K.K. Govt. Arts college for Women Namakkal	-do-	1,340

Madras University (Contd)

Affiliated Colleges

Chikkalah Nalekar College Eroda	Establishment of Book Bank	3,727
Pachaiyappa's College Madras	-do-	15,000
The New College Madras	Payment of salary to Shri K. Altaff Lecturer in Zoology appointed in place of Shri M.M. Abdur Rehman.	5,785
S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras	Payment of salary to Shri Rasheeda Azees, Lecturer in Home Science appointed in place of Mrs. Mary Mathews.	4,648
Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore	Development/Improvement of Under-graduate educational facilities.	-
P.E.V.R. College Tiruchirapalli	Development of post-graduate studies in Humanities.	55,000
College of Engg. Madras	Research Fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	2,483
Shrimati D.N. Bhatt Vaishnav College for Women Madras	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science.	2,500
Pachaiyappa's College Madras	-do-	3,500
Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College (Women) Walajapet	-do-	5,500
Madras Medical College Madras	-do-	3,400
Madras Christian College Tambaram	-do-	2,500
Guru Nanak College Madras	-do-	5,000
-do-	-do-	4,500
		18,56,062

47. Madurai University

	Programme of Special Assistance to selected department of Biological Sciences.	60,000
	University Grants Commission-Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities.	38,000
	Purchase of equipment.	3,62,000
	Development schemes under V Plan Period Inter-disciplinary group between the Physics Departments.	15,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Madura College Madurai	Setting up of Book Bank	17,000
The American College Madurai	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	7,000
Arulmigu Palaniandavar Arts College, Palni	College Science Improvement Programme	50,000
G.V.N. College, Kovilpabti	Payment of salary to Shri K. Sunderaj Lecturer in Chemistry appointed in place of Shri S. Selviraj.	8,127
-do-	Payment of salary to Shri S. Paulsany, Lecturer in Math. appointed in place of Teacher Fellow Shri R. Ponnuchamy	369
-do-	Development of undergraduate facilities during Vth Plan.	85,000
Virudhunagar Hindu College	Establishment of Book Bank	1,875
A.V.V.M. Sri Pushpem College, Poondi	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers	2,000
Govt. Arts College, Madurai Distt.	Establishment of book bank	1,875

Madurai University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges.

Lakshmipuram College of Arts & Science, Neyyoor.	Students Aid Fund	2,000
Alagappa College, Zaraikudi	-do-	4,500
Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Virapandianpatnam.	-do-	2,000
N.V.K.S.D. Teachers College, Attoor	Development/Improvement Teacher's Training	-
Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science.	5,000
Madura College, Madurai	-do-	3,250
-do-	-do-	3,000
Arulmigu Palaniandavar Arts College, Palni.	-do-	4,500
		6,72,496

48. Magadh University

	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri Shree Kant Jha, Lecturer in Philosophy at Kisan College, Bodh Gaya (Bihar)	3,629
	JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis.	17,000
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Gaya College, Gaya	Purchase of Workshop Equipment	20,000
-do-	Cons truction of workshop shed	15,000

Magadh University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

H.D. Jain College, Abrah	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers.	4,703
Saharsa College Saharsa	Assistance to colleges under Students Welfare Programme for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	10,000
Gaya College, Gaya	Assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	500
S.P. Jain College Sesaram.	Assistance to colleges under Students Welfare Programme for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	10,000
H.D. Jain College Arrah, Bihar	-do-	18,900
S.V.P. College, Bhabua	-do-	11,330
S.N. Sinha College Varisaliganj	Students Aid Fund	2,000
Gaya College, Gaya	Assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	2,000
Jagjivan Mahavidyalaya Gaya	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,500
Govt. Arts College Cuddalore	-do-	2,500
Jagjivan Mahavidyalaya Gaya	-do-	3,000
		1,25,062

19. Marathwada University		
	Purchase of scientific equipment during the Vth Plan period.	1,80,000
	JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) JRFs allocation 'Any One Given Time' basis.	33,000
	Awards of Teacher Fellowship to Shri Kalagara Andhradev Lecturer in Physics at Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir	23
	Assistance to teadhers in the universities and colieges for undertaking minor research projects.	5,000
Affiliated Colleges		
J.E.S. Arts S.R.L. Commerce & Science College, Jalna	-do-	3,000
S.C.S.College (Arts, Science and Commerce) Omerga	Payment of salary to Shri Kale Tajani Madhavarao, Lecturer in Commerce, appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Wadikar Sanskrit.	5,197
The Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Comm. Arrangabad	Construction of Ladies Secties Buildings.	-
-do-	-do-	90,000
Shri Bankatswami Mahavidyalaya Bhir	Setting up of Book Bank	8,000
M.S.P. Mandal's Vinayakran Patil Mahavidyalaya, Vaijapur	Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities	50,000
Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya, Nilanga.	Construction of Men's Hostel	50,000
Kholeshwar Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai	Students Aid Fund	884
		4,25,104

). Marathwada Agricultural University		
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
		2,000
l M.S. University of Baroda		
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	2,000
	Introduction of Part-time degree course for diploma holders	2,000
	-do-	2,000
	Assistance for the research project entitled 'by Prof. C. Ramakrishnan and Dr. Krishnamoorthy Pro ff. and Head of Paediatric Medical College, Madurai	39,000
	Introduction of degree course in Metallurgy	2,79,250
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri Kaka Ji Chaku Teacher in Physics, S.P. College, Srinagar	2,088
	Purchase of Equipment for the Department of Electrical Engg.	1,00,000
	Purchase of Equipment for the Department of Civil Engg.	50,000
		4,82,338
). Meerut University		
	JRFs. in Humanities-allocation of JRFs 'Any Give Time' basis	28,000

Meerut University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Janta Vedic College Baraut	Payment of salary to Shri K.P. Singh Lecturer in Mathematics appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Rajpal Singh.	5,537
K.L.M. Mahavidyalaya Meerut	Payment of salary to Smt. Suman Lata Agarwal, Lecturer in Drawing and Painting, appointed as a substitute in place of Smt. Reka Agarwal.	5,599
Janta Vedic College Baraut	Payment of salary to Shri Dhan Singh, Lecturer in Physics appointed as a substitute in place of Shri Om Dutt Sharma	4,437
K.L.D.A.V. College Roorkee	Payment of salary to Smt. Mridula Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry, appointed as a substitute in place of Shri P.N. Dua	2,877
I.P. Degree College Bulandshahr	Payment of salary to Shri K.P. Raghuvanshi, Lecturer in Botany, appointed as a substitute of Shri L.K. Sharma	6,521
-do-	Payment of salary to Smt. Uma Anand, Lecturer in Botany appointed as a substitute in place of Shri N.K. Jain.	6,744
Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzaffarnagar	Payment of salary to Shri Satish Kumar Verma, Lecturer in Botany, appointed as a substitute of Shri S.P. Singh	959
M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad.	Payment of salary to Sh. J.L. Sharma, Lecturer in Chemistry, appointed as a substitute in place off Shri V.P. Tyagi.	4,347
Janta Vedic College Baraut	Payment of salary to Shri J.P. Singh, Lecturer in Physics, appointed as a substitute of Shri Tripal Singh	5,537
S.D. College Ghaziabad	Development of PG departments during Vth Plan.	30,000

Meerut University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

D.N. College, Meerut	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	4,000
M.M. College Modinagar	-do-	5,000
D.N. College Meerut	-do-	7,000
M.M.H. (PG) College Ghaziabad	-do-	4,639
D.J.P.G. College Baraut	-do-	7,000
-do-	-do-	5,000
N.R.E.C. College Khurja	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertakinb minor research projects in Sc.	6,000
M.M. College, Modinagar	-do-	7,000
K.V. Degree College Meerut	-do-	4,000
Meerut College Meerut	-do-	3,000
N.R.E.C. College Khurja	-do-	4,000
-do-	-do-	4,000
M.M. College, Modinagar	-do-	4,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar	Purchase of equipment	22,000
-do-	Purchase of books & journals	50,000
V.M.L. Girls College, Ghaziabad	Development of undergraduate education.	-

Meerut University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

M.S. College Saharanpur.	Purchase of books and journals for the Department of Physics and Chemistry.	10,000
-do-	Purchase of books & journals for Departments of English and Political Sciences.	10,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment for P.G. Departments in Science.	15,000
D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr	Purchase of boks and journals	5,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment	10,000
		2,90,197

53 Mithila University

	Construction for additional Teaching accommodation.	70,000

Affiliated Colleges

G.M. College (Arts & Commerce) Darbhanga.	Students Aid Fund	3,127
C.M. Science College Darbhanga	College Science Improvement Programme-Selected colleges project	1,175
K.B. College Darbhanga.	Assistance for books and journals.	15,000
Jagdishnandan College Madhubani	Development schemes for laboratory equipment	15,000
C.M. Sc. College Darbhanga	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor rese-arch projects in Science.	3,500
R.N.A.H. College samastipur	-do-	2,500
		1,10,302

54 Mysore University

JRFs in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis.	83,000
Establishment of Examination Reform	40,000
Assistance to teacher in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,500
Award of Teacher fellowship to Shri A. Madhyastha, Lecturer in Zoology, Poornaprajana College, Udupi.	1,566
Purchase of Mini Bus for the P.G. Centre, Shimoga	25,000
Purchase of books and journals.	15,000
Purchase of Scientific equipment for the P.G. Centre, Shimoga.	5,000
Establishment of Study Centres	48,000
Purchase of furniture to the Department of Geology.	5,440
Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri D.M. Sopanna, Lecturer in Hindi at S.S.B. College of Arts, Gulbarga.	7,842
Utilisation of services of our-standing retiredteachers.	2,000
Support for advanced Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.	3,350
Assistance for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
-do-	5,000
-do-	4,000
-do-	6,000

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	Mysore University (Contd.)		
	Affiliated Colleges		
	A.V.K. College for Women, Hassan.	Purchase of books & journals.	5,000
	-do-	Construction of an extension of laboratory building	50,000
	J.S.S. College Nanjanand	Book Bank	1,000
	Lal Bahadur Arts, Science and S.B. Solabanna Setty Commerce College, Sagar	Purchase of books & journals	25,000
5	Hosysaleshwara College Arsikera	Students Aid Fund	2,000
	Vivekananda College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Puttur	-do-	3,500
	Sarada Vilas Law College, Mysore	-do-	1,316
	H.P.P.C. Municipal College, Challakere	-do-	904
	B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangera	-do-	1,801
			3,47,219
55	North-Eastern Hill University		
		Payment of maintenance grant to N.E.H.U. for the year 1977-78	40,00,000
		Post-graduate scholarship to the students belonging to the Border Hill Areas	3,000
	Affiliated Colleges		
	Kohima Science College, Kohima	Assistance to colleges under Students Welfare Programme.	
			40,03,000

56 North Bengal University		
	Students Aid Fund	2,829
	Construction of 4 type II & 16 type-I staff quarters outside the Fifth Plan allocation.	2,00,000
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
	-do-	3,500
	-do-	3,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Siliguri College Darjeeling	Payment of salary	5,477
Balurghat College Balurghat	Purchase of library books & jour-nals	10,000
		2,26,806
57 Nagpur University		
	Establishment of a Study Centre in the University	36,532
	Construction of Chemistry Department Building	50,000
	Assistance for the research project entitled 'Study of X-ray scattering by Solids' - Dr. C. Nande.	7,200
Affiliated Colleges		
Dharampeth Arts and Commerce and M.P. Dee Memorial Science College, Nagpur	Assistance to college for the development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports in colleges during Vth Plan period	6,000
National Institute of Social Work Nagpur	Book Bank	6,000

Nagpur University (Contd.)		
Affiliated Colleges		
Smt. Kesharbai Mahavidyalaya Amarvati	Students Aid Fund	1,400
Balurghat College Balurghat	Construction of class rooms for Physics and Chemistry	9,251
Bhote Bandhu Science College, Gonda	Purchase of books under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme	20,000
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipment under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme	20,000
		1,56,383
38 Osmania University		
	XVIIAll India Law Teacher's Conference on 28th and 29th December, 1977.	5,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship	13,000
Affiliated Colleges		
St. Aan's College of Education, Secunderabad.	Improvement of under-graduate educational facilities	25,000
St. Francis' College of Edu. Secunderabad.	Purchase of equipment and books & journals	85,000
Nizam College Hyderabad	Development of post-graduate education	18,000
		1,46,000
39 Panjab University		
	Utilisation of services of out-standing retired teachers.	631
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research project in science.	3,000

Panjab University (Contd.)

	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	2,000
	-do-	5,000
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	2,000
	-do-	1,000
	-do-	3,000
	-do-	3,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh	Teacher Fellowship Programme in the Department of Botany	4,357
Devki Devi Jain Memorial College for Women, Ludhiana	Purchase of Books and journals	4,000
Govt. College Chandigarh	Students Aid Fund	5,500
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	-do-	5,500
D.A.V. College Abohar	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment	10,000
D.A.V. College Chandigarh	Purchase of books & journals	22,000
S.P.P. Mahavidyalaya Mukerian	Construction of Library Building	35,000
G.N. Khalsa College for Women Model Town (Ludhiana)	Purchase of equipment for Home Science Department	8,000
Mehr Chand Mahajan D.A.V. College for Women, Chandigarh	Payment of salary	7,653

PTO

Panjab University (Contd.)

Affiliated colleges

J.C.D.A.V. College Dasuya (Pb.)	Improvement of undergraduate education-Purchase of books & journals.	18,000
		1,41,641

60. Punjabi University . . . . . .

	Stipend to Trainees in courses of Television Engineering and Space Sciences.	65,079

Affiliated Colleges

M.M. Modi Degree College Patiala	Students Aid Fund	3,500
T.P.D. Malwa College Rampura Phul (Bhatinda)	-do-	2,000
Govt. Ranbir College Sangrur	-do-	4,500
Govt. College for Women, Patiala	Purchase of books & journals	10,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment	10,000
		95,089

61 Patna University

	Construction of Building for the Department of Law.	10,000
		10,000

62 Poona University

	Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme-Reimbursement of salary to Russian Language Teachers.	4,200
Affiliated Colleges		
Law College Poona	Students Aid Fund	3,480
K.R.T. Arts B.H. Commerce & A.M. Science College Nasik	-do-	1,450
Shri Shiv Chhatrapati College of Arts & Commerce Junner	-do-	1,500
S.S.V.P. Santha's Arts & Commerce College, Dondaicha	-do-	1,458
K.C.E. Society Law College Jalgaon	-do-	1,044
Perguason College Poona	Purchase of books & journals and laboratory equipment	1,50,000
		1,63,132

63 Rajasthan University

	JRFs. in Humanities (including Social Sciences) allocation of JRFs 'Any One Given Time' basis	1,10,000
	-do-	1,66,000
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for taking minor research projects in Science.	3,500
	-do-	3,500
	-do-	5,250
	-do-	6,200

Rajasthan University (Contd.)		
	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	6,200
	-do-	5,500
	-do-	3,000
	-do-	4,000
	-do-	4,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship	2,799
	Construction of a Building for Physics Department	60,000
	Construction of a building for School of Commerce	25,000
	National Associateship Scheme	1,300
Affiliated Colleges		
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Jaipur	Utilisation of services of out-standing retired teachers.	2,000
Seth R.N. Ruia Govt. College Ramgarh	Payment of salary	4,554
Regional College of Education Ajmer	Financial assistance to teachers	3,000
Govt. College Kishangarh	Purchase of books & journals	10,000
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipments	10,000
Govt. College Ajmer	College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme	18,000
Govt. College for Boys Sriganganagar	Assistance to teacherss in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science	3,000
Govt. College Sambhar Lake	-do-	2,000

Rajasthan University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

S.D. Govt. College, Bewar	Assistance to teacherw in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in science.	2,000
Govt. College Chittogarh	-do-	2,500
Dungar College Bikaner	-do-	5,200
Govt. T.D.C. Arts & Science College Karauli	-do-	4,500
Govt. College Ajmer	-do-	5,500
B.D.T. College Lachmangarh	-do-	2,600
Agrawal College Jaipur	-do-	5,300
S.M.S. Medical College Jaipur	Travel grants	5,251
M.S.J. College Bharatpur	Utilisation of services of out-standing retired teachers	2,000
Agarwal College Jaipur	Development of play fields	10,000
Devanand College Ajmer	-do-	10,778
Nehru Memorial College Hanumangarh	-do-	10,000
Chirawa College Chirawa	Purchase of laboratory equipments	10,000
Malviya Regional Engg. College Jaipur	Award of Teacher Fellowship	4,727
Govt. Girls College Bharatpur	Book Bank	1,500

Rajasthan University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

J.N. Medical College Ajmer	Students Aid Fund	2,716
Seth G.L.B.S.D. Post-graduate College, Sriganganagar	-do-	4,500
J.B.B. Girls College, Kota	-do-	2,200
		5,50,075

64 Ravishankar University

	Purchase of scientific equipment	25,000
	-do- for Gas Plant	35,000
	Allocation of Unassigned grant	10,931
	Commonwealth Academic Staff Award	5,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Girls Degree College Raipur	Development of P.G. studies	60,000
Govt. K.C.S. College, Ambagarh Chowki	Development of play fields	6,000
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Sc. & Arts Mahavidyalaya Nemetara	Purchase of Laboratory equipment	5,000
C.M.D. Post Graduate College Bilaspur	Development of undergraduate studies	50,000
D.S.V. Sanskrit Degree College Raipur	Book Bank	1,500
Dhamtari Sc. Arts & Comm. College Dhamtari	-do-	3,250
		2,01,681

65. Rohilkhand University.

Affiliated Colleges:

M.M.S.N. Bans P.G.College, Budaun, (U.P.)	Students aid fund in the colleges	3,049
S.M. College, Chandausi.	Development of Undergraduate education during Vth plan	15,000
Hindu College, Moradabad.	Payment of Salary to staff	4,795
Hindu College, Moradabad.	Development of P.G.educational facilities during Vth Plan Basic grant for the purchase of library books.	10,000
-do-	College Science Improvement Programme-Selected Colleges Project-Grant-in-Aid Followup Programme.	50,000
-do-	Financial Asistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science-Payment of grant.	3,600
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research Projects in Science-payment of grant.	2,040
Dayanand Arya Kanya Degree College, Moradanad.	-do-	4,000
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	-do-	3,850
Bareilly college, Bareilly.	-do-	4,500
R.S.M. Degree College, Dhampur. Bijnor(U.P.)	-do-	1,400

p.t.o.

Rohilkhand University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

R.SM. Degree College Dhampur	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor Research projects in Science.	1,40
Hindu College Moradabad	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	1,000
Bareilly College Bareilly	-do-	1,000
Hindu College Moradabad	-do-	3,000
Bareilly College Bareilly	-do-	3,000
Govt. Raza College Ra,pur	-do-	2,000
Sahu Jain College Nijihabad	-do-	2,000
Hindu College Moradabad	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	3,000
K.G.K. College Moradabad	-do-	2,000
Hindu College Moradabad	-do-	2,500
Hindu College Moradabad	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-	1,000
		1,30,134

56 Ranchi University

Award of Teacher Fellowship	3,750
-do-	1,500
JRFs in Science	50,000

Ranchi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

R.S.P. College Jharia	Book Bank	15,000
Tata College Chaibasa	Construction of library building	40,000
-do-	Construction of workshop shed	10,000
-do-	Workshop equipment	10,000
Doranda College Doranda	Purchase of books & journals	10,000
Marwari College Ranchi	Students Aid Fund	4,500
		1,44,750

67 Roorkee University

JRFs. in Science	42,000
Assistance to teachers	1,600
Establishment of Computer Training Centre	15,000
Award of P.G. students	20,000
Job Oriented Diploma and Training Courses in Television Engg.	20,000
Introduction of Degree Course in Environmental Engineering	15,000
	1,13,600

68 Sambalpur University

Purchase of equipment	8,000
Award of Teacher Fellowship	2,625
Establishment of the University Service and Instrumentation Centre	56,000
JRFs. in Science	17,000

Sambalpur University (Contd.)

	Financial assistance to teachers	2,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur	-do-	1,500
Univ. College of Engineering Burla	-do-	3,000
F.M. College Balasore	Students Aid Fund	1,478
Govt. Training College, Sambalpur	-do-	1,500
Kuchinda College Kuchinda	-do-	1,200
D.A.V. College Titilagarh	-do-	860
		95,163

69 Saugar University

	Writing of university level books/monographs	2,000
	Award of Studentship	20,000
	Award of Teacher Fellowship	3,256
	JRFs. in Science	1,16,000
	-do-	3,999
	Assistance to teachers	5,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Govt. Degree College Bina	Book Bank	1,498
S.S.P. Arts and Commerce College Koraconi	-do-	3,250
Govt. PG College Chindwara	Assistance to teachers	1,000
S.R.T. College Barman	Students Aid Fund	262
		1,56,265

70. Saurashtra University.

Affiliated colleges

Sheth H.J. Law College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	Students Aid fund in the colleges	1,076
Shri Kalyanji Valji Parakh Sc. College &	-do-	2,000
M.V. Mahila College, Rajkot.	Post-graduate Scholarships in Sanskrit.	3,000
S.D.M A. College, Gujarat.	Grant for 1977-78	1,716
G.M.College, porbandar	Improvement of undergraduate facilities during The Vth Plan	80,000
M.N. Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar.	-do-	20,000
M.B.A.College, Gujarat.	Grant to affi ited colleges	1,500
Shri G.K and CK Bosmia Arts College, Jetpur.	-do-	7,500
M.V.Mahila College, of Arts & Sc. Rajkot.	C nstruction of extension to Canteen building grant	40,269
		1,57,061

71. S.P. University

Release of grant for purchase of Scientific equipment	1,00,000
Establishment of Computer Centre	12,523
University Grants Commission Assistance for the research work	58,500
Basic grant for the purchase of Lib Books	1,50,000
	3,21,023

72. S.N.D.T. Women's University

University Grants Commission Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities (including social Sciences) allocation of Junior Research Fellowships 'ANY ONE TIME' basis release of first on account instalement grant for the year 1978-79 implementation of the scheme-regarding	20,000

Affiliated colleges.

Smt. Maniben M.P. Shah Women's College of Arts & Commerce Matunga	Students aid fund in the colleges	844
		20,844

73. Shivaji University

Additional grant for the purchase of Library Books & journals during the Fifth Five year plan.	1,00,000
Relese of grant for english language Laboratory during the Fifth Five year plan.	50,000
University Grants Commissio Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities (including Social Sciences) Allocation of JRF.	50,000
Financial Assistance to teachers	2,500
-do-	3,000
Establishment of Study Centre- Sanction of Non-Recurring grant	10,000

p.t.o.

Shivaji University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Science College, Karad	Financial Assistance to teachers	5,000
G.K. Gokhale College Kolhapur	-do-	2,500
S.S.G. Mahavidyalaya Kolhapur	-do-	2,000
Arts, Commerce and Science College Miraj	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre	20,000
-do-	Assistance to colleges for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports	6,000
D.A.V. Velankar College of Comm. Shdapur.	-do-	6,000
D.B.F. Dayanand College of Arts and Commerce Sholapur	-do-	6,000
Pratap College Amalner	Payment of salary	4,865
Karad College of Arts & Commerce Karad	Book Bank	7,500
Azad College of Education Satara	-do-	7,500
Barsi College Barsi	Purchase of books & journals	60,000
S.C.M. College Karad	Purchase of laboratory equipment	45,000
Shivaji College of Arts & Comm- Cachinglag	Students Aid Fund	2,968
Dayanand Evening Law College Sholapur	-do-	1,572
		3,92,405

7.4 South Gujarat University:

	JRFs in Science	17,000
	Purchase of furniture for the Department of Education-	20,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Sardar Vallabh Regional College of Engg. & Tech. Surat	Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking minor research projects in Science.	3,000
		40,000

75 Sri Venkateswara University

	Development of Area Studies Programme.	70,000
	Payment of Non-recurring grant	20,000
	Colloqum between Ulema and Modern Philosophers	35,000
	Steering Committee meeting on the Islamic Colloquium	1,500
	Establishment of Five New Centres	1,40,000
	Extension to Library Building	1,00,000
	JRFs in Science/Humanities	83,000
	Writing of university level books/monographs	2,000
	Assistance to teachers	5,000
	-do-	4,500
Affiliated Colleges		
Jawahar Bharati Kaveli	-do-	4,500
S.S.S. Arts & Sc. College for Women Anantapur	Book Bank	3,000
Govt. College Anantapur	Students Aid Fund	6,580
		4,75,080

76	Utkal University		
		Award of Teacher Fellowships under F.I.P. allocation.	6,800
		Collection of manuscripts for the Department of Oriya	10,000
		Construction of Zoology Block	5,000
	Affiliated Colleges		
	Deogarh College Deogarh	Award of Teacher Fellowship	619
	Rajadhani Evening College, Bhubaneswar	Students Aid Fund	3,949
	Govt. Evening College, Puri	-do-	1,620
			27,978
77	Vikram University		
		Assistance for the research project entitled 'Geological Investigations of the Pench-Kanhan Valley Coalfields to evolve basinal characters and coal deposition' submitted by Dr. R.R. Nandgaonkar	18,800
		Purchase of books for English and other departments	35,000
		Assistance for research project entitled 'Instabilities in Solid State Plasmas' of Dr, S. Guha School of Studies in Physics	4,800
		Award of Teacher Fellowship to Sh. Mohan Prakash Arora, Lecturer in Zoology at M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad	1,297
	Affiliated Colleges		
	Govt. Degree College, Baranagar	Students Aid Fund	2,000

Vikram University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College Rajgarh	Students Aid Fund	1,848
Govt. P.G. College Ratlam	Award of Teacher Fellowship	3,192
		66,917

7 Institutions deemed to be Universities

1. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

Award of Teacher Fellowship under the F.I.P. allocated to the Department of English.	34,000
Organisation of National Work-shop on syllabus re from in English language & literature.	6,602
	40,602

2. Gujarat Vidyapith Ahmedabad

Organisation of conference on Adult/Continuing Education in Tribal Areas	20,000
Salary of staff for Tribal Education	25,000
	45,000

3. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

Centre for Electronics Design Technology	3,26,000
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs	1,000
JRFs in Science	1,500

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Contd.)		
	Associateship in Science - Payment of Fellowship	1,050
	Research Associateship in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences-Payment of difference of Associateship @ Rs. 300/-	1,220
	Research Associateship in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences/Engineering & Technology	6,360
	Centre of Advanced Studiy in bio-Chemistry-Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	72.962
		4,10,092
4. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad		
	Vth Plan Grants for research contingencies	50,000
	Construction of Storage Block	1,00,000
		1,50,000
5. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur		
	Award of Teacher Fellowship to Shri B. Rath, Lecturer in Economics, at Dhankamal College, Dhankamal.	1,041
		1,041
	Total Plan.	3,07,93,983.28

Non-Plan

1	Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh		
		Maintenance grant for the year 1977-78	1,44,37,500
			1,44,37,500
2	Banaras Hindu University		
		Maintenance grant for the year 1977-78	1,85,81,500
			1,85,81,500
3	Delhi University		
		Maintenance grant for the year 1977-78	94,52,750
	Affiliated Colleges		
	Satyavati Co-educational College, Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1977-78 payment of	93,000
	Kallindi College New Delhi	-do-	4,00,000
	Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi	-do-	1,78,000
	Rajdhani College New Delhi	-do-	1,91,000
	Khalsa College New Delhi	-do-	1,94,000
	Shri Ram College of Commerce Delhi	-do-	4,54,000
	Sri Vivekanand College, Delhi	-do-	4,45,000
	Gyan Devi Salwan College, New Delhi	-do-	2,35,000

Delhi University (Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Dyal Singh College New Delhi	Maintenance Grant for 1977-78- Payment of	10,000
Delhi School of Social Work Delhi	-do-	1,27,000
Hamdard College of Pharmacy New Delhi	-do-	92,000
P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening) New Delhi	-do-	2,74,000
P.G.D.A.V. College (Day classes) New Delhi	-do-	3,96,000
Satyavati Co-Education College Delhi	-do-	1,33,000
Janki Devi College New Delhi	-do-	f,56,000
College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi	-do-	2,81,000
Moti Lal Nehru College (Day) New Delhi	-do-	5,83,000
Delhi School of Social Work De lhi	-do-	1,70,000
Mata Sundi College for Women New Delhi	-do-	1,79,425
Kirori Mal College Delhi	-do-	1,64,737
Zakir Hussain College Delhi	Grant for Hostel Mess Staff for 1977-78	4,000
		1,42,12,912

4	Jawaharlal Nehru University	
	Maintenance (Block) Grant for the year 1977-78	42,73,000
		42,73,000
	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	
1.	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	
	Payment of maintenance grant to Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore for 1977-78	65,18,000
		65,18,000
2.	Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	
	Payment of Block Grant during 1977-78	17,62,000
		17,62,000
	Total Non-plan.	5,95,84,912
	Grand Total (Plan + Non-plan)	9,03,78,895.28

Revised

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : - -20th February,78

em No. 4: To receive a statement showing expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during the year 1977-78 (upto 31.1.1978)

ction I-Non-Plan Project	Budget Estimates 1977-78 Rs. in lakhs	Provisional Expenditure upto 31.1.78 Rs. in lakhs
Adminstration charges	72.00	57.97
Block grants Grants to Central University.	2020.00	2020.00
) Grants to Instt. deemed to be universities.	362.00	349.91 ++ 18.00
i) Grants to State Universities for specific purposes	9.00	7.00
Mainte-nance Grants to Delhi Colleges	970.00	788.41 @ 25.21
Grants not covered under Block Grant-Health Service Scheme.	10.63	0.59
Total Section-I	3443.63	3241.88 @ 25.21
ction II-Plan Projects		
Grants to Central & State Universities for Humanities.	453.00	253.33 @0.70
Grants to Central & State Universities for Science	948.00	609.56 @ 0.16
Grants to Central & State Univ. for Engg. & Technology.	@ 647.00	163.72
Grants to constituent/ affiliated colleges	950.00	854.56 @0.31
Grants to Central & State Univ. for Misc. Schemes.	1407.00	634.75 @0.61
Misc. Expenditure UNESCO Coupons	64.00 -	31.28 3.91
Total Section II	4529.00	2551.11 @ 1.78
Total Section I & II	7972.63	5792.99 @ 26.99

(a) Rs. 547 lakhs for Engg. & Tech. for 1977-78 plus Rs. 100.00 lakhs to be provided by the Department of Coal.

(b) Rs. 3382 lakhs for development schemes under Plan for 1977-78

Funds for C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad have been provided separately by Government of India for Maintenance Grants.

SECTION-III: Expenditure out of grants received from Govt. of India and the other sources for specific purposes

SCHEME UNDER OPERATION BY THE COMMISSION

A.	Out of Grants received from Ministry of Education & S.W.	
i)	Evaluation of Books	1250
ii)	Fellow for Writing of Books	3,52,082
		@ 74,023
iii)	National Award for Prizes	16,761
iv)	National Service Scheme	2,96,794
v)	National Sports Organisation Programme (Continuing Scheme)	
	a) Construction of Gymnasium	1,60,121
	b) Play fields	17,673
B.	Out of grant from N.C.E.R.T.	
i)	National Survey on Higher Education	949
C.	Out of grant from Gandhi Samarak Nidhi	
i)	Construction of Gandhi Bhavan in Universities	-
D.	Out of Interest received on Endowment Funds.	
i)	Hari Om Ashram Trust Endowment Fund	-
a)	Science	-
b)	Life Science	-
ii)	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial lectures	6,549
iii)	Shri Aurbindo Memorial Lectures	700
iv)	Ram Charit Manas	28,578
v)	Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lectures	8,272
	Total Section III	9,65,752

Total Section I, II & III 5802.63
@ 26.99

(Rupees in lakhs)

SECTION IV DEPOSITS & ADVANCES		
i)	Conveyance Advance	28,823
ii)	Festival Advance	11,600
iii)	House Building Advance	1,99,450
iv)	Fan Advance	-
v)	Food Grain Advance	2,300
vi)	U.G.C. Departmental Canteen	4,000
	Total Section IV	2,46,173

Expenditure during 1976-77 upto 31.1.1977 was as under

(Rupees in lakhs)

Section I Non-Plan Project	3,079.24
Section II Plan Projects	1,672.22
Total Section I & II	4,751.46

@ Adminstration charges

* By adjustment

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(1)

Meeting:

Dated: 19-20th Feb., 1978.

Item No.5: To receive a Statement indicating the progress of issue of utilisation certificates during the period ending 31st January, 1978.

The Commission desired (Resolution No.5) dated the 12th May, 1975 that it should be kept informed of the progress of clearance of utilisation certificates after two months bringing the statement upto date i.e. upto 1973-74. The statement showing clearance of Plan and Non-Plan items for the period ending 31st January, 1978 is given in Annexure.*

P.T.O.

Annexure to Item No.5

(2)

OUTSTANDING UTILISATION CERTIFICATES

PLAN

Amount in lakhs of Rupees

Year to which pertains	Outstanding as on 1.12.1977		Outstanding as on 1.2.1978	
	No. of Items	Amount	No. of Items.	Amount
1958-59	61	21.44	61	21.44
1959-60	90	23.46	90	23.46
1960-61	201	32.41	200	31.80
1961-62	320	82.02	319	81.81
1962-63	795	114.78	790	114.62
1963-64	1054	172.38	1044	170.84
1964-65	1675	181.52	1656	170.21
1965-66	2026	237.86	2004	228.98
1966-67	1886	251.80	1881	251.12
1967-68	2689	336.41	2685	334.36
1968-69	3218	367.64	3210	366.19
1969-70	4986	307.87	4984	307.84
1970-71	6085	921.36	6070	918.60
1971-72	7021	1087.99	7003	1083.34
1972-73	5353	1271.54	5330	1266.85
1973-74	4582	1056.49	4560	1052.58
Total	[illegible]	6460.97	41887	6424.04

Item Cleared : 155
Amount Cleared : Rs.42.93 lakhs.

NON-PLAN

Amount in lakhs of Rupees

Year to which pertains	Outstanding as on 1.12.77		Outstanding as on 1.2.1978	
	No of Items	Amount	No. of Items.	Amount
1969-70	1	.80	1	.80
1970-71	-	-	-	-
1971-72	3	5.50	-	-
1972-73	6	8.23	6	8.23
1973-74	30	289.09	30	289.09
Total	40	303.62	37	298.12

Item Cleared : 3
Amount Cleared : Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (3)

Meeting:

Dated : 19-20th February, 78

Item No. 6: To receive the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76 as prescribed to the Parliament under section 19(4) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

The Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76 (Annexure-I)* were audited by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, under section 19(3) of the University Grants Commission Act during the period from 8.11.1976 to 10.1.1977 and the Audit Report (Annexure-II)@ thereon was received in the Commission on 11.11.1977 in terms of section 19(4) of the U.G.C. Act. The Audit paras and comments thereon have been given in (Annexure-III)%.

*p 4-12

@p 13-19

%p20-[illegible]

The matter is placed before the Commission.

(4)

ANNEXURE-I to Item No.6

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NEW DELHI

1975-76

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS

PART-1 RECEIPTS AND

RECEIPTS		AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees)	
Opening Balance			91,89,670
Revenue Receipts			
1. Grant-in-aid received from Central Government			
i) Non-Plan Projects		30,72,84 000	
ii) Plan Projects	£	30,95,00,000	
2. Grant Received from Ministry of Education & SW & other sources			
a) Writing of Books		6,00,000	
b) National Sports Organisation Programme		12,50,000	
c) Evaluation of Books		1,500	
d) National Service Scheme		1,48,000	
Interest on fixed Deposits			
a) Hari Om Ashram Trust			
i) Award in Sciences		45,000	
ii) For Award in Life Sciences		15,000	
b) Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures		10,000	
c) Sri Aurbindo Memorial Lectures		30,000	
d) Ram Charit Manas		15,000	
3. Refund of unspent balances out of grant paid in previous years			
i) Allocable to U.G.C. (Plan)		19,65,679	
		*10,53,440	
ii) Allocable to U.G.C. (Non-Plan)		* 2,97,742	
iii) Writing of Books		10,261	
iv) National Sports Organisation Programmes		14,988	
4. Miscellaneous Receipts			
i) U.G.C. Publication		9,903	
ii) C.G.H.S. Contribution		9,379	
iii) Interest on advances (Recoverable)		5,339	
iv) Interest on C.P.F./G.P.F.		8,201	
v) Water & Electric charges (U.G.C. Staff Quarters)		1,238	
vi) Other Misc. receipts (Non-Plan)		73,399	
Total Revenue Receipts		62,09,96,887	63,01,86,5
		* 13,51,182	* 13,51,1

£ includes Rs. 50.00 lakhs received from Department of Coal for Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

* By Adjustment

(6)

COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1975-76

PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

PAYMENTS		AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees)
Section I Non-Plan Projects		
A.	Adminstration charges	63,61,596
B.	i) Block Grant to Central Universities	17,21,00,000
	ii) Block Grant to Institutions deemed to be universities.	1,76,77,000
C.	Maintenance grants to Constituent/ Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University	8,21,29,548
		* 2,97,742
D.	Scheme not covered under Block Grant	1,98,95,750
	Total Section - I Non-Plan Projects	29,81,63,894
		* 2,97,742
Section-II Plan Projects		
A.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities	3,04,82,438
		* 1,99,268
B.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Science & Tech.	7,76,14,488
		* 5,73,560
C.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engg. & Tech.	3,93,33,516
		* 30,516
D.	Grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges	2,77,33,906
		* 28,505
E.	Grants to Central and State Universities for Misc. Schemes	10,72,81,842
		* 4,39,213
F.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	23,42,345
	Total Section-II Plan Projects	28,47,88,535
		* 12,71,062
	Total Section I & II	58,29,52,429
		* 15,68,804

* By Adjustment

(1) PART-I (Contd.) ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS
RECEIPTS AND

RECEIPTS		AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees	
Deposits and Advances			
Advances Recoverable			
1.	Recoveries of Conveyance Advance	47,761	
2.	Recoveries of Festival Advance	19,100	
3.	Recoveries of House Building Advance	87,096	
4.	Recoveries of loan from U.G.C. Departmental Canteen	3,400	
5.	Recoveries of Fan Advance	220	
Recoveries Adjustable in other Accounts			
6.	Recoveries on Account of U.G.C. C.P. Fund	2,74,079	
7.	Recoveries on Account of U.G.C. G.P. Fund	4,83,623	
8.	Recoveries of House Rent	46,781	
9.	Recoveries of Life Insurance Premium	90,043	
10.	Recoveries of Income-tax	73,098	
11.	Recoveries of Compulsory Deposits	3,58,629	
12.	Recoveries from officials on deputation to U.G.C.		
	a) G.P. Fund/C.P. Fund	22,628	
	b) Conveyance Advance	600	
	c) House Building Advance	1,212	
Miscellaneous Items			
13.	UNESCO Coupons	8,09,396	
14.	Dollar Loan Scheme	*2,17,622	
15.	Misc. Items	10,396	
	Total Deposits & Advances:	23,28,062	63,25,14,6
		* 2,17,622	15,68,8

* By Adjustment.

COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1975-76
PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS

PAYMENTS		AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees)
SECTION-III Expenditure from grants received from Govt. of India and other sources for specific purposes.		
i)	Fellows for writing of books (out of grants received from Ministry of Education & S.W.)	5,15,275
	@	48,809
ii)	Evaluation of Books (out of grant received from Ministry of Education & S.W.)	3,300
iii)	National Sports Organisation Programme (out of Grant received from Ministry of Education & Social Welfare)	11,58,492
iv)	Ram Charit Manas (out of grant received from Ministry of Education & Social Welfare)	30,633
v)	Summer Institutes (out of grant received from N.C.E.R.T)	85,107
vi)	Survey on Higher Education (out of grant received from N.C.E.R.T.) @	55,743
vii)	National Award of Prizes (out of grant received from Ministry of Education & Social Welfare) @	14,570
viii)	National Service Scheme (out of grant received from Ministry of Education & Social Welfare)	2,37,843
ix) a)	Award in Science (out of interest on fixed deposits on the amount received from Hari Om Ashram Trust)	30,000
b)	Award in Life Sciences (out of interest on fixed deposits on the amount received from Hari Om Ashram Trust).	15,000
	Total Section III	21,94,772
	Total Section I-III	58,51,47,201
	*	15,68,804

Section-IV Deposit Advances

Advances Recoverable

1.	Conveyance Advance	43,508
2.	Festival Advance	16,880
3.	House building Advance	2,20,784
4.	Loan to UGC Departmental Canteen	Nil
5.	Fan Advance	200

@ Adminstration Charges

* By Adjustment

PART -I (Cont.) ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY
RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees)
Total Brought Forward	63,25,14,619
	* 15,68,804
Grand Total:	63,25,14,619
	* 15,68,804

* By adjustment

GRANTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1975-76
PAYMENT ACCOUNTS

PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rounded off to whole rupees)
Remittances in respect of recoveries adjustable in other Accounts.	
6. Remittance of recoveries on account of C.P. Fund	2,75,198
7. Remittance of recoveries on account of G.P. Fund	4,84,038
8. Remittance of recoveries of House Rent	47,198
9. Remittance of recoveries of Income-tax	74,010
10. Remittance of recoveries on account of compulsory deposits	3,58,454
11. Remittance of recoveries on account of L.I.P.	90,042
12. Remittance of recoveries from official on deputation	
a) C.P. Fund/G.P. Fund	22,824
b) Conveyance Advance	600
c) House Building Advance	1,212
13. Miscellaneous Items	
i) UNESCO COUPONS	6,64,000
ii) Rouble Credit Scheme	13,649
iii) Dollar Loan Scheme	7,241
iv) Other Misc. items	16,087
Total Section-IV	23,35,925
Total Section I-IV	58,74,83,126
*	15,68,804
Closing Balance	4,50,31,493
	63,25,14,619
*	15,68,804

* By Adjustment

PART-II

PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES OUTSTANDING AS ON 31-3-1976

i)	Permanent Advance	3,500.00
ii)	Conveyance Advance	90,422.00
iii)	House Building Advance	10,83,073.00
iv)	Festival Advance	9,681.00
v)	Loan to UGC Departmental Canteen	7,200.00
vi)	Leave Salary Advance to officials on deputation	3,320.00
vii)	Recoverable from Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,493.82

PART-III

PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES

Particulars of Securities		Amount	Remarks
1.	Funds for Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures (Ministry of Education & S.W.)	1,00,000.00	Invested in fixed deposi with S.B.I. 1971-72
2.	Funds for Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures (Ministry of Education & Social Welfare)	3,00,000.00	-do- 1972-73
3.	Funds from Hari Om Ashram Trust (For Annual Awards)	4,50,000.00	-do- 1972-73
4.	Funds from Hari Om Ashram Trust (for awards in Life Sciences Research).	1,50,000.00	-do- 1974-75
5.	Funds for Ram Charit Manas (Ministry of Education & S.W.)	3,00,000.00	-do- 1974-75

PART-IV

DETAILS OF CLOSING BALANCES AS ON 31-3-1976

S.No.	Particulars		Amount
1.	Balance from the grant received from the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi for construction of Gandhi Bhavan in universities.		15,000.00
2.	Balance from grants received from Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for following purposes:-		
	i) Fellows for writing of Books		4,06,475.13
	ii) Evaluation of Books		200.00
	iii) National Sports Organisation Programmes		1,37,858.15
	iv) National Award of Prizes		7,63,493.90
	v) National Service Scheme		30,592.85
3.	Balance out of grant received from the N.C.E.R.T. for Survey of Higher Education		2,44,257.20
4.	Balance out of Interest received on fixed deposits		
	a) Sri Aurbindo Memorial lectures		45,324.14
	b) Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures		14,090.00
	c) Hari Om Ashram Trust (Award in Sciences)		65,293.64
	d) Ram Charit Manas	(-)	16,983.00
5.	Balance from grants received from Central Govt. & other Misc. receipts.		4,33,25,891.21
		Total....	4,50,31,493.22

(K.V. Jankiramanan)
Accounts Officer

(R.P. Bhattacharjee)
Finance Officer

(R.K. Chhabra)
Secretary

ANNEXURE-II to Item No.6

AUDIT REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1975-76

(13)

1. General:

The University Grants Commission was established in November, 1956 under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 as amended by the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972. The Commission disburses:-

a) grants to universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such universities or for any other general or specified purpose;

b) grants to other universities (including colleges recognised by the Commission) as it may deem necessary or appropriate or both, for the development of any specified activities of such universities, or for any other general or specified purpose;

c) grants to institutions deemed to be universities in pursuance of a declaration made by the Central Government under section 3, as it may deem necessary, for one or more of the following purposes, namely:-

i) for maintenance in special cases;

ii) for development;

iii) for any other general or specified purpose.

The Commission shall not give any grant to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972 unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grants.

For these purposes, the Commission shall have its own fund, and all sums which may, from time to time, be paid to it by the Central Government and all the receipts of the Commission shall be carried to the Fund and all payments by the Commission shall be made therefrom.

PTO

AUDIT REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1975-76

Para-2:

Actual receipts and payments of the Commission during 1973-74 to 1975-76 under various heads are given below:-

Receipts:

		1973-74	1974-75	1975-7
		(in lakhs of rupees)		
i)	Opening Balance	97.74	21.24	91.9
ii)	Grants received from Govt. of India	3,406.98	4,724.50	6,167.8
iii)	Recovery of unspent balance out of grants paid in previous years and miscellaneous receipts.	70.02	18.36 * 6.69	20.9 * 13.5
iv)	Specific grants from Govt. and other sources	23.85	31.60	21.1
v)	Deposits and Advances	75.84	29.35 * 13.20	23.28 * 2.18
		3,674.43	4,825-05 * 19.89	6,325.15 * 15.69

Payments

A.	Non-Plan			
i)	Adminstrative expenditure	46.2[illegible]	58.69	63.62
ii)	Block grants to Central Universities.	759.17	1,200.00	1,[illegible].00
iii)	Block Grants to institutions deemed to be universities.	-	-	176.77
iv)	Maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	285.10	617.17	821.29 * 2.98
v)	Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under block grant.	91.01	314.24	198.96
		1,181.51	2,190.10	2,981.64 * 2.98

B.	Plan			
i)	Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities.	293.75	326,38 * 1.53	304.82 * 1.99
ii)	Grants to Central and State Universities for Science.	473.97	598.83 *10.24	776.15 * 5.74
iii)	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering & Technology.	194.98	270.93 * 0.09	393.34 * 0.30
iv)	Grants to constituent and affiliated colleges.	680.28	381.07 * 0.09	277.34 * 0.29
v)	Grants to Central and State Universities for misc. schemes.	769.86	697.41 * 7.88	1,072.82 * 4.39
vi)	Misc. expenditure incurrred by University Grants Commission in Seminars, Conferences etc.	13.11	16.18 * 0.06	23.42
		2,425.95	2,490.80 *19.89	2,847.89 *12.71
C.				
i)	Expenditure out of grants for specific purposes.	32.03	26.67	21.95
ii)	Deposits, advances and misc. items.	13.70	25.58	23.36
iii)	Closing balance	21.24	91.90	450.31
		66.97	144 .15	495.62
	Total expenditure	(A+B+C)		
		3,674.43	4,825.05	6,325.15
*	By adjustment	-	* 19.89	*15.69

.....

(16)

AUDIT REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1975-76

Para-3: Development of Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

The Commission agreed in February, 1971 to give 100 percent financial assistance to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani to enable the Institute to provide facilities for the development of the Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology. Apart from other items of financial assistance, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.02 lakhs for staff (5 Professors, 5 Assistant Professors and 4 non-teaching staff) to be employed under the scheme as also to be met wholly by the Commission and a sum of Rs. 78.73 lakhs was paid during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76

The Institute implemented the scheme from January, 1972 but instead of recruiting additional staff against these 14 posts, filled 10 posts out of these 14 posts by transferring the services of staff which was earlier employed under another scheme 'Introduction of Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology' for which the Commission had given assistance on 100 percent basis for a period of five years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 on the terms that expenditure on account of pay and allowances of the staff employed on this scheme from April, 1970 onwards was to be met by the Institute/State Government. The Institute incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4.16 lakhs towards the salaries of the staff employed against these 10 posts from 1971-72 to 1975-76 and debited the same to the new scheme of 'Development of Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology'. The Commission stated (April, 1977) that the matter had been taken up with the Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani and the excess payment, if any, will be recovered from the Institute.

AUDIT REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1975-76

Para-4: PRE-MATURE RELEASE OF GRANT

Delhi University had rented three buildings (two from July, 1973 and one from October, 1973) to house its South Delhi Campus and had paid Rs. 6.52 lakhs as rent till 31st December, 1976. These buildings being separate units in a residential locality had created many adminstrative and other difficulties for Delhi University. Also, the residential buildings did not give an impression of a University Campus. Keeping these difficulties in mind the University explored the possibility of getting a suitable site for putting up its own building complex. The Commission released an 'on account' grant of Rs. 45,30,240 to the Delhi University on 3rd March, 1975 for the purchase of 78 acres of land from the Delhi Development Authority. One of the conditions for the above grant was that the amount sanctioned was to be utilised within a period of six months. As there was some dispute regarding the rate at which the payment for land was to be made, the University did not utilize the amount fpr the purpose, but invested partly (Rs. 30 lakhs) in fixed deposit in March, 1976 and retained the balance of Rs. 15,30,240 in Current Account. The Commission stated (April, 1977) that a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs (Rs. 17 lakhs in October, 1976 and Rs. 10 lakhs in March, 1977) has since been deposited by the Delhi University with the Land and Development Officer, New Delhi and that the University had intimated the Commission that the matter was expected to be finalized within 2 or 3 months.

Audit Report on the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for 1975-76

(18)

Support for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and Science.

In April 1963, the Commission approved a scheme for providing assistance to teachers working in universities and colleges for research/learned work in humanities and social sciences. The assistance was limited to Rs.5,000/- at a time for field work, computation work or for purchase of equipment, apparatus, chemicals and books specially required for the project but not normally provided by the University/College where the teacher was employed. In special cases, grant was also to be paid for publication of monographs, research papers etc. The grant which was released to the institution concerned in two equal instalments was required to be utilized by the awardee within two years and thereafter the amount left unspent was to be refunded to the Commission.

Grants amounting to Rs.17.56 lakhs had been released during 1963-64 to 1973-74 to 2638 teachers. 1347 teachers to whom the grant of Rs.5.46 lakhs had been sanctioned have not so far rendered the accounts for the grants (December 1976). Yearwise details of the amount are indicated below:

Year	Number of teachers given assistance	No. of teachers who have not rendered the accounts	Amount paid (in lakhs of rupees)	Amount for which account not rendered (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage Col.5 to Col.6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1963-64	16	1	0.33	0.03	9.09
1964-65	123	25	0.86	0.13	15.11
1965-66	235	80	1.35	0.38	28.15
1966-67	174	45	1.11	0.24	21.62
1967-68	175	63	1.25	0.42	33.60
1968-69	255	71	1.39	0.22	15.83
1969-70	180	55	81.66	0.48	28.92
1970-71	233	162	1.51	0.33	21.85
1971-72	213	87	11.61	0.62	38.51
1972-73	757	550	4.23	1.68	39.72
1973-74	277	208	2.26	0.93	41.15
Total:	2638	1347	17.56	5.46	

Audit Certificate

I have examined the foregoing account of the University Grants Commission and obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and, subject to the observations in the Audit Report appended, I certify, as a result of my audit, that in my opinion these accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the University Grants Commission according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the University Grants Commission.

New Delhi

dt: 3.6.1977

Sd/-
(K.P. Rangaswamy)
Accountant General, Central Revenues

AUDIT REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76

Annexure-III to Item No.6

Objection	Comments of the U.G.C.
1. General : The University Grants Commission was established in November, 1956 under the University Grants Commission Act. 1956 as amended by the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act. 1972. The Commission disburses:- a) grants to Universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such Universities or for any other general or specified purpose; b) grants to other Universities (including colleges recognised by the Commission) as it may deem necessary or appropriate or both, for the development of any specified activities of such Universities, or for any other general or specified purpose; c) grants to institutions deemed to be Universities in pursuance of a declaration made by the Central Government under section 3, as it may deem necessary, for one or more of the following purposes, namely:- i) for maintenance in special cases; ii) for development; iii) for any other general or specified purpose. The Commission shall not give any grant to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act. 1972 unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grants.	No comments

For these purposes, the Commission shall have its own Fund, and all sums which may, from time to time, be paid to it by the Central Government and all the receipts of the Commission shall be carried to the Fund and all payments by the Commission shall be made therefrom.

Objection					Comments of the UGC
Para-2 : Actual receipts and payments of the Commission during 1973-74 to 1975-76 under various heads are given eblow:-					
Receipts		1973-74	1974-75 (In lakhs of Rupees)	1975-76	
i)	Opening Balance	97.74	21.24	91.90	
ii)	Grants received from Government of India.	3,406.98	4,724.50	6,167.84	
iii)	Recovery of unspent balance out of grants paid in previous years and miscellaneous receipts.	70.02	18.36 *6.69	20.98 *13.51	No comments
iv)	Specific grants from Government and other Sources.	23.85	31,60	21.15	
v)	Deposits and Advances	75.84	29.35 *13.20	23.28 * 2.18	
		3,674.43	4,825.05 *19.89	6,325.15 *15.69	

(3)

Payments

A. Non-Plan

i)	Administrative expenditure	46.23	58.69	63.62
ii)	Block grants to Central Universities	759.17	1,200.00	1,721.00
iii)	Block Grants to Institutions deemed to be Universities.	-	-	176.77
iv)	Maintenance grants to constituent/ affiliated colleges of Delhi University	285.10	617.17	821.29 *2.98
v)	Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under block grant.	91.01	314.24	198.96
		1,181.51	2,190.10	2,981.64 *2.98

p.t.o.

B. Plan

i)	Grants to Central and State Universities. for humanities	293.75	326.38 *1.53	304.82 *1.99
ii)	Grants to Central and State Universities for Science.	473.97	598.83 *10.24	776.15 *5.74
iii)	Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology.	194.98	270.93 *0.09	393.34 * 0.30
iv)	Grants to constitutent and affiliated colleges	680.28	381.07 *0.09	277.34 *0.29
v)	Grants to Central and State Universities for miscellaneous schemes	769.86	897.41 *7.88	1,072.82 * 4.39
vi)	Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by University Grants Commission in Seminars, Conferences etc.	13.11.	16. 18 *0.06	23.42
		2,425.95	2,490.80 *19.89	2,847.89 *12.71

No Comments

(5)

C.					
i)	Expenditure out of grants for specific purposes.	32.03	26.67	21.95	
ii)	Deposits, advances and miscellaneous items	13.70	25.58	23.36	
iii)	Closing balance	21.24	91.90	450.31	No comments
		66.97	144.15	495.62	
	Total expenditure (A+B+C)	3,674.43	4,825.05	6,325.15	
	*By adjustment.	*-	*19.89	*15.69	

Objection	UGC Comments

Para 3 : Development of Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology at Birla Institute of Technology and Science.

The Commission agreed in February 1971 to give 100 percent financial assistance to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani to enable the Institute to provide facilities for the development of the Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology. Apart from other items of financial assistance a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.02 lakhs for staff (5 professors, 5 Assistant Professors and 4 non-teaching staff) to be employed under the scheme as also to be met wholly by the Commission and a sum of Rs. 78.73 lakhs was paid during the year 1971-72 to 1975-76.

The Institute implemented the scheme from January 1972 but instead of recruiting additional ataff against these 14 posts, filled 10 posts out of these 14 posts by transferring the services of staff which was earlier employed under another scheme 'Introduction of Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology' for which the Commission had given assistance on 100 percent basis for a period of five years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 on the terms that expenditure on account of pay and allowances of the staff employed on this scheme from April 1970 onwards was to be met by the Institute/State Government. The Institute incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4.16 lakhs towards the salaries of the staff employed against these 10 posts from 1971-72 to 1975-76 and debited the same to the new scheme of 'Development of Post Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology'. The Commission stated (April 1977) that the matter had been taken up with the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani and the excess payment, if any will be recovered from the Institute.

This is being examined

p.t.o.

(A)

Audit Report on the University Grants Commission,
New Delhi, for 1975-76.

Objection

Para 4 : PRE-MATURE RELEASE OF GRANT

Delhi University had rented three buildings (two from July, 1973 and one from October, 1973) to house its South Delhi Campus and had paid Rs. 6.52 lakhs as rent till 31st December, 1976. These buildings being separate units in a residential locality had created many administrative and other difficulties for Delhi University. Also, the residential buildings did not give an impression of a University Campus. Keeping these difficulties in mind the University explored the possibility of getting a suitable site for putting up its own building complex. The Commission released an 'on account' grant of Rs. 45,30,240 to the Delhi University on 3rd March 1975 for the purchase of 78 acres of land from the Delhi Development Authority. One of the conditions for the above grant was that the amount sanctioned /of was to be utilised within a period/six months. As there was some dispute regarding the rate at which the payment for land was to be made, the University did not utilise the amount for the purpose, but invested partly (Rs.30 lakhs) in fixed deposit in March 1976 and obtained the balance of Rs. 15,30,240 in Current Account. The Commission stated (April 1977) that a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs (Rs.17 lakhs in October 1976 and Rs. 10 lakhs in March, 1977) has since been deposited by the Delhi University with the land and Development Officer, New Delhi and that the University had intimated the Commission that the matter was expected to be finalized within 2 or 3 months.

Comments of the UGC

The University on the basis of the acceptance of the proposal of setting up of South Delhi Campus requested the Commission to release a grant of Rs.45,30,240/- so that it could acquire a plot of land allotted/Delhi Development Authorityfor the purpose. The amou of Rs. 45,30,240/- was in lieu of the cost of t land tentatively fixed pending finalisation of the rates by Land Sales Officer, D.D.A., and th University had been asked to deposit the amount at an early date and in order to ensure that the land selected was actually acquired. The Commission released an on account grant of Rs. 45,30,240/-. Subsequently on the basis of negotiations, the cost of land was finalised in July, 1977 and intimated to the Commission by the Delhi University on 11th August, 1977. It was seen that the expenditure on the cost of land incurred by the University as a result of negotiations and as a result of concessional rates agreed upon came to Rs.27,22,591/-. As such a sum of Rs.18,07,649/- had been paid in excess of the required amount. Out of this a sum of Rs.70,000/- was adjusted against the amount payable to the Delhi University for meeting recurring expenditure towards the appointment of staff in the Department of Business Economics. Taking this into account a sum of Rs.17,37,649/- was to be refunded to the Commission. The Universit had been asked to refund this amount first on 2nd September, 1977 and subsequently through reminders, the latest one having been sent on 14th November, 1977. Subsequently, the University has refunded on 13th January, 1978 a sum of Rs. 15,10,333/12 which includes an interest of Rs.72,684/11 earned by the Univ. on the above grant, leaving a balance of

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of Rs.3,00,000 with the university on the above account. The sum of Rs. 3 lakhs lying with the University is also being adjusted against payment due to South Delhi Campus on approved programmes in 1977-78.

Para 5 : Support for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and Science.

In April 1963, the Commission approved a Scheme for providing assistance to teachers working in universities and colleges for research/learned work in humanities and social sciences. The assistance was limited to Rs. 5,000 at a time for field work, computation work or for purchase of equipment, appartus, chemiscals and books specially required for the project but not normally provided by the University/College where the teacher was employed. In special cases, grant was also to be paid for publication of monographs, research papers etc. The grant which was released to the institution concerned in two equal instalments was required to be utilized by the awardee within two years and thereafter the amount left unspent was to be refunded to the Commission.

Grants amounting to Rs. 17.56 lakhs had been released during 1963-64 to 1973-74 to 2638 teachers. 1347 teachers to whom the grant of Rs.5.46 lakhs had been sanctioned have not so far rendered the accounts for the grants (December 1976).

As a result of repeated reminders many of the universities/colleges have rendered accounts/utilisation certificates in respect of their teachers who were assisted under the above scheme. The latest position as on 1.9.1977 is given below. From this statement, it may be observed that out of 1347 outstanding cases, accounts relating to 141 cases have since been settled and utilisation certificates amounting to Rs. 79,000/- have been issued.

It may also be stated that the colleges/ universities take considerably long time to send the accounts with regard to those teachers who have left their colleges/universities and joined elsewhere and whose accounts are not easily available. Steps are, however, being taken to settle the outstanding accounts as far as possible.

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Yearwise details of the amount are indicated ~~below~~ below :-

Year	No of Teachers given Assistance.	No of teachers who have not rendered the accounts.	Amount paid in Lakhs of Rupees	Amount for which account not rendered in lakhs of Rupees.	percentage col. 5 to col. 6
1963-64	16	1	0.33	0.03	9.09
1964-65	123	25	0.86	0.13	15.11
1965-66	235	80	1.35	0.38	28.15
1966-67	174	45	1.11	0.24	21.62
1967-68	175	61	1.25	0.42	33.60
1968-69	255	71	1.39	0.22	15.83
1969-70	180	55	81.66	0.48	28.92
1970-71	233	162	1.51	0.33	21.85
1971-72	213	87	1.61	0.62	38.51
1972-73	757	550	4.23	1.68	39.72
1973-74	277	208	2.26	0.93	41.15
Total -	2638	1347	17.56	5.46	-

Periodic reminders are being issued wherever necessary in such cases.

Statement of Utilisation of grants under F.A.T. -Scheme, As on 1.9.1977.

Year	No.of teachers given assistance.	No of teachers who utilised the grants.	No of teachers who partly utilised the grant	Amount paid	Amount utilised	Account/UC/ refund await
1963-64	16	15	1	33,500.00	30,500.00	3,000.00
1964-65	123	102	21	85,663.00	74,730.00	10.933.00
1965-66	235	162	73	1,34,774.14	1,00,835.67	33,938.47
1966-67	174	135	39	1,11,405.21	90,759.31	20,645.90
1967-68	175	114	61	1,25,464.11	84,515.13	40,948.98
1968-69	255	192	63	1,38,520.24	1,25,843.19	13,477.05
1969-70	180	140	40	1,65,218.16	1,25,398.16	42,520.00
1970-71	233	82	151	1,51,325.00	1,22,526.66	28,798.34
1971-72	213	136	77	1,60,725.00	1,03,251.91	57,473.09
1972-73	757	274	483	4,22,589.00	2,81,346.50	1,41,242.50
1973-74	277	80	197	2,26,455.52	1,52,515.46	73,940.06
Total-	2638	1432	1206	17,56,339.38	12,89,421.99	4,66,917.39

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated :1 -20th February, 7[illegible]

Item No.8 : To consider the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Commissio. to evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University under COSIP- ULP during the first phase and to consider further proposal for undertaking follow-up activities during the next three years.

As recommended by the Standing Committee on College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) at its meeting held on 14th April, 1973 and accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on 28th May, 1973 (vide Item No.33) that the University Leadership Project which had completed first phase of activities may be asked to submit consolidated report of the achievements made during the first phase and the follow-up proposal to be taken up during the second phase and these may be examined with the help of an expert committee. Accordingly the expert committee constituted by the Commission to evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University, under COSIP-ULP has submitted its report which is placed before the Commission for consideration as Annexure-*

The Expert Committee recommended that the an overall financial support of about Rs. 7.00 lakhs may be made available to the Department of Physics, Poona University extending over a period of three years for undertaking follow-up activities during the second phase. The distribution has b en made as under:-

Non-recurring

i) Development and supply of teaching aids, equipment to colleges:	Rs.4,00,000
ii) Vacation Institutes:	Rs. 50,000
iii) Book writing and contingency:	Rs. 50,000
iv) Travel- visit to colleges including maintenance of vehicle:	Rs. 50,000

Recurring:

i) Teaching staff: one Professor and one Lecturer	
ii) Administrative and tech.staff:	Rs. 15,000p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Meeting:

Dated :1 -20th February, 79

Item No. 8 : To consider the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Commissio. to evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University under COSIP- ULP during the first phase and to consider further proposal for undertaking follow-up activities during the next three years.

As recommended by the Standing Committee on College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) at its meeting held on 14th April, 1973 and accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on 28th May, 1973 (vide Item No.33) that the University Leadership Project which had completed first phase of activities may be asked to submit consolidated report of the achievements made during the first phase and the follow-up proposal to be taken up during the second phase and these may be examined with the help of an expert committee. Accordingly the expert committee constituted by the Commission to evaluate the work done by the Department of Physics, Poona University, under COSIP-ULP has submitted its report which is placed before the Commission for consideration as Annexure-I*

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The Expert Committee recommended that the an over-all financial support of about Rs. 7.00 lakhs may be made available to the Department of Physics, Poona University extending over a period of three years for undertaking follow-up activities during the second phase: The distribution has b en made as Under:-

Non-recurring

i) Development and supply of teaching aids, equipment to colleges:	Rs.4,00,000
ii) Vacation Institutes:	Rs. 50,000
iii) Book writing and contingency:	Rs. 50,000
iv) Travel- visit to colleges including maintenance of vehicle:	Rs. 50,000

Recurring:

i) Teaching staff: one Professor and one lecturer	
ii) Administrative and tech. staff:	Rs. 15,000p.a

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No. 8

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The Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to evaluate the implementation of University Leadership Project in Physics- I Phase under COSIP at the Department of Physics, Poona University and suggest the follow up programme.

The University Grants Commission in February, 1974 accepted the proposal of Poona University, for taking up the University Leadership Project in Physics under Cosip. A total allocation of Rs.7,75,000/- was approved for following programmes to be taken over a period of three years:

Activities/programmes	Amount
University Department	
Staff	Rs.1,00,000/-
Vacation Institutes	Rs.1,50,000/-
Research activities by college teachers	Rs. 50,000/-
Collection of Teaching Aids	Rs.1,00,000/-
Publication of News Bulletin	Rs. 15,000/-
Colleges' Requirements:	
Laboratory Improvement Programme	Rs.3,00,000/-
Other expenses	Rs. 60,000/-
Total	: Rs.7,75,000/-

The first phase of the programme was completed in March, 1977. A proposal was submitted for the second phase. It was decided that this may be examined by a Committee.

The Committee consisting of the following members visited the department on 3rd November, 1977:

1. Professor B. Sanjeevaiah
   Mysore University,
   Mysore.

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2. Professor B.L. Saraf
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.

3. Shri A.G. Deshmukh,
Education Officer,
UGC, New Delhi.

The Committee met the Vice-Chancellor and had detailed discussions with the Head of the Department and other staff members. The Committee also went around the laboratories and saw the various activities of the Department. The Committee also met a group of college teachers working in the department under the Faculty Improvement Programme.

The Committee studied various reports submitted by the Project to the UGC from time to time. These reports give fairly comprehensive picture of the various activities which the Project has undertaken to improve the physics teaching in the affiliated colleges of the University of Poona. In this connection we would like to summarise the various aspects of the programme which have been implemented:

The staff of the department visited all the colleges under its jurisdiction and examined the physical facilities available in these colleges and made inventory of the equipment available. The academic difficulties of the staff members were also discussed. The staff members also met students in these colleges and discussed their problems. The total number of colleges involved in the process was about 30 having 200 teachers teaching physics at the undergraduate level.

2. The project undertook a comprehensive programme of restructuring the syllabi for various courses. It has been pointed out to us that the University is passing through the transition phase of restructuring its degree course to the new pattern of 10 2 3 scheme. The various alternatives which may be open to students and the institutions are still in transition phase. The Coordinator, Professor M.R. Bhiday, specifically mentioned that the followed up programme should be granted to them for at least a period of 3 years so that the project can introduce the new patter of 3 years Degree Course, with a certain degree of completion.

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3. The Project developed a large number of equipment and experiments which could be introduced in the Physics curriculam for students offering different courses. The major emphasis has been on electronoics and on some advance experiments in the field of solid state physics. It was reported to us that a large number of these designed experiments have been already given to the colleges alongwith manuals and they are making use of it. In some colleges, the university teacher took the special equipment fabricated in a van and the van would remain in the college for few days and the students would do the experiments and discuss these with the university teacher who was accompanying the van. However, no systematic learning process, with a centain sequential series of experiments, has yet been evolved and the Committee would like to recommend that some academic persons should specially spend their time in evolving a proper sequential course for laboratory exercises at different levels.

4. Some teachers of the Faculty have prepared written material for teaching of special courses at different degree levels. These have been cyclostyled and distributed among students and teachers. So far 6 books have been prepared and distributed. Some of these have been revised and have been given to the publishers for regular publication. We hope that the quality of literature generated this way through the support of the Project will show certain marked improvement above the existing literature available in the country. It is proposed that books would be prepared to cover all the courses. Alongwith the scheme of writing books by the university teachers under college Science Improvement Programme, a separate scheme has been operated under the Board of Studies in Physics. Under this scheme the teachers from the colleges were encouraged to write text-books. These manuscripts were to be approved by 2 referees which were appointed by the Board of Studies. The teacher was asked to revise the book according to the suggestions of the referee until the final manuscript is approved by the referees. The names of the referees were also indicated in the books when these were finally printed. About 35 college teachers have participated in this programme and published their books.

Consideration of the proposal submitted by the Project:

The proposal submitted by the Project gives fairly detailed justification of the various expenditure which is

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expected in the Follow-up Programme. The Committee had a detailed discussion with the Coordinator and other faculty members. Based on our discussions and evaluation of the needs as justified in the proposal, we recommended an overall financial support of about Rs.7.00 lakhs which may be granted to the Project for a period of three years. A provisional distribution of expenditure is given as under:-

Non-recurring

i)	Development and supply of teaching aids, equipment to colleges.	Rs.4,00,000/-
ii)	Vacation Institutes	Rs. 50,000/-
iii)	Book writing and contingency	Rs. 50,000/-
iv)	Travel-visit to colleges including maintenance of vehicle.	Rs. 50,000/-

Recurring

i)	Teaching staff- One Professor and One lecturer	
ii)	Administrative and Technical Staff	Rs. 15,000/-

The Committee wish to make the following observations:-

1. The University Department has got a mini bus associated with it and as such the additional vehicle is not justified. However, necessary expenditure of Rs.50,000/- towards maintenance and use of vehicle for the project is provided.

2. The Project had created 3 staff positions during the first phase of the programme. However, they still propose to continue their programme of training the teachers as such an additional staff of one Professor and one lecturer is recommended for a period of 3 years.

3. The Committee does not think it proper to provide financial support for research programme undertaken by the College teachers.

General Observations:

The Committee is of the opinion that the Project has put in a sincere and hard effort to improve the teaching

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facilities in the affiliated colleges and an effective programme has been undertaken to modernise the present conditions of the college laboratories. These efforts deserve appreciation and we hope that with further support from the UGC the quality of training received by the students will show a marked improvement and the University will be able to offer to the country the best possible talented and trained physicists for serving it.

The Committee is grateful to the Head of the Department and other staff members for the cooperation given for the work of the Committee.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (38)

Meeting:

Dated : 20th Feb. 1978

Item No. 9 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad for continuation of one year Post-M.Sc. Diploma Course in Space Sciences.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in May, 1973 accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee which examined the proposal of the Gujarat University for starting Postgraduate Course in Space Sciences and its applications and agreed to provide grants for an initial period of 3 years. The Commission further desired that at the end of 3 years the progress of the scheme may be reviewed and this may be extended further upto a total period of 5 years. Subsequently the assistance of the Commission was extended upto March, 1977. It was decided that an Expert Committee may review the scheme and give its recommendations to the Commission before any further extension is granted. As per decision of the Commission the Expert Committee consisting of (i) Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, (ii) Professor C.S.G.K. Setty, Delhi University, (iii) Dr. A.P. Mitra, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and (iv) Dr. Yashpal, Director, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad was constituted. The Committee visited Gujarat University on 14th October, 1977. The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure. The main recommendations of the Committee are given below:

1. The Committee noted that with concern that the additional posts approved by the Commission for this course has not been filled by the University so far.

2. The course may be continued and the recurring assistance on the existing basis could be provided untill the end of V Plan period (i.e. 31.3.1979) and it should be taken over by the University/ State Government afterwards.

3. The amount of stipend should be increased to Rs. 400/- p.m. from Rs. 250/- p.m. (12 to 15 students).

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4. The course should be started from August to that students from universities all over India can apply.

5. The Commission may consider providing grants to meet the travel expenses (at least one way) of candidates called for interview. For 15 seats, of which about half should be from outside the university, the University could invite not more than 30 out station candidates for interview after careful scrutiny.

6. The Commission should provide one Junior Research Fellowship to be awarded on the basis of merit every year for a student who has completed this course.

7. An additional equipment grant upto about Rs. one lakh for teaching purposes could be provided on receipt of details of equipment required, after the vacant posts have been filled up.

8. The equipment needs of a research programme may be considered on the basis of any research scheme that may be forwarded by the Department after the normal scrutiny by the Physics Panel.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure-I to Item -(9) (40)

Report of the Committee which examined the proposal of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad for further continuation of the one year Post-M.Sc. Diploma course in Space Sciences and their applications.

The University Grants Commission in May, 1973 accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee which examined the proposal of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad for starting a Postgraduate course in Space Sciences and its applications in collaboration with the Physical Research Laboratory and Space Application Centre Ahmedabad. It was decided that following grants may be provided for an initial period of 3 years and this may be reviewed and extended upto a total period of 5 years:

A. Non-recurring

i) Building — Rs. 1,00,000/- (Later increased to Rs. 1,25,000/-)

ii) Equipment — Rs. 1,50,000/-

iii) Books — Rs. 25,000/-

B. Recurring

i) Staff:

One Professor,
One Reader,
Two Lecturers,
One Engineer,
One Mechanic and
One Electrician

ii) Journals — Rs. 5,000/- p.a.

iii) Stipend of Rs. 250/- p.m. to students admitted to the course (12 to 15 students)

Subsequently, the assistance for the course was extended upto 31-3-1977.

The Commission appointed an Expert Committee consisting of the following members to examine the request

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of the university that this course be allowed to continue further:

1. Professor B.M. Udgaonkar
   Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
   Bombay

2. Professor Yashpal
   Director SAC (Representing ISRO)
   Ahmedabad.

3. Professor C.S.G.K. Setty
   Delhi University
   Delhi

4. Dr. A.P. Mitra
   National Physical Laboratory
   New Delhi.

5. Shri A.G. Deshmukh
   Education Officer
   UGC, New Delhi.

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The Committee visited Gujarat University on 14th October, 1977 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Head of the Department of Physics, members of the Coordination Committee of this course, staff members of the Physics Department and examined the facilities available in the university for conducting this course.

The Committee noted with concern that out of the additional posts approved for this course, posts of a Reader and one Lecturer has not been filled by the University so far. The staff members from P.R.L. and S.A.C. have continued to show their interest in running of this course but the University/State Government have not shown a corresponding interest and these posts have remained unfilled even after four years. The Vice-Chancellor mentioned that there was a ban imposed by the State Govt. for filling the posts lying vacant for more than two years. However, he has now obtained concurrence of the State Govt. and applications have been invited and he assured the Committee that the posts will be filled up within the next 2-3 months. The total approved staff strength of the Physics department is three Professors, four Readers and six lecturers. Against this, only two Professors, two Readers and four lecturers are working at present. Thus five posts are vacant.

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"The Committee was aware that the Gujarat University is one of the right places to have a Specialised Space Science Course, amongst others, in view of the facilities and collaboration available from SAC and PRL. The university must show a greater interest in it and endeavour to take advantage of this facility for teaching and research in this area."

The course should be a part of the regular activities of the Physics Department. It would not be desirable to create a separate unit or department for running such a course. It would also not be desirable to convert the course into a 2 year course.

The course should be run as an all India course. At present, about 50% of the total students admitted are from the Gujarat State while others are from the universities in the Western region. The applications for admissions to this course are invited upto June and the course is started from July every year. The University has been unable to attract and retain 15 students till the end of the course, as was envisaged. Only 7-8 students completes the course every year. The Vice-Chancellor mentioned that he has sent personal letters to all the Vice-Chancellors requesting them to send the applications of candidates for this course. The advertisement inviting applications is also given in newspapers all over India. Letters were also addressed to the Heads of the Physics Department individually. Since the results of M.Sc. examination of many universities are not declared by this time, the committee suggests that from the next year, the course could be started on Ist August and the academic terms for this course adjusted appropriately so that students from other universities could also apply for admissions. The Head of the Department could also write to all the National Science Talent Scholars at M.Sc. level, individually and try to attract some of them to the course. The other difficulty mentioned by the university is that the admission for this course is after interviews. The students from far away places are not willing to come for interviews as the university is not paying their travel expenses. It was suggested that if the Commission could agree to pay atleast one way travel expenses to candidates called for interview after a careful scrutiny. It would be possible to attract candidates from far away places. The Committee also suggests that the amount of stipend now being paid i.e. Rs. 250/- should be incrreased

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to Rs. 400/- p.m. to bring it on par with similar stipends available for other post-M.Sc. diploma courses. One of those every year should be continued as Junior Research Fellowship, to be awarded to the best student, to enable him/her to continue as a Ph.D. student.

Employment opportunities for the students completing this course were also discussed. As observed from the date supplied by the University, the course has definitely increased the employment opportunities of the students. So far 26 students have completed the course and all of them have found employment within 3-4 months after completing the course. Some of them have also continued their research work in the area.

It is likely that one or two students may be selected as Research Fellows at the Space Applications Centre where they would be able to engage in relevant research activities under the guidance of SAC staff for one or two years. The possibility exists that the good ones would be ultimately absorbed in SAC or other ISRO units.

The Committee then discussed the present arrangements for teaching this course. It felt that while it was acceptable that the bulk of the teaching had been done by the staff member from PRL and SAC during the initial stage, it was a matter of concern that even after 4 years, the same situation continues because the sanctioned posts have not been filled up. At present the posts of one Professor, two Readers and two Lecturers are vacant, and only one Professor and one Lecturer from the department take part in teaching this course. The course has not been intergrated with other activities of the department and the other teachers of the department are unfortunately not taking part in teaching this course. Two other teachers in the department who are working in related fields should certainly participate actively in running this course. This was impressed upon them by the Committee. The University should also involve teachers from the departments of Mathematics, and the computer centre, in teaching some courses. The Committee further suggested to the Vice-Chancellor that a special paper on 'Orbital Mechanics' could be started within the Mathematics M.Sc. course also, and the same teacher could take classes in Orbital Mecharism for this Diploma course. After all the vacant posts in the department are filled up, it should be possible for

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the teaching load to be taken almost completely by the university staff. Only the projects (and some limited amount of teaching) for this course would then have to be undertaken in the PRL or SAC.

While filling up the other 3 vacant posts in the department also, the University could select teachers having specialization or inclination towards space physics: e.g. Solid State Physicists with interest in space science. The students of this course could also be involved in the research programme on 'Ionospheric Studies' being operated within the department. When full staff is available, it should be possible to arrange some exchange programme of teachers in the department with ISRO/PRL/SAC or other organisations.

The Committee feels that in course of time the M.Sc. (Physics) course of the university should be revised so as to incorporate some of the topics now taught in this diploma course. Some of the new experiments developed for the diploma course should also be incorporated in the regular M.Sc. course. Space science could gradually infiltrate into various papers at the M.Sc. level, and a specialization in Space Science could also be introduced at M.Sc. level.

The Committee also considered the research activities of the Physics Department. The Committee feels that in view of the proximity to PRL and SAC, and also the fact that U.G.C. is supporting the university for a special programmein Space Sciences, the research orientation of the department should be in the field of Space Science and its applications. The vacant posts could therefore be filled with specialists in Solid State Physics/Cosmic Rays/Communications/Remote Sensing, with overlapping interests, so as to generate a unique teaching/research programme. Such faculty should be able to attract research support from ISRO. It could also on the merits of a research proposal, get additional support from U.G.C.

It was observed that the academic staff of the course are currently not involved in a [illegible] way in any scientific programme relating to space science and technology. There are two major space science areas in which appreciable contribution is possible and indeed desired from university faculties. There are:-

i) Radio Communication, both ionospheric and non-ionospheric.

ii) Analysis of remote sensing imageries.

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It is our feeling that the Physics Department of the Gujarat University as a whole should take advantage of the fact that PRL and SAC facilities are available nearby and that in both areas assistance is available. The requirements of trained scientists and engineers in both these areas are expected to be large in the next few years. Prof. Yash Pal, in particular, pointed out that the Indian Geostationery Satellite INSAT is now planned to be launched in 1980 and about 30 ground stations are expected to be set up. Therefore, in the near future there will be need for the services of a large number of communication scientists and engineers. Furthermore, communication specialists are needed in non-ionospheric as well as ionosperic areas by a large number of organisations in the country including Ministry of Defence, All India Radio, Overseas Communication Service, Police Wireless, Border Security Force, ONGC and others There is already a nucleus of communication scientists the Physics Department of the University (Prof. Kotadia Dr. Jani), It will be advisable for this group to reorient its activities; and with participation from other faculty members (existing or to be appointed), to expand its activities to include non-ionospheric communication also. The group may also think of working on theoretical aspects of antenna design of a sophisticated nature.

In the area of remote sensing imageries, there is considerable scope for University participation. The benefits of such a programme both in terms of scientific value and practical applications are considerable:

To summarize the recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

1. The course may be continued and the recurring assistance on the existing basis could be provided until the end ofV Plan period (i.e. 31-3-1979) and it should be taken over by the University/ State Govt. afterwards.

2. The amount of stipend should be increased to Rs. 400/- p.m. from Rs. 250/- p.m.

3. The course should be started from August so that students from universities all over India can apply.

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4. The Commission may consider providing grants to travel expenses (atleast one way) of candidates called for interview. For 15 seats, of which about half should be from outside the University, the University could invite not more than 30 out station candidates for interview after careful scrutiny.

5. The Commission should provide one Junior Research Fellowship to be awarded on the basis of merit every year for a student who has completed this course.

6. An additional equipment grant upto about Rs. one lakh, for teaching purposes could be provided on receipt of details of equipment required, after the vacant posts have been filled up.

7. The equipment needs of a research programme may be considered on the basis of any research scheme that may be forwarded by the department after the normal scrutiny by the Physics Panel.

The Committee is grateful to the Vice-Chancellor Head of the Department and other staff members for the cooperation given for the work of the Committee.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 19-20th February, 78

Item No. 10 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Berhampur University for starting a Department of Mass Communication during the Fifth Plan Period.

. . . . . The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission which examined the Fifth Plan requirements of Berhampur University recommended the following assistance for the Department of Journalism for the Fifth Plan Period:

1.	Teaching staff	1 Reader, 2 Lecturers
2.	Building (including furniture)	Rs. 1 lakh
3.	Books and Journals	Rs. 10,000/-

The Commission however, while considering the report of the committee at its meeting held on 14th-15th July, 1975 could not accept the recommendations of the visiting committee for providing assistance to the University for the establishment of the Department of Journalism (Resolution No. 8). Subsequently, the Berhampur University approached the Commission for assistance for the above Department. This proposal was discussed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission with the Vice-Chancellor of Berhampur University at Calcutta some time in June/July, 1976 and the Chairman suggested that in case the University desires to set up a Department of Mass-Communication instead of a Department of Journalism, the proposal could be considered. Accordingly, the University was requested to send a revised proposal for Commission's consideration. The Commission at its meeting held on 31st January, 1977 considered the proposal of the University for starting the Department of Mass-Communication and decided that a committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the Berhampur University. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure-I). Accordingly, the committee consisting of

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the following members was constituted:

1. Mr. M.V. Desai
   Director
   Indian Institute of Mass-Communication
   New Delhi.

2. Prof. Nadig Krishna Murthy
   Head of the Department of
   Post-Graduate Studies & Research
   in Journalism Mysore University, Mysore

3. Prof. K.E. Eapen
   Head of the Department of
   Mass Communications
   Bangalore University
   Bangalore

4. Officer of the Commission

   R.C. Banerji
   Education Officer

. . . . . The Committee visited Berhampur University on 9th and 10th May, 1977 and discussed the proposal of the University with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Development Officer of the University, the teachers of the Department of Journalism and other representatives of the University. A copy of the Report of the Committee 58-68 is attached (Annexure-II).* The main recommendations of the committee are given below:

1. The Berhampur University set up the Department of Journalism in 1974 to provide facilities for a one year degree course in Journalism. This is the only University in the State to do so.

2. The course in Journalism taught at the University includes history of Journalism, editing, reporting, editorial and feature writing, advertising, public relations, graphic arts, newspaper business management, press laws and the constitution, editing and feature writing, reporting and editorial writing. The University has set aside 100 marks for seminar activities and internship. In order to train the students in editing, the department gets teleprinter news copy from Samachar in Bhubaneswar. Journalism scholars bring out a wall newspaper. It covers the day's news, as dictated at slow speed by All India Radio and also the news collected from the campus. This gives them experience in editing and publishing news. In order to enable the students to learn the various processes of reporting, proof reading, editing, make-up and production of a journal, the department also brings out a practice journal 'The Bhanja Bihar Reporter'.

3. Students are taken to Calcutta and Cuttack for a three-week practical training on the Oriya and English dailies in editing and proof reading. In Calcutta, the students visit newspaper offices, news agencies, All India Radio, TV Centre public relations officers, advertising agencies. Press Information Bureau, film studios and information offices and libraries of foreign countries to get acquainted with their work.

4. The Department has about 500 books on journalism and it subscribe to a few journals on journalism. The Department at present has one Reader, one Lecturer and a part-time lecturer.

5. The Department initially started with a provision of eight seats which was subsequently raised to 10. The demand for admission has grown.

6. After the Commission suggested to the University that if it desires to set up a Department of Mass Communication instead of a Department of Journalism the proposal could be considered, the Department renamed the existing department of journalism as the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication. The regulation and course of studies were changed at the Board of Studies in Journalism and of the Academic Council. The present course lays emphasis on Mass Communication retaining (print) journalism as its base. The University has a plan to introduce Master's Degree in Journalism Graduates will be eligible to take up a two-year course. On successful completion of the first year, students will be awarded a Bachelor's Degree in Journalism and Mass Communication and on the completion of the second year course they will qualify for the Master's Degree.

7. The Committee feels that Mass Communication is a useful course of studies. The modern democratic state requires a well informed population capable of making collective and reasoned judgements against a background of social change. Their beliefs and habits can be obstacles to economic growth. Application of knowledge enables human and material resources to be used more effectively. Economic and social programmes are designed to step up the pace of development and modernization. The developmental process can become easier, faster, economical and humane if it is reinforced with popular support and participation.

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8. The educational attainments of our people are far below what is needed for effective individual living and fulfilment as also for the demands of a democratic society. In order to improve the people's understanding of the objectives and programmes for economic development and social change, it is necessary to educate the citizens. It is possible to use the mass media of communication widely and effectively for imparting knowledge and improving the quality of work and standard of life of the people and for making them understand what the problems of the country are, what the country is striving to achieve and how.

9. In theopinion of the Committee, time is ripe for the training of multi-media personnal who would make mass communication useful and relevant to the felt needs of the users and organise two-way, timely communication in a convincing and attractive manner. Our communication media have to operate in different linguistic and cultural milieus. The problem of speech communication in different languages and dialects thus assumes special importance. The integrated use of traditional media may also prove a viable means for communication.

10. Orissa is rich in puppetry, the stage plays, folk dance and other traditional and folk media. These media are local, informal and relatively inexpensive. They allow instantaneous feed back. They are particularly suited to rural areas where the bulk of the people are still illiterate. They have other advantages like cultural relevance, flexibility and freshness; improvisation on the spot enables the communicator to vary the contents from suitation to situation. They can reach social groups intimately. The folk media facilitate interaction. There is need for fusion between folk and electronic and celluloid mass media. Much more needs to be done by training and through experimental programmes in adapting folk media in India for development communication and social change, specially in rural areas.

11. The main purpose of a professional course in journalism is to prepare students for a career. In a professional course like this, the per capita cost of training is much higher than courses in general education. Hence it is of utmost importance that the State Govt. initiates studies on the employment opportunities for graduates in Journalism and Mass Communication. The in-take of students may be limited.

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12. The department has to make the best of its special advantages and it should provide relevant course taking into consideration the tribal population of Orissa. In most devise a course in traditional media of communication and make it an important element in the Departments' research work.

13. The Committee has recommended that the Commission may provide assistance to the Berhampur University for the following:-

1,	Staff	1 Professor, 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers, 1 Research Assistant.
2.	Books	Rs. 25,000/-

The Committee has also recommended that the Commission may provide suitable grants for a laboratory journal, essential equipments such as projector, tape recorder, teleprinter service, professional tours, printing press, photographic unit, building.

The Commission may consider whether a grant of Rs. one lakh for building and Rs. 50,000/- for equipment could be provided for these.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item No. 10

Note on Item No. 22 placed before the commission's meeting held on 31st January, 1977 to examine the proposal of the Berhampur University. (52)

Item No. 22 : To consider a proposal from the Berhampur University for starting the Department of Mass Communication during the Fifth Plan.

The University Grants Commission Visting Committee which examined the Fifth Plan requirements of the Berhampur University recommended the following assistance for the Department of Journalism for the Fifth Plan period:-

1. Teaching Staff . . . . . 1 Reader-2 Lecturers.

2. Building (including Furniture). Rs. 1,00,000/-

3. Books and Journals Rs. 10,000/-

The Commission, however, while considering the rep of the Committee at its meeting held on 13-15th July, 1975 could not accept the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for providing assistance to the University for the establishment of the Department of Journalism (Resolution No.8).

The Berhampur University later on approached the Commissi for necessary assistance for the above Department. This proposal was also discussed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission with the Vice-Chancellor of Berhampur University at Calcutta some time in June/July, 1976 and the Chairman, suggested that in case the University desired to set up a Department of Mass Communication instead of a Department of Journalism, the proposal could be considered. Accordingly, the University was requested to send a revised proposal for Commission's consideration in this regard.

The Berhampur University has now sent a proposal for starting a Department of Mass Communication amounting to Rs. 9.81 lakhs (Non-recurring) and Rs. 2,16,000/- (Recurring) and has sought Commission's approval for the same. The details of the financial implications are given in the enclosed Appendix.

The Commission has already accepted the Development proposals of the Berhampur University amounting to Rs. 68.51 lakhs against Rs. 67.00 lakhs which is 2/3rd of the tentative allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs fixed for this University for the Fifth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Appendix -

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF 'MASS COMMUNICATION' FOR IMPLEMENTATION DURING FIFTH PLAN PERIOD:

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Abstract at a glance.

Scheme 'A'

	Non Recurring in Rs.	Recurring in Rs.
I. Building		
Teaching Block, 1800 Sq. Ft. Studio, 1800 sq.ft. Press, 1800 sq. ft.	6,00,000	
II. Staff:		
Teaching Staff		55,000 p.a.
Radio & TV Personnel		35,000 p.a.
Press Personnel		48,000 p.a.
III. Equipment:		
Radio	78,000	8,000 p.a
Television	1,42,000	10,000p.a.
Film	74,000	5,000 p.a.
Press	77,000	7,000 p.a.
IV. Library & Journals	-	18,000 p.a.
V. Experimental Journals	-	5,000 p.a.
VI. Teleprinter	-	25,000 p.a.
VII Miscellaneous	10,000	-
Total	9,81,000	2,16,000

or
10,00,000

BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY

Scheme:

(i) Teaching Block :

4 Rooms	16'x12'	768 sq.ft.
2 rooms	16'x24'	774 sq.ft.
3 cubieles	10'	240 sq.ft.
		1782 sq.ft. about 1800 sq.ft.

p.t.o.

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Studio :

Studio room	20'x20'	400 sq.ft. (with accoustic
Equipment room	25'x25'	625 sq.ft. air-conditioning)
Engineer and	15'x15'	225 sq.ft.
Workshop	15'x15'	225 sq.ft.
Film processing room	10'x10'	100 sq.ft.
Store room for spare parts.	8'x6'	48 sq.ft.
		1623 sq.ft or within 1800 sq.ft.

Press: with asbestees 60'x30' 1800sq.ft.

II. Teaching staff	Staff		Recurring (Annual)
Professor	1 Rs. 1500x12	18,000 p.a.	18,000 p.a.
Reader	1 Rs. 1200x12	14,400	14,400 p.a.
Lecturer	2 Rs. 700x2	1,400x12	16,800 p.a.
			5,000 p.a.
			54,200 pr 55,000

Radio & TV Personnel:

1.	Technical Director Qualification B.E. Electronics) or M.Sc. (Physics in Electronics)	1 Rs. 700- 1300	12,000 p.a.
2.	Professional Cameraman Qualification B.Sc. Physics	500-900	8,400 p.a.
3.	Technical Assistants. 2 Qualification Diploma in Electronics or B.Sc. Physics.	Rs.450-700	14,400 p.a.
			34,800 or 35,000

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Press Personnel :

2. Nos. of machineman	@ Rs. 600/- p.m.	14,400
2 Nos of compositor	@ Rs. 300/- p.m.	10,800
1 No of Impositor	@ Rs. 300/- p.m.	3,600
2 Nos of Binders	@ Rs. 250/- p.m.	6,000
1 Proof Reader	@ Rs. 400/- p.m.	4,800
1 Nos of Technical Assistant -cum- Supervisor with B.Sc. & Diploma in priority.	@ Rs. 700/- p.m.	8,400
		48,000

(iii) Equipment Television (Closed circut)

	Non Recurring Rs	Recurring Rs
1. CCTV Camera 2 Nos	50,000	
2. Vides Tape recorder.	50,000	
3. Vision Mixer	5,000	
4. One Key light, two back lights three full lights with fixtures.	20,000	
5. K.W. Key lights 2 Nos.	400	
6. 500 W Back light 4 nos.	600	10,000
7. 500 w full lights with auto-transferment which can carry 5 to 6 Kws load for varying voltages.	6,000	
8. Installation cope of Vides equipment and cables.	10,000	
	& 1,42,000	10,000

p.t.o.

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Films :

1.	16 m.m. slide projector 1 No.	3,000	
2.	R.C. 16.m.m. moise projector	60,000	
3.	Day light (wide) screen bolding type.	2,000	
4.	One still camera	3,000	
5.	One movie camera	6,000	5,000
		74,000	

Radio Equipment:

1.	Record player 1 No.	1,600	
2.	Communicial taperecorder 1 No.	10,000	
3.	Announcer mike 2 Nos.	1,000	
4.	4 channel sound mike 1 No.	3,000	
5.	Communication receiving set 1 No.	2,000	
6.	Monitering amplifier 2 Nos.	5,000	
7.	Air-conditioning	40,000	
8.	Accousties	10,000	
9.	Headbhenes 2 Nos.	6,000	
10.	Miscellaneous	5,000	
		78,000	

Press:

One belt bed 18" x 22" single demy m/c 1 no.	30,000	
One platen press 12"x18"	12,000	
Cutting m/c perferating m/c hot press	10,000	
Types, cass, store, chases, boiler etc.	25,000	70,000
	77,000	

p.t.o.

(iv)	Library and Journals:	
	Books	15,000
	Journal	3,000
(v)	Experimental journal:	
	Paper	2,000
	Blocks	3,000
(vi)	Teleprinter news	25,000
(vii)	Typewriters and micellaneous	10,000

ANNEXURE II to Item No.10

(58)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE PROPOSAL OF BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY FOR SETTING UP A DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM.

MAY, 1977

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At its meeting on 31 January, 1977 the University Grants Commission decided that a Committee might be appointed to examine the proposal from Berhampur University for a new Department of Mass Communication. Accordingly a Committee consisting of the following members was requested to visit the University and discuss its proposals:-

1. Mr. M.V. Desai
   Director
   Indian Institute of Mass Communication
   New Delhi-110049

2. Dr. Nadig Krishna Murthy
   Professor & Head of the Department of Post-Graduate Studies & Research in Journalism
   Mysore University
   Mysore.

3. Prof. K.E. Eapen
   Professor & Head of the Department
   of Communication
   Bangalore University
   Bangalore.

4. Shri R.C. Banerji
   Education Officer
   University Grants Commission
   New Delhi

2. The Committee visited Berhampur University on May 9 and 10, 1977. It discussed the proposals of the University with Justice Shri B.K. Patra, Vice-Chancellor, Shri R.C. Rajguru, Registrar, Shri R.P. Mahapatra, Development Officer, Shri C. Mahapatra, Reader and Head Department of Journalism, and Shri S.K. Panigrahi, Lecturer in the Department. The Committee had also an opportunity of meeting Shri R.N. Rath, former Finance Minister in the Government of Orissa and Editor, Samai who gave the committee the benefit of his views on Journalistic enterprise in Orissa and the future of mass communication.

A new department

3. Berhampur University was established in 1967. It set up a Department of Journalism in 1974 and sought to provide facilities for a one-year degree course in Journalism. This is the only University in the State to do so. Initially the student strength was fixed at eight.

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4. The course in Journalism taught at the University includes history of journalism, editing, reporting, editorial and feature writing, advertising, public relations, graphic arts, newspaper business management, press laws and the Constitution. In addition, it has two practical papers on editing and feature writing, reporting, and editorial writing. The University has set aside 100 marks for seminar activities and internship. In order to train the students in editing, the department gets teleprinter news copy from Samachar in Bhubaneswar.

5. Journalism scholars bring out a wall newspaper. It covers the day's news, as dictated at slow speed by All India Radio and also the news collected from the campus. This gives them experience in editing and publishing news. In order to enable the students to learn the various processes of reporting, proof-reading, editing, make-up and production of a journal the department also brings out a practice journal- The Bhanja Bihar Reporter.

6. Students are taken to Calcutta and Cuttack for a three-week practical training on the Oriya and English dailies in editing and proof reading. In Calcutta, the students visit newspaper offices, news agencies, All India Radio, TV Centre, public relations offices, advertising agencies. Press Information Bureau, film studios and information offices and libraries of foreign countries to get acquainted with their work.

7. Besides regular classes, the department has organised seminars in the past two years in which some Indian experts in the subjects and Prof. James Beveridge, UNESCO expert on Films, and TV, participated. A French film team visited the department in 1977 at the invitation of the Government of Orissa. The students have put up photo exhibitions relating to various events and personalities on the campus. The practical test is conducted with the help of an external examiner. The theory papers are assessed on single evaluation system, with the help also of external examiners. The news editors hold a test after internship in their organisations, and these marks are counted along with the marks on seminar activities which are awarded by the Head of the Department.

Books, Journals and Equipment

8. The Department has bought about 500 books on journalism. The Department subscribes to a few journals on journalism like the Indian Journal of Communication, Arts, Mass Communicator, Vidura,

PTO

Press and Public Relations, Ink World and DATA India. The department proposes to subscribe to Journalist, Quill and Time. The department has secured a radio a tape recorder and a camera in 1977.

Staff

9. The department at present has one Reader who is Head of the Department, a Lecturer and a part-time Lecturer to teach press laws and the Constitution. Under the Visiting Professor Scheme, the department hopes to utilise the services of prominent persons in the field of mass communication. The department plans to have extension lecturers in the next session.

10. The Department started with a provision for eight seats. Six students took the first examination and one secured a first class. Five of these successful students are in the profession of journalism. The second batch of examinees consisted of six students. Five were successful in 1976, two passing in the first class. One of them works on an English daily. This year's third batch has ten students. Students from different parts of the State have come forward to take up the course. Demand for admission has grown. For the first batch there were 40 applicants, to get into the second batch 60, and last year brought 80 in applications. Consequently the University has raised the number of seats to ten. Students are admitted after a written test. The Students Union of Berhampur University has suggested the start of a Master's degree course in journalism and mass communication.

11. The department receives encouraging cooperation from newspapers in Orissa. Some editors have promised employment to students upon completion of training. Some of the successful students have started in Oriya daily Nababarta in Berhampur. Two students of the present batch have plans to bring out an English daily newspaper from Berhampur.

12. The University Grants Commission Visiting Committee which examined the Fifth Plan requirements of the Berhampur University in January, 1975, felt that Department of Journalism was started without due and careful preparation. Its present activities have not yet taken a definite shape. It has large and ambitious schemes which appear somewhat unrealistic. The Department should offer only a diploma course for the time

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being. With the University having already set up a Department of Journalism, the Committee felt that the department should be supported. It therefore recommended that the Commission might

a) provide assistance to the University for the appointment of one Reader and one Lecturer;

b) sanction Rs. 10,000/- for books and journals; and

c) provide Rs. 1,00,000/- for the construction of building for the Department (including furniture).

13. The Commission considered the report of the Committee at its meeting held on 14 and 15 July, 1975. It could not accept the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for providing assistance to the University towards the establishment of the Department of Journalism. Berhampur University later again requested the Commission in December, 1975 to reconsider its decision for assistance for the Department. The Commission again regretted its inability to provide assistance for the department. This proposal was subsequently discussed by Chairman, University Grants Commission with Vice-Chancellor, Berhampur University at Calcutta in June/July, 1976. The Chairman suggested that in case the University saw its way towards setting up a Department of Mass Communication instead of (print) journalism, the proposal could be considered. Accordingly the University was requested to send a revised proposal in this regard for the Commission's consideration. The Berhampur University then sent a proposal for a new Department of Mass Communication.

14. After the Commission suggested to the University that if it desired to set up a Department of Mass Communication instead of a Department of Journalism, the proposal could be put to the Commission for consideration the University christened the existing department of journalism as the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication. The Regulations and Courses of Studies were changed at the meetings of Board of Studies in Journalism and of the Academic Council. The present course lays emphasis on Mass Communication, retaining (print) journalism as its base. The University proposes to have a two-year Master's Degree in Journalism and Mass Communication after two or three years when the basic infrastructure

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is built up. The University wishes to provide research facilities in Oriya journalism, traditional media and development journalism. The Department will collaborate in teaching with other departments of studies in Humanities, such as Oriya and Economics.

15. The Vice-Chancellor informed the Committee that meanwhile, Berhampur University's Academic Council had approved a course of studies for journalism at the Intermediate level. The Gunapur College authorities were taking steps to start a course in journalism at the Intermediate level. The Government of Orissa has set up a Text Book Committee which has brought out an Oriya book-'Sambada O Sambedikata' for teaching journalism at the Intermediate level. The Committee was informed that there is a base production centre for television at Cuttack. A TV transmission Centre is likely to be set up at Sambalpur, and another station of All India Radio is likely to be started at Berhampur. The University itself has plans to introduce a master's degree course in Journalism. Graduates will be eligible to take up this two-year course. On successful completion of the first year, students will be awarded a Bachelor's Degree in Journalism and Mass Communication. On completion of the second year's course, they will qualify for the Master's Degree.

16. Already a number of Universities have instituted a Diploma or Bachelor's course in journalism. Among them are Banaras Hindu University, Calcutta, Gauhati, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Kerala, Madras, Shivaji, Lucknow, Marathawada, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Punjabi, Panjab, Poona and Ravi Shankar. Four Universities, namely, Calcutta, Mysore, Osmania and Bangalore, offer post graduate courses in journalism and mass communication. Besides, a number of private institutions offer courses in journalism and Mass Communication. Prominent among them is Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay which has instituted Diploma courses at thirteen important centres. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, through its national organisations like Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and Film and TV Institute, Pune, offers useful courses on Mass Communication. The Press Institute of India offers short-term courses on journalism for working journalists, and conducts workshops and seminars.

17. Mass Communication is a useful course of studies. Its importance is considerable and growing. It can help scholars by enlarging horizons, by stimulating aspirations and by pointing to new development values

and social norms. It is possible to use the mass media of communication widely and effectively for imparting knowledge and improving the quality of work and standard of life of the people and for making them understand what the problems of the country are, what the country is striving to achieve and how.

18. The modern democratic state requires a well informed population capable of making collective and reasoned judgements against a background of social change. In our country vast members of people have missed schooling. A very large proportion of the population is illiterate. Their beliefs and habits can be obstacles to economic growth. Application of knowledge enables human and material resources to be used more effectively. Economic and Social programmes are designed to step up the pace of development and modernisation. The development process can become easier, faster, economical and humane if it is reinforced with popular support and participation.

19. The educational attainments of our people are far below what is needed for effective individual living and fulfilment as also for the demands of a democratic society. In order to improve the people s understanding of the objectives and programmes for economic development and social change, it is necessary to educate the citizens. Such of them as so desire should be able to participate in the developmental programmes willingly and intelligently.

20. In the opinion of the Committee, time is ripe for the training of multi-media personnel who would make mass communication useful and relevant to the felt needs of the users and organise two-way, timely communication in a convincing and attractive manner. Our communication media have to operate in different linguistic and cultural milieus. The problem of speech communication in different languages and dialects thus assumes special importance. The integrated use of traditional media may also prove a viable and vital means for communication.

21. Orissa is rich in puppetry, the stage plays, folk dance and other traditional and folk media. These media are local, informal and relatively inexpensive. They allow instantaneous feed-back. They are particularly suited to rural areas where the bulk of the people are still illiterate. They have other

advantages like cultural relevance, flexibility and freshness: improvisation on the spot enables the Communicator to vary the contents from situation to situation. They can reach social groups intimately. The folk media facilitate interaction. There is need for fusion between folk and electronic and celluloid mass media. Much more needs to be done by training and through experimental programmes in adapting folk media in India for development communication and social change, specially in rural areas.

22. Admittedly, the main objective of a professional course in journalism is to prepare students for a career. It is therefore necessary to formulate the courses with a practical orientation in techniques of journalism. It would be equally desirable to maintain an effective liaison with the local newspapers. From this point of view it would also be necessary to keep the intake of students limited to those who give an adequate promise of writing ability and have genuine interest in the techniques of journalism, public relations, advertising and practical newspaper, radio or TV and mass education work.

23. In so far as employment prospects of graduates in journalism and mass communication go, the committee recognises that this is part of the all-India problem of educated employment. Nevertheless, in a professional course like this, the per capita cost of training is much higher than for courses in general education. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that the State Govt. initiates studies on the employment opportunities for graduates in journalism and mass communication, especially in careers directly related to their field of training and for meeting the requirements of various sectors such as public relations and information, the newspaper press in Orissa and in allied fields of media activities in the State and with the Central Government's media unit.

24. After discussing in detail the proposals given by the Department of Journalism of Berhampur University and after careful consideration, the Committee makes the following recommendations and requests the UGC to consider giving assistance on the lines indicated below.

Recommendations

25. The present staff strength of One Reader and one Lecturer is inadequate. The Committee feels that there is urgent need to strengthen the present

staff of the department of journalism and mass communication. It recommends the creation of following posts:-

1. One Professor

2. One Reader

3. Two Lecturers

4. One Research Assistant

26. A Library is essential for the working of the new department of Journalism and Mass Communication. The department has only 500 books. Steps must be taken to acquire more books on journalism and mass communication. Towards this, the Committee recommends a special grant of Rs. 25,000/- to be sanctioned exclusively for the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication. Also, the Committee sees the professional necessity of and endorses the request of the department for UGC grants towards

a) a Laboratory Journal

b) essential equipment such as Projector, Tape Recorder, Teleprinter Service etc.

c) Professional Tours; and

d) Photographic Unit.

A separate building is essential for the department and recommends assistance from the UGC in this regard. When the estimates of these outlays are worked out, it will be for UGC to approve of the grants needed on the basis of the details submitted by Berhampur University.

27. In the syllabus of the present course, the Committee has found some inadequacies. The department has to make the best of its special advantages. With Orissa's large tribal population to serve, it should provide special locally relevant course of interest not merely to communicators from the rest of the country but also to other working in the field of folk media. The first step lies in devising a course in traditional media of communication in the State and making it an important element of the syllabus as also in the Department's research work. Also Development Journalism needs to be incorporated in the syllabus.

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When the syllabus comes up at the next meeting of the Board of Studies for revision, this recommendation should be implemented. Members of the Committee will be available for professional advice and any other assistance if needed by the University.

28. The Committee is of opinion that time and circumstances are not ripe to start instruction in Radio and TV in the present state of the Department. At present it lacks trained personnel and other facilities including equipment. This proposal needs to be kept in abeyance. Meanwhile, the Committee appreciates the need for a small sound studio for training purposes. Funds for the construction and working of a sound studio with tape-recorders, cameras and projection equipment should be provided for training to mass communication students.

29. For a course in Journalism and Mass Communication the facility of a printing press is important. It enables the scholars to bring out a weekly, fortnightly or monthly laboratory newspaper. It gives the students an opportunity to learn something of design and the graphic arts. Berhampur University does not have a printing press. The Committee feels that an essential facility like a small printing press should be available with the Department for training the scholars and for any other work it can take up for the University.

30. While keen to strengthen the department and to make it a viable organisation, the Committee is aware that qualified and experienced personnel in this field of studies are hard to come by. Moreover, those who possess some of the academic qualifications set out by the UGC for senior teaching positions in the known and established disciplines (like physics or Sanskrit) and have, for instance, the required Ph.D. degrees, are not always the best suited to meet the needs of the professional courses (with their emphasis on local languages and dialects, Oriya culture and media practice) that the Committee has in view for Berhampur University as the central training Centre for Orissa. There is a large number of posts lying vacant in many University departments of journalism and mass communication. It is therefore important that the University Grants Commission does not take an unrealistic view of the qualifications and experience demanded of those who seek the posts of Professor, Reader and Lecturer in departments of journalism and mass communication in the country. The present practice of insisting for new and growing multi-disciplinary studies as in journalism and mass communication on the traditionally required qualifications can only lead to more vacancies or to their being filled up by persons with academic distinctions unrelated to the local needs and conditions in India.

31. The Committee is grateful to the University Grants Commission for the opportunity it has been given to study this question. It has been examined in the context of Berhampur University. Yet, in writing this report, the members have kept at the back of their mind the national perspective. Journalism and mass communication is a significant and growing field. For a long-term view which needs to be taken in the Commission on training and research in journalism and mass communication, the Commission would be well advised to set up a panel of consultants. They should be able to help until the University Grants Commission finds it necessary, to give to the emerging needs of mass communication studies its whole-time attention by having a unit specialising in journalism, mass communication and traditional media.

32. The Committee expresses its deep thanks to Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and others for their valuable cooperation in Berhampur. The professional members of the Committee have a special word of appreciation and thanks for Mr. R.C. Banerji who brought his considerable background knowledge and his experience with other UGC committee to bear on their deliberations.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 20th Feb. 1978.

Item No. 11 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the B.V. Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra for assistance under the scheme of Restructuring of Courses.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a committee, consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of th the Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra for assistance under the scheme of Restructuring of Courses.

1. Dr. S.L. Katyal
   Assistant Director General (Horticultural Crops)
   Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
   New Delhi.

2. Dr. Raghu Prasad,
   Assistant Director General (Fisheries)
   I.C.A.R., New Delhi.

3. Dr. A.S. Mathur
   Principal
   Narain College
   Shikoabad.

4. Dr. S.C. Goel
   Deputy Secretary,
   UGC, New Delhi.

(Dr. Raghu Prasad could not visit the Institute owing to unavoidable circumstances).

The Committee visited the Institute on November,1, 1977 and held discussions with Dr. H.P. Singh, Principal of the College. The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under :-

(a) The Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra was set up in the chain of rural institutes and is presently affiliated to the Agra University for B.A. (rural services)

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/ A diploma level course in rural engineering. The B.Sc.(Ag) course offered and M.A. (Co-operation) courses. It also offered/ by the R.B.S. College, Agra is located in the same campus There are 150 students enrolled in B.A. Part I, 80 in B.A. Part-II and 20 each in M.A. Previous and Final.

(b) The Institute has a number of rural oreiented subjects. For example: community development and extension is a compulsory subject for all students at the first defree level Besides, under village industries which constitutes an optional group with economics, students are given training in Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Poultry and Apairy. These courses give sufficient scope to the students for practical/work experience.

(c) In the proposals submitted by the college, it has been proposed to start a B.Sc. course in rural sciences with the following combinations: i) Botany, Chemistry and Horticulture (ii) Zoology, Chemistry and Fisheries.

Besides the new areas of Horticulture and fisheries, the college has proposed that courses in Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, be practical oriented. The committee commends the proposal of the college but notes that the Commiission cannot provide assistance for the purpose unless the B.Sc. courses is instituted by the college with its own resources and is approved by the university. The members of the Committee viz. Dr. S.L. Katyal and Dr. Raghu Prasad agreed to help the college in drafting the syllabi for Horticulture and fisheries respectively.

(d) The Institute further proposed that horticulture and fisheries be introduced as optional subjects in the B.A. rural services courses. The committee is of the view that t can be done provided admission is limited to those who have the background of science in their intermediate examination. The courses will, however, be elementary in nature and practical in orientation. In view of the limited intake which these courses are likely to have, the committee suggests that in the first instance, the Institute might offer a course in horticulture, which may include fruit growing, vegetable growing, farm forestry, nursery, fruit preservation etc. as an optional group in the B.A. course. The question of introducing fisheries as ab optional group may by considered at a later date.

(e) The introducti n of a fullfledged optional course in horticulture would imply restructuring of courses in such a way that it comprises four papers. Only those fruits and vegetables may be included as a part of the course that are grown locally. Poultry, apairy, carpentry and blacksmithy should constitute another optional group under the broad head ofvillage industries.

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(f) The committee also recommends the proposal of the Institute for a new optional group in the B.A. course viz. economics and agricultural marketing. The Institute is already teaching agricultural marketing at the postgraduate level as one of the specialisations and has drawn up a good syllabus in agricultural marketing at the undergraduate level. The introduction of this course would involve only marginal assistance from the Commission.

(g) The proposals of the Institute for the introduction of courses in farm management, cooperative marketing, rural industrialisation, rural banking and social work may be taken up in the second phase of restructuring of courses.

(h) The Committee recommends the following assistance for the new courses in Horticulture and Agricultural marketing.

Horticulture

Lecturers	2
Field assistants.....	2
Lab. Attendant	1
Malies	2

Non-Recurring

Apparatus, equipment, Tools, implements etc. Rs.50,000

Agricultural Marketing

Non-Recurring Lecturer ...1
Books and Journals Rs.10,000

Assistance towards recurring items may be provided for three years viz, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date: 19th-20th February, 1978.

Item No.12: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Sambalpur University for the establishment of a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education.

A committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal ..... of the Sambalpur University for financial assistance towards the establishment of a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education:-

1. Dr. R.Jayagopal
   Professor and Head
   Department of Adult and Continuing Education
   University of Madras, Madras
2. Shri J.P. Tewari
   Director
   Centre for Adult/Continuing Education
   Aligarh Muslim University,
   Aligarh.

OFFICER OF THE COMMISSION

3. Shri G.G. Dandapat
   Education Officer.

The Committee visited the Sambalpur University on 23rd and 24th November, 1977. Dr. R. Jayagopal could not visit Sambalpur owing to the sudden disruption of communications in the wake of cyclone which hit Andhra Pradesh and Tamil-Nadu. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure)*

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The following are the main observations and recommendations of the Committee :-

(i) In view of the experience of adult literacy work organised by the University on voluntary basis and other considerations.there is a case for setting up a Centre of Adult/Continuing Education in the University.

(ii) A General Advisory Committee, besides the existing University Advisory Committee, should

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be formed, consisting of some Faculty-members, representatives of the Public and state officers connected with programmes of Community-development.

iii) The following programmes may be taken up by the Centre, during the year 1978-79.

(a) Training of Adult Educators.

(b) General Education Courses for Adult learners (both literate and illiterate) on all aspects of life and society, including Indian heritage, Modern Indian Society, Labour Laws, Health and Hygine and Current Affairs.

(c) Improving the skills of village Artisans and training of "Village level workers" in elements of Rural Technology.

(d) Training course in Integrated-rural-development, Soil-testing and Fertilizer.

(e) Functional Literacy. (Greater emphasis should be given to this programme. It should form about 50% of the total work of the Centre).

The above programmes will be implemented in the vicinity of the University, by establishing 10 Rural-Centres

(iv) The University also proposes to take up in a big way, the programme of "Functional Literacy" as envisaged by the Central Government and the UGC in the sub-divisions of the district of Sambalpur, from the year 1979-80. A detailed proposal in this regard will be submitted later.

(v) The following Core-staff and facilities are recommend for the Centre:-

(1) One Director in the scale of Rs.1200-1900.

(2) One Programme Assistant in the scale of Rs.500-850.

(vi) For implementation of the Programmes, an expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

(viii) As the University is keen to implement the Programmes in the rural areas of the Sambalpur district, the requirement of a Jeep seems to be essential. A provision of Rs. 55,000/- for the purchase of a diesel Jeep and Rs. 25,000/- towards furniture, equipments and library facilities for th Centre are recommended. For the time being the salary of the driver may be met out of the "Implementation Grant" of Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration..

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Annexure to Item No. 12

Report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Sambalpur University for setting up a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education.

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A committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Sambalpur University, Sambalpur for financial assistance towards setting up a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education:

1. Dr. P. Jayagopal
   Professor and Head
   Department of Adult and Continuing Education
   Madras University,
   Madras.

2. Shri J.P.Tewari
   Director,
   Centre for Adult/Continuing Education
   Aligarh Muslim University,
   Aligarh.

Officer of the UGC

3. Shri G.G. Dandapat
   Education Officer,
   University Grants Commission
   New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Sambalpur University on 23rd and 24th November, 1977. Dr. R.Jayagopal could not visit Sambalpur owing to the sudden diruption of communications by the recent cyclone which hit Andhra Pradesh and Tamil-Nadu.

Dr. D.C. Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University while welcoming the committee, emphasised the importance of setting up a Centre for Adult and Continuing Education in the University. The University is situated in a backward and tribal area with a very high percentage of illiterate people and as such, it has to play an important role in the Continuing Education of the community around it.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that some of the staff members and students of the university headed by Dr. Swadhinanda Pattanaik of Mathematics Department had been voluntarily organising some Adult Literacy Programmes in the neighbouring villages. The Committee also noted that the existance of a Medical College and an Engineering

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College in the immediate vicinity of the University was an added advantage for the University for effective implementation of such programmes for which expertise could be drawn from these institutions. The Committee held detailed discussion with the members of the university advisory committee on Adult and Continuing Education programmes consisting of various faculty members and headed by the Vice-Chancellor on the proposal submitted by the university.

It was felt that the proposal of the University should be redrafted in the light of the national policy statement on adult education and the guidelines formulated by the UGC for continuing education, and accordingly the university submitted a fresh proposal. Under adult education programme the university desired to provide reading and writing skills to adult illiterates and to provide adults (literate and illiterate) with general education and information necessary for them to make them effective workers and successful citizens. Under continuing education programme the university desired to meet the needs of further education for all classes and people i.e. for agriculturists, factory workers, village artisans, professional groups like doctors and engineers, lawyers, social workers, trade union leaders, teachers etc.

The Committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

(i) There is a case for setting up a Centre of Adult/ Continuing Education in the University.

(ii) A General Advisory Committee, besides the existing University Advisory Committee, should be formed, consisting of some Faculty-members, Representatives of the Public and State Officers connected with the Programmes of Community-development.

(iii) The following Programmes may be taken up by the Centre, during the year 1978-79.

(a) Training of Adult Educators.

(b) General Education Courses for Adult learners (both literate and illiterate) on all aspects of life and society, including Indian heritage, modern Indian society, Labour Laws, Health and Hygine and Current Affairs.

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(c) Improving the skills of village Artisans and Training of "Village level Workers" in elements of Rural-technology.

(d) Training course in Integrated-rural- development Soil,-testing and Fertilizer.

(e) Functional literacy. (Greater emphasis should be given to this programme. It should rather form about 50% of the total work of the Centre)

The above mentioned programmes will be implemented in the vicinity of the University, by establishing 10 Rural-Centres.

(iv) The University also proposes to take up in a big way, the programme of Education Literacy" as envisaged by the Central Government and the UGC, in the sub-divisions of the district of Sambalpur, from the year 1979-80. A detailed proposal in this regard will be submitted later.

(v) The following Core-staff and facilities are recommended for the Centre.

(1) One Director in the scale of Rs.1200-1900-

(2) One Programme Assistant, in the scale of Rs. 500-850.

(vi) For implementation of the Programmes, an expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

(vii) As the University is keen to implement the programmes in the rural areas of the Sambalpur district, the requirement of a Jeep seems to be essential. A provision of Rs. 55,000/- for the purchase of a diesel Jeep and Rs. 25,000/- towards furniture, equipments and library facilities for the Centre are recommended. For the time being the salary of a Driver may be met out of the "Implementation Grant" of Rs. 50,000/- per annum. The Driver may also perform the work of the Peon, when free.

The above provision is within the norms and the Commission's share in the above expenditure would be limited to 75% of the actual expenditure to be incurred by the University.

The Committee would like to place on record its appreciation of the help and co-operation it received from the university authorities in its work.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(77)

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Meeting:

Dated : 19th-20th Feb. 1978.

Item No.13 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong for participation in the UIP

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The proposal received from the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University Shillong for participation in the University Leadership Programme was referred to a committee consisting of the following members:-

1. Prof. V.M. Sirsikar
   Department of Politics and Public Administration University of Poona
   Poona.

2. Prof. Santi Swarup
   Head
   Department of Political Science
   University of Panjab
   Chandigarh.

The committee visited the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong on the 10th and 11th of October, 1977. The committee was assisted by Shri C.M. Ramachandran, Assistant Secretary. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure)*.

The committee has made the following main observations and recommendations:

1. The teaching staff of the department consist of 1 professor, 3 readers and 5 lecturers. At present, 2 readers and 4 lecturers are in position. The committee noted that the post of 1 professor one Reader and 1 lecturer had been lying vacant. It is understood from the Vice-Chancellor that these posts would be filled in the beginning of March, 1978. The total number of candidates in M.A. Final examination 26 in 1976 and 39 in 1977. The committee was however intrigued to find that the department had a 100% result in 1976 and 97.4% in 1977. the present enrolment is 35 in M.A. Final and 37 in M.A. Previous.

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2. The department does not have undergraduate teaching and has to rely on its intake of students exclusively from the colleges. The department is very anxious to see an improvement in undergraduate education.

The committee has recommended ULP for the department and has made the following observations in this connection:

a) The Committee urged on the faculty that the basic condition for the success of the programme was the enthusiastic participation of the college teachers in this programme. A large number of these colleges existed in Shillong and the teachers of atleast two (St. Antony's College and St. Edmund's College) were not enthusiastic. The Department would have to develop linkages with them if the programme is to succeed.

b) The Department may take steps for the modernization of the courses as soon as the report of the UGC Panel on the Syllabi is ready. But the Department could perhaps act on this earlier by simply taking into consideration the draft report of the UGC Panel in Political Science even though it had not been approved as yet.

c) The Committee was happy to note that the problem of preparation of matterial would not be as serious as in those Universities where instructions was carried on in regional languages. But all the same easy material for the students would have to be prepared.

d) The University Department would perhaps have to prepare a Digest of the reading material available in various books and jounals for the benefit of teachers of the colleges. The Department assured the Committee that this would be possible.

e) The Committee also suggested to the Department to prepare bibliography of the reading material for the benefit of the College teachers. The staff of the Department have to expand its visits to the various colleges. The purpose would not be only to deliver lectures but perhaps to arrange small workshops or conferences at certain specified places outside Shilling.

f) The Committee felt that the Colleges have problems with regard to identifying good books and purchasing them. It would be the function of the Department to purchase and supply the books to various colleges under the ULP.

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The committee recommends the following support to the Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill Unive sity, Shillong for participation in the University Leadership Programme:

Recurring for 3 years :

1.	One Reader & 1 Lecturer	Rs. 33,000/- p.a.
2.	Honorarium at the rate of Rs.300/- p.m. to the Head of the Department and honorarium for 5 teachers @ Rs. 200/- p.m.	Rs. 15,600/- p.a.
3.	TA/DA to Colleges for the visits to the University.	Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
4.	TA/DA to University teachers for visiting Colleges.	Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
5.	Refresher Courses, Seminars, Conferences.	Rs. 25,000/- p.a.
6.	Contingencies including honorarium to the office staff	Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
		Rs. 98,600/- p.a.

Total Recurring for three years) Rs.2,95,800/-

Non-Recurring

1.	Books and reading material for the Colleges:	
	1) Ist year 10 books x Rs.50 average x 22 Colleges:	Rs. 11,000/-
	2) 2nd year 8 Books x Rs. 50 average x 22 Colleges	Rs. 8,000/-
	3) 3rd Year same as in 2nd year	Rs. 8,000/-
2.	Books for the University Department for Library	Rs. 35,000/- for 3 years
3.	Office and Laboratory Equipment	Rs. 15,000/- for 3 years
4.	Furniture	Rs. 3,000/- for 3 years
	(R NR)	Rs. 80,000

Grand Total -Rs. 3,75,800

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No. 13

(80)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Political Science Department of North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for participation in the University Leadership programme.

A Committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Political Science Department of North Eastern Hill University for participation in the University Leadership Programme:

1. Professor Shanti Swarup
   Panjab University.

2. Professor V.M. Sirsikar
   Poona University.

3. Mr. C.M. Ramachandran
   Assistant Secretary,
   University Grants Commission.

The Committe visited the University on the 10th and 11th of October, 1977 and discussed the prop sal with the Head of the Department of Political Science and the other members of the faculty. Unfortunately the Vice-Chancellor who had been ailing in Madras and the committee could not have the privilage of seeing him and discussing this proposal with him. The Committee was impressed by the competence of the staff and their enthusiasm to do this work.

The Committee was taken to some of the Colleges affiliated to North Eastern Hilll University (Hereinafter called NEHU) and met some of its members and the faculty of the colleges.

They were very much impressed by the interest shown by some of the colleges also. However, there seems to be some suspicion betwee n some of the Colleges and the NEHU. This may create some problems in the implementation of the university Leadership Project. There is also a certain problem of communication between some of the senior faculty members of the Department. This may also, to some extent, create problems.

I. The Department of Political Science: Some Basic Facts and Figures:

i) The sanctioned teaching staff of the department consist of one Professor, three Readers and five Lecturers.

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At present two Readers' and 4 Lecturers' are in position. The Committee noted that the post of One Professor, One Reader and one Lecturer had been lying vacant. The Committee asked Professor Shanti Swarup to write to the Vice-Chancellor and check with him as to when these posts and particularly that of Professor would be filled up. The Vice-Chancellor has informed him that the posts would be filled in the beginning of the new session.

ii) The total number of candidates in M.A. final examination in 1976 was 26 and 1977, 39. The Committee was, however, intrigued to find that the Department had an hundred per cent result in 1976 and 97.4% result in 1977.

The present enrolment is 35 in M.A. final and 37 in M.A. previous.

II. Previous ULP Background of the Department.

i) The Department has been attempting to modernise the courses.

ii) The Department does not have undergraduate teaching and has to rely on its intakes of students exclusively from the Colleges. The Department is aware of the need to raise the standard of Postgraduate education. However, improvement in Postgraduate education will remain difficult unless an improvement is made in the undergraduate education. The Department is therefore, very anxious to see an improvement in undergraduate education.

iii) The Department has been trying to have a reasonable modern courses. Room for improvement, however, does exist. The Department did not have the benefit of the thinking of the various UGC workshops on the improvement of syllabi, nor of the UGC Panel in Politic Science, They were however, aware of the recommendatio of the Shillong workshop.

The Committee was told by the Department that there wa no opposition or resistance to change in the Syllabi et from the teachers of the Colleges. This view, however, was not confirmed when the members of the Committee visited the Colleges. They felt that there would indeed be some resistance.

While the teachers of some Lady colleges showed a lot of enthusiasm, the teachers of two major colleges

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(St. Edmun's and St. Antony's) seem to think that the College teachers have nothing to get from the Department.

& iv) The faculty as a whole was enthusiastic about the proposal but it seems as if the ULP had not emerged from a collective thinking of the Department. Some members of the Faculty were not clear about the purpose of the Project.

v) Papers given to the committee by the Department include the following. The Department has drawn up these activities as a part of the ULP.

a) Refresher Courses.
b) Collection of curricular material for college teachers.
c) Help in procurment of essential books and journals for the Colleges.
d) Modernization of Courses.

vi) The Committee discussed these proposals with the Head of the Department and his colleagues over one very long session and one rather short session.

a) The Committee urged on the faculty that the basic condition for the success of the programme was the enthusiastic participation of the college teachers in this programme. A large number of these colleges existed in Shillong and the teachers of atleast two (St. Antony's College and St. Edmund's college) were not enthusiastic. The Department would have to develop linkages with them if the programme is to succeed.

b) The Department may take steps for the modernization of the courses as soon as the report of the UGC Panel on the syllabi is ready. But the Department Could perhaps act on this earlier by simply taking into consideration the draft report of the UGC Panel in Political Science even though it had not been approved as yet.

c) The Committee was happy to note that the problem of preparation of material would not be as serious as in those universities where instructions was carried on in regional languages. But all the same easy material for the students would have to be prepared.

p.t.o.

d) The University Department would perhaps have to prepare a Digest of the reading material available in various books and journals for the benefit of teachers of the colleges. The Department assured the Committee that this would be possible.

e) The Committee also suggested to the Department to prepare bibliography of the reading material for th benefit of the College teachers. The staff of the Department have to expand its visits to the various Colleges. The purpose would not be only to deliver lectures but perhaps to arrange small workshops or conferences at certain specified places outside Shillong.

f) The Committee flet that the Colleges have certain problems with regard to identifying good books and purhcasing them. It would be in function of the Department to purchase and supply the books to various colleges under the ULP.

Recommendations

The Committee Recommends the following support to the Department:-

Recurring for three years.

1.	One Reader and One Lecturer	Rs. 33,000/- p.a.
2.	Honorarium at the rate of Rs. 300 p.m. to the Head of the Department and honorarium for 5 teachers @ Rs.200/- p.m.	Rs. 15,600/- p.m.
3.	TA/DA to College for the Visits to the University.	Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
4.	TA/DA to University Teachers for Visiting Colleges.	Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
5.	Refresher Courses, Seminars, Conferences. Rs.	Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
6.	Contingencies including honorarium to the office staff.	Rs. 10,000/- p.a.
		Rs. 98,600/- p.a.

p.t.o.

Non Recurring

1.	Books and reading material for the Colleges:	
	i) Ist Year 10 books x Rs. 5½ average x 22 Colleges:	Rs. 11,000/-
	ii) 2nd Year 8 Books x Rs. 50 average x 22 Colleges:	Rs. 8,000/-
	iii) 3rd Year same as in 2nd year	Rs. 8,000/-
2.	Books for the Department for Library.	Rs. 35,000/- for t three years.
3.	Office and Laboratory Equipment.	Rs. 15,000/- for three Years.
4.	Furniture	Rs. 3,000/- for three years.

The Committee wishes to record its deep sense of gratitute for the welcome, kindness and hospitality which was given to the Committee by the University, the Head and the faculty of the Department of Political Science.

Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :
Dated : February 19-20, 1978

Item No. 14 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Economics, Panjabi University, Patiala for participation in the University Leadership Programme.

The proposal received from the Department of Economics, Panjabi University, Patiala for participation in the ULP was referred to a Committee consisting of the following members :

1. Professor Amit Bhaduri
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

2. Professor B. Sarveswara Rao,
   Andhra University,
   Waltair.

3. Professor R.N. Bhargava,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

The Committee visited the Department of Economics, Panjabi University, Patiala on the 28th and 29th of November, 1977. Professor Bhaduri could not accompany the Committee . The Committee was assisted by Shri C.M. Ramachandran, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure)*

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The Committee has made the following main observations and recommendations

The Postgraduate Department of Economics, Panjabi University, Patiala was set up in the year 1965. At present, the intake is 40 students per year. The total enrolment during 1976-77 was 80.

The teaching staff of the Department consists of two Professors, two Readers, Five Lecturers and three Instructors. The present teacher student ratio is 1 : 8 and this has been the case during the last five years. In the year 1975-76, 35 students appeared in the M.A. final examination; 27 passed; 9 in the

first division, 14 in the second division and four in the third division. During the last ten years, three students of the Department were awarded Ph.D. degree.

The medium of instruction in the Colleges is mainly Punjabi (or Hindi). It is the opinion of several teachers that suitable text books in Punjabi are not available, and in regard to the few books and translations that are available, the language and style are not quite satisfactory. The college libraries have good sections of text books in English but their utilisation rate is small or negligible. The periodicals sections in the libraries are extremly poor. It was also noted that translations of some standard economics text books prepared in co-operation with the University department and published are not being used.

The existing University Regulations provide for only three courses in economics for instruction at the B.A. (Pass) level during the 3 years of study, with only one 3 hours examination paper in each. In terms of the content of these courses and question papers, half the share goes to the course on Indian Economy. About 1/6th share goes to value theory, 1/6th to macro-economics and the balance of 1/6th to principles of economic development and public finance. The Committee feels that this is a rather unsatisfactory system of courses and of examination. It will be a difficult task for improving the quality of economics education at the B.A. level without considerable revision of the courses and the system of examination. The Committee has noted that the revised curriculum is not yet given effect to.

It was also noted that practically there is only one lecturer in economics in each college handling all the courses prescribed for the PUC and B.A. classes with one section in each consisting of 80 to 100 students. The Committee was informed that the number of periods of instruction in economics for B.A. and PUC for one section in each, does not exceed the work load prescribed for a lecturer. This again, the Committee feels, is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, and it gives little scope for organising tutorials, seminars and special instruction classes and for offering optional courses to students. There is a strong case for reducing the work load of a teacher and for having more teachers in the economics department in each college.

The University has 38 affiliated colleges including 4 colleges which are running Post-graduate courses

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in economics. Quite a few of the colleges are located at considerable distance from Patiala. The Committee therefore, feels that from an operational point of view, it would be desirable to limit the programme to selected colleges in Patiala city and in the neighbouring areas.

The Committee also noted that Prof. H.K Manmohan Singh and the staff of the Department are actively engaged in conducting some important projects, besides having considerable departmental work related to teaching, M.Phil and Ph.D. students' guidance, and personal research. The Committee is also given to understand that the UGC has selected the Department for Special Assistance. In view of these responsibilities of the department, the Committee feels that without adequate support in terms of staff, organisation and finance it would be difficult for the Department to participate in the ULP effectively.

Considering the present status of the Department of Economics and the infrastructure available to it, it should be invited to participate in the ULP by the UGC.

Considering the problems of instruction in Panjabi, priority attention has to be given by the Department to the preparation of text books and reading materials in Panjabi. Preparation of monographs on important economic themes covered by the B.A. curriculum should also receive special attention.

The ULP should make liberal provision for finance for the support of scholars and teachers to bring out the required reading materials, and monographs.

The revised curriculum for B.A. and B.A. (Hons.) in Economics should be made effective immediately.

The project on the preparation of a Dictionary in Economics in Punjabi should be completed at an early date.

The Department cover the affiliated colleges under the programme in three phases for the sake of operational convenience and effective implementation of the programme. The 4 colleges selected in the city of Patiala and another 4 or 5 colleges selected within a radius of 10 to 15 miles from the town, may be covered in the first phase. However, all the colleges may be given the benefit of the following programmes :

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(86)

(a) Supply of reading materials, monographs and documentation services.

(b) Participation in the Summer Orientation and Refresher courses bearing on instruction according to the revised curriculum.

In view of the complex tasks of designing and implementing various programmes, it is desirable to have a small Advisory Committee.

Finally, in the Committee's view, it is absolutely necessary that all the senior staff recommended now for the Department are in position before the ULP is taken up.

The Committee recommends the following support to the Department of Economics, Panjabi University, Patiala for participation in the University Leadership Programme :

Item	I Year Rs.	II Year Rs.	III Year Rs.	Total Rs.
1. Staff Two Readers & One Lecturer for initiating and organising programme	52,000	55,000	58,000	1,65,000
2. Honorarium for teachers of the Deptt. and affiliated colleges invited to participate in the programme	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
3. Consultation	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
4. Organisation of workshops and Refresher courses	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
5. Preparation of reading materials (books & monographs)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
6. Books & Journals for the Deptt. and colleges	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000

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Item	I Year Rs.	II Year Rs.	II Year Rs.	Total Rs.
7. Equipment, (Typewriters, Duplicating machine and calculators) Teaching aids and Furniture	20,000	5,000	1,000	26,000
8. Administrative and Technical support	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
9. Research collaboration with teachers in the colleges	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
10. Travel including travel for Field Surveys	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
11. Contingencies including postage & Stationery	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Total	1,65,000	1,53,000	1,52,000	4,70,000

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (HR) / J.S. (I)

Annexure to Item No.14

(90)

The Report of the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission for examining the proposals of the department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala, for participation in the University Leadership programme.

The Committee set up by the U.G.C. to examine the proposals of the Economics Department of the Punjabi University for participation in the University Leadership Programme, consisted of the following members :

1. Professor Amit Bhaduri,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

2. Professor B. Sarveswara Rao,
   Andhra University,
   Waltair.

3. Professor R.N. Bhargava,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

Shri C.M. Ramachandran, Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, after corresponding with the members of the Committee and the Punjabi University fixed 28th and 29th November, 1977 for the visit of the Committee to the University. As Professor Bhaduri could not make his visit on these dates, this report is prepared by Professor Sarveswara Rao and Professor R.N. Bhargava only.

The Committee spent two days in Patiala and discussed the proposals of the Economics department with Professor Manmohan Singh, Head of the Department, and his colleagues. The Committee visited the following affiliated colleges in this connection and held discussions with their Principals and their Economics staff :

1. Government College, Malerkotla.

2. Government College for Women, Patiala.

3. Mahendra College, Patiala

4. Modi College, Patiala.

The Committee also visited the university library and the libraries of the above colleges, particularly the sections on economics books and periodicals. Shri C.M. Ramachandran accompanied the Committee during these visits.

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Professor Manmohan Singh is a reputed and devoted Professor of Economics and educationist and the Committee is impressed by the case made out by him for his department to assume leadership in modernizing and raising the standards of economics education in the degree colleges affiliated to the university. The areas served by the University belong in large part to the erstwhile Princely States, and there is need even now for taking special measures in order to promote educational and economic progress in the area. The Committee is also impressed by the competence and commitment of the staff of the department of economics for assuming the leadership role in the sphere of higher education in economics in the university area. The Committee is happy to note that the eminent Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Amrik Singh, is willing to give his full support to the department in this matter.

In the course of the Committee's discussions with the concerned persons during the two days of our visit, a few major issues relating to the implementation of U.L.P. came up for special consideration.

1. The medium of instruction in the Colleges is mainly Punjabi (or Hindi). It is the opinion of several teachers that suitable text books in Punjabi are not available, and in regard to the few books and translations that are available, the language and style are not quite satisfactory. The college libraries have good sections of text books in English but their utilisation rate is small or negligible. The periodicals sections in the libraries are extremely poor. It was also noted that translations of some standard economics text books prepared in co-operation with the University department and published are not being used.

2. The existing University Regulations provide for only three courses in economics for instruction at the B.A. (Pass) level during the three years of study, with only one 3 hours examination paper in each. In terms of the content of these courses and question papers, half the share goes to the course on Indian Economy. About 1/6th share goes to value theory, 1/6th to macro-economics and the balance of 1/6th to principles of economic development and public finance. The Committee feels that this is a rather unsatisfactory system of courses and of examination. It will be a difficult task for improving the quality of economics education

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at the B.A. level without considerable revision of the courses and the system of examination. The Committee has noted that the revised curriculum is not yet given effect to.

3. It was also noted that practically there is only one lecturer in economics in each college handling all the courses prescribed for the P.U.C. and B.A. classes with one section in each consisting of 80 to 100 students. The Committee was informed that the number of periods of instruction in economics for B.A. and P.U.C. for one section in each, does not exceed the work load prescribed for a lecturer. This again, the Committee feels, is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, and it gives little scope for organising tutorials, seminars and special instruction classes and for offering optional courses to students. There is a strong case for reducing the work load of a teacher and for having more teachers in the economics department in each college.

4. The University has 38 affiliated colleges including 4 colleges which are running Post-graduate courses in economics. Quite a few of the colleges are located at considerable distance from Patiala. The Committee therefore, feels that from an operational point of view, it would be desirable to limit the programme to selected colleges in Patiala city and in the neighbouring areas.

5. The Committee also noted that Professor H.K. Manmohan Singh and thesstaff of the Department are actively engaged in conducting some important projects, besides having considerable departmental work related to teaching, M.Phil and Ph.D. students' guidance, and personal research. The Committee is also given to understand that the U.G.C. has selected the Department for Special Assistance. In view of these responsibilities of the department, the Committee feels that without adequate support in terms of staff, organisation and finance, it would be difficult for the department to participate effectively in the University Leadership Programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1. Considering the present status of the Department of Economics and the infrastructure available to it, it should be invited to participate in the U.L.P. by the U.G.C.

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2. Considering the problems of instruction in Punjabi, priority attention has to be given by the Department to the preparation of text books and reading materials in Punjabi. Preparation of monographs on important economic themes covered by the B.A. curriculam should also receive special attention.

3. The U.L.P. should make liberal provision for finance for the support of scholars and teachers to bring out the required reading materials and monographs.

4. The revised curriculum for B.A. and B.A. (Hons.) in Economics should be made effective immediately.

5. The project on the preparation of a Dictionary in Economics in Punjabi should be completed at an early date.

6. The Department may cover the affiliated colleges under the programme in three phases for the sake of operational convenience and effective implementation of the programme. The 4 colleges selected in the city of Patiala and another 4 or 5 colleges selected within a radius of 10 to 15 miles from the town, may be covered in the first phase. However, all the colleges may be given the benefit of the following programmes.

   1. Supply of reading materials, monographs and documentation services.

   2. Participation in the Summer Orientation and Refresher courses bearing on instruction according to the revised curriculam.

7. In view of the complex tasks of designing and implementing various programmes, it is desirable to have a small Advisory Committee.

8. Finally, in the Committee's view, it is absolutely necessary that all the senior staff sanctioned for the Department are in position before the U.L.P. is taken up.

9. The Committee's recommendations regarding the provision of staff, equipment and other facilities are indicated in the following table.

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Item	I Year	II Year	II Year	II Ttal Rs.
1. Staff Two Readers and one Lecturer for initiating and organising programmes	52,000	55,000	58,000	1,65,000
2. Honorarium for teachers of the Deptt. and affiliated colleges invited to participate in the programmes	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
3. Consultation	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
4. Organisation of workshops and Refresher courses	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
5. Preparation of reading materials (books and monographs)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
6. Books and Journals for the Deptt. and colleges	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
7. Equipment :(Typewriters, Duplicating machine & calculators) Teaching aids and Furniture	20,000	5,000	1,000	26,000
8. Administrative and Technical support	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
9. Research collaboration with teachers in the colleges	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
10. Travel including travel for Field Surveys	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
11. Contigencies including postage and stationery	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Total	1,65,000	1,53,000	1,52,000	4,70,000

Sd/- B. Sarveswara Rao Sd/- R.N. Bhargava

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(95)

Meeting:
Date : 19-20th February'78

Item No. 15 To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar for participation in the University Leadership Programme.

The proposal received from the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar for participation in the University Leadership Programme was referred to a committee consisting of the following members:

1. Prof. S.S. Barlingay
   University of Poona
   Poona.

2. Prof. R.C. Pandeya
   University of Delhi,
   Delhi.

The Committee visited the Department of Philosophy Utkal University, Bhubaneswar on the 26th & 27th of October, 1977. The Committee was assisted by Dr.P.H.S. Rao, Education Officer, UGC. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure-) *

*p100-104

The Committee has made the following main observations and recommendations:

OBSERVATIONS

The teaching staff of the department consists of one professor, two readers and five lecturers.

The Committee noted that besides preparation of a few text books by the teachers of the University Department, and a few lectures given at different colleges, some new courses have been introduced for B.A. students. But during the discussion with college teachers it was felt that these teachers were not well-informed about the new changes.

After going through the syllabii prescribed for B.A. (Pass) and Honours courses for the year 1978 examinations, one can easily see that new introduction

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is not adequate. For example, under Logic course, a Modern Elementary Logic by L.S. Stabbing is prescribed which was never taught in Indian Universities for B.A. and its content is atleast 30 years old.

Considering the strength of the University Department one could have expected it to produce good number of Ph.Ds; but so far in its entire history, it has produced only two. It seems that the University department has so far been concentrating on its own improvement. There is not much on records to show its contribution to colleges except that this year it has admitted 10 teacher fellows. It should move out to colleges and help college teachers in a better and effective manner. It is also noted that the department's interest has been confirmed to a particular kind of analytical study; if it has to satisfy the needs of college teachers and to cater to the needs of college teachers and to cater to the needs of other philosophical interests, it has to widen its area of interest.

The department does not have adequate physical facilities for undertaking this programme. The Committee discussed this matter with the Vice-Chancellor and it was assured that the University will try to provide required physical facilities when this programme is introduced.

There are 52 colleges where Philosophy or Logic is taught. It is proposed that all the colleges would be covered under the programme for the purposes of (i) supply of reading materials and books, (ii) participation in Summer Institutes and Short-Term courses. But out of these, only 9 colleges will be selected for intensive assistance where teachers from the University Department will visit and participate in the academic work.

Under intensive assistance, the department proposes to invite 21 teachers from all the 9 colleges, taking 7 in one year, for short-term visit. These teachers will be associated with teaching and seminars. They also will be given intensive training.

The Committee discussed the entire proposal and also considered the desirability and feasibility of the proposed programmes. It also took into consideration the need of colleges for which this programme is primarily meant.

Recommendations

a) Books and reading material should be supplied to all the 52 colleges.

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b) One summer institute and one short term course programme should be organised every year where selected teachers frommall the colleges should be invited to participate. In these summer institutes and short term courses, a few scholars from outside universities should also be invited to give series of special lectures and to hold specialized seminars. In these programmes a wider area should be covered so that almost all branches of philosophy are covered and allarger number of college teachers are able to take interest in them.

c) Teachers from the Department should visit a college and participate in the activities of a college department at least for a continuous period of ten working days. These visiting teachers should hold regular classes, making effort to cover a section of the prescribed courses.for students and they should also hold seminars for all the teachers of the college department and should extend any other kind of academic help which the students and teachers of a college require.

d) College teachers invited to visit the university department should be given ample opportunity to participate in all the activities of the department including wherever possible, taking classes for post-graduate teaching. This measure is recommended with a view to infuse confidence in college teachers. Short term courses given to them should have direct relevance to the syllabus prescribed for B.A. classes but it should aim at imparting extensive upt-to-date information on the concerned subject and should involve intesnive training in mind and skill.

e) Books and reading material to be supplied to the colleges should cover the interest of both teachers and students. Care should be taken by the department to see that the books supplied are really being used.

f) Keeping in view the general recommendations given in paras (a) to (e) above, the Committee feels that the department will require a few additional senior hands in order to implement the project effectively.

The Committee recommends the following support for the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar for participation in the University Leadership Programme:

(1) Books for colleges: — Estimates for a period of three years

1. Nine colleges selected for intensive assistance @ Rs.5,000/- — Rs.45,000/-

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	2. Other 43 colleges	Rs.30,000
		Rs.75,000
(2)	Assistance for College teachers visiting the Department for short-term	
	1. (Only II Class fare plus Rs.250/- p.m.)	Rs.25,000
	2. Salary of these teachers	Rs.72,000
		Rs.97,000
(3)	For organizing 2 Summer Institutes in course of three years (for expenditure the existing guideline of UGC should be followed)	Rs.60,000
(4)	Books and journals for the University Department (including 10% for library furniture and equipment)	Rs.45,000
(5)	Equipment for the University Department (including electronic stencil cutter standard tape-recorder, tapes, duplicating machine, typewriter and steel racks)	Rs.45,000
(6)	TA and DA to University Teachers Visiting Colleges	Rs.12,000
(7)	Stationery (paper, stencils, etc.)	Rs.10,000
(8)	Postage and Contingencies	Rs.12,000
(9)	Short-term refresher courses (four such courses to be organised in course of three years) @ Rs.15,000/- per course)	Rs.60,000
(10)	Staff in the Department (for 3 yrs.)	
	a) Addl.Teaching posts recommended	
	i. Readers - 2 ii. Research Associate-1	Rs.1,50,000

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b) Non-teaching staff:

i. Stenographer - 1) ii. Library Assistant-1)	Rs. 36,000
Grand Total:	Rs.6,02,000

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(HR)/JS(I)

Annexure to Item No.15

Report of the Visiting Committee which visited the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar for considering its proposal under the ULP Programme.

(100)

A Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission, visited the Department of Philosophy, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar on October 26 and 27, 1977. The purpose of the visit was to examine the proposal of that Department for participation in the University Leadership Programme. The following persons constituted the Committee:

1. Professor S.S. Barlingay
   Poona University

2. Professor R.C. Pandeya
   Delhi University

3. Dr. P.H. Sethumadhava Rao,
   Education Officer,
   University Grants Commissior,
   New Delhi.

On arrival at Bhubaneswar, the members were given copies of the revised proposal by the Head of the Department, Dr. G. Mishra.

The members of the Committee met several teachers from the University Department and Colleges. They also met the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of the Utkal University and held extensive discussion with them regarding some points in the proposal.

The following points were noted:

1. Although the name of Professor G. Mishra is proposed by the University as the Project Coordinator, but it was conveyed to us that Professor Mishra is due to retire some time during the current academic session. In the event of his retirement a new Project Co-ordinator will have to be proposed by the University. It was felt by the members that the Co-ordinator should be a sufficiently senior person who should be able to carry with him teachers of the Colleges. It was noted that some of the teachers in colleges are quite senior and have done good academic work. For the success of the project, full support between the teachers of the University Department and Colleges is the first requisite.

2. The Department organised a regional workshop and one refresher course in 1976 with assistance of UGC.

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students. Care should be taken by the Department to see that the books supplied are really being used.

(f) Keeping in view the general recommendations given in paras (a) to (e) above, the Committee feels that the Department will require a few additional senior hands in order to implement the project effectively.

In concrete terms the recommendations of the Committee are as follows (for a period of three years):

A. Books for colleges:	
1. Nine colleges selected for intensive assistance @ Rs.5,000/-	Rs.45,000
2. Other 43 colleges	Rs.30,000
	Rs.75,000
B. Assistance for College teachers visiting the Department for short-term	
1. (Only II Class fare plus Rs.250/- p.m.) to be given	Rs.25,000
2. Salary of these teachers	Rs.72,000
	Rs.97,000
C. For organising 2 summer institutes in course of three years (for expenditure the existing guideline of UGC should be followed)	Rs.60,000
D. Books and journals for the University Department (including 10% for library furniture and equipment)	Rs.45,000
E. Equipment for the University Department (including electronic stencil cutter, standard tape-recorder, in tapes, duplicating machine, typewriter and steel racks)	Rs.45,000
F. T.A. and D.A. to University teachers visiting colleges	Rs.12,000
G. Stationery (paper, stencils, etc.)	Rs.10,000
H. Postage and Contingencies	Rs.12,000

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I. Short-term refresher courses (Four such courses to be organised in course of three years) @ Rs.15,000/- per course	Rs.60,000
J. Staff in the Department (for three years)	
(a) Additional teaching posts recommended:	
i. Readers - 2 ii. Research Associate - 1	Rs.1,50,000
(b) Non-teaching staff:	
i. Stenographer - 1 ii. Library Assistant - 1	Rs. 36,000
Grand Total:	Rs.6,02,000

The Committee feels that there is potentiality for development in the Department and colleges where a large number of talented young teachers are awaiting opportunity for growth. The Commission will be rendering much desired service by accepting the recommendations made.

Annexure to Item No. 16

(108)

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee of the following to examine the proposal of Rajasthan University for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts:-

1. Shri N.C. Jain,
   Centre for Education of Arts,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

2. Shri Markand Bhatt,
   Principal,
   College of Indian Music, ...
   Dance and Dramatics,
   M.S. University of Baroda,
   Baroda.

3. Shri H.P. Biswas,
   Assistant Secretary,
   UGC, New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Rajasthan University on 10th-11th October, 1977 (Shri Bhatt could not accompany the committee due to sudden indisposition) and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Dean of Faculty of Fine Arts, Rector, Director of Centre for Creative Arts etc.

Background information

The University of Rajasthan submitted a proposal in August, 1976 for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts. The proposal envisaged starting of (i) a one-year certificate course in Dramatic Arts from the 76-77 (ii) a 3 year degree course in Dramatic Arts from 1977-78 and (iii) Postgraduate course in Dramatic Arts from 1980-81. The total amount involved in the proposal was Rs. 8,36,450/-. On the request of the university the Commission decided to appoint a Committee for examining the proposal. It was noted that the 5th Plan Visiting Committee recommended approval of Schemes involving Rs.137.77 lakhs against the total allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs and there was an uncovered balance of Rs. 12.23 lakhs. An on-account grant of Rs. 50,000/- Rs.40,000/- for equipment and Rs.10,000/- for books) was also paid to the university for metting some immediate requirements for starting the Institute.

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Pending visit of the committee the Commission sanctioned an on-account grant of Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 40,000/- for equipment and Rs. 10,000/- for books).

The main recommendations of the Committee are given as under:-

1. The Committee felt that the proposal of Rajasthan University to set up an Institute of Dramatic Arts deserved encouragement but the contents of the certificate course, th training methods and the evaluation pattern required to be revised by an expert committee of theatre people. The Commi ttee recommended the proposal for introducing the degree course eventually leading to post-graduate programme in deamatics.

2. A Committee consisting mainly of an eminent people from the theatre should be appointed to work out the details of the syllabus, its break up into various papers, training methods and the mode of evaluation. This committee may also suitably revise the present cirtificate course which should eventually be upgraded with diploma course. It may desirable also for this committee to function as the Board of studies as well as a kind of Advisory council for the general functioning of the Institute.

3. Working of the Institute should be reviewed during 1980 to assess the progress and to examine the desirability of instituting postgraduate programmes:-

The Summary of financial recommendations :-

1. Building

a) Rs. 2,12,000/- (including Rs. 20,000/- for air-conditioning)		Rs. 2,12,000/- (on cent percent basis)
b) Rs. 1,05,000/-	Rs.	52,500/- (on 50% basis)
c) Rs. 15,000/-	Rs.	7,500/- (on 50% basis)

2. Staff

1 Reader	Rs. 57,000/-
4 Lecturers (2 in 1977-78 and 2 in 78-79)	Rs. 1,30,000/-
4 Technicians (1 Carpenter, 1 Electrician in 1977-78.)	Rs. 47,000/-

p.t.o.

	1 Sound recordist-cum-Operator	Rs. 42,000/-
	1 Technical Assistant for 1978-79).	
	1 Workshop Supervisor	Rs. 30,000/-
	Visiting Experts	Rs. 20,000/-
3.	Equipment	Rs, 85,000/-
4.	Books & Teaching material	Rs. 40,000/-
		Rs.7,23,000/-

08-114 A copy of the report is enclosed as Annexure. *

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure to Item No. 16

(108)

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee of the following to examine the proposal of Rajasthan University for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts:-

1. Shri N.C. Jain,
   Centre for Education of Arts,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

2. Shri Markand Bhatt,
   Principal,
   College of Indian Music,
   Dance and Dramatics,
   M.S. University of Baroda,
   Baroda.

3. Shri H.P. Biswas,
   Assistant Secretary,
   UGC, New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Rajasthan University on 10th-11th October, 1977 (Shri Bhatt could not accompany the committee due to sudden indisposition) and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Faculty of Arts, Dean of Faculty of Fine Arts, Rector, Director of Centre for Creative Arts etc.

Background information

The University of Rajasthan submitted a proposal in August, 1976 for setting up an Institute of Dramatic Arts. The proposal envisaged starting of (i) a one-year certificate course in Dramatic Arts from the 76-77 (ii) a 3 year degree course in Dramatic Arts from 1977-78 and (iii) Postgraduate course in Dramatic Arts from 1980-81. The total amount involved in the proposal was Rs. 8,36,450/-. On the request of the university the Commission decided to appoint a Committee for examining the proposal. It was noted that the 5th Plan Visiting Committee recommended approval of Schemes involving Rs.137.77 lakhs against the total allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs and there was an uncovered balance of Rs. 12.23 lakhs. An on-account grant of Rs. 50,000/- Rs.40,000/- for equipment and Rs.10,000/- for books) was also paid to the university for metting some immediate requirements for starting the Institute.

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(109)

Observations and Recommendations:

The authorities of the Rajasthan University acquaint the Committee with the proposal and the need for setting up Institute of Dramatic Arts. The Committee was informed that in the State of Rajasthan there was no facility for training in drama though Rajasthan has a rich tradition of drama and puppetry which needs sustence by infusing fresh ideas and talents. The Committee noted that in 1976-77 the University set up a Department of Dramatics and began evening course in Dramatics of one year duration. Formerely the Faculty of Art including fine arts was under the charge of Dr. R.K. Paul, Dean. This has now been bifurcated in September, 1977 into two viz Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Fine Arts and Mrs. Sud Srivastava, formerely Head, Department of Music, Savitri Gir College, Ajmer has been appointed as Dean Faculty of Fine Arts who has taken over charge in October, 1977. The Department of Dramatic Arts has been placed in the open air theatre available with the University. Shri Bhanu Bhart a Graduate of National School of Drama, New Delhi was appointed as its lecturer-head. The combined strength of staff in the Centre for creative Arts and Department of Dramatics is as under :-

Lecturer	- 1
Superintendent (Dress Workshop)	- 1
Part time Instructors.	- 4
Clerk	1
Part Time Accounts Clerk	- 1
Peon	- 1

The Institute has bought some sound equipment viz. Amplifie Cassette tape recorder, record player, speakers and some stage property out of the University Grants Commission grant of Rs. 50,000/-.

The Committee further observed that the University enrolled 22 students in the first batch in the one year certificate course who would go out after the final

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The Committee felt that the initiative o.' the Rajasthan University to set up an Institute of Dramatic Arts deserves encouragement because when implemented this may not only bridge a serious gap between Artistic and Greative endeavour in academic life in the University but may also promote Dramatic activity in the Hindi speaking region which needed support and some place in the life of the community.

While the contents of this Certificate Course, the training methods and the evaluation pattern require to be revised by an expert Committee of theatre people, the rk done during the last year, considering the very limited reasources, is reasonably good. In view of this, the Committee recommends the proposal for introducing the Degree course, eventually leading to post-graduate programme, in Dramatics at the Rajasthan University. The Committee also makes the following reco mendations :-

1. It should be a three-year degree c urse, with comprehensive training in all aspects of Dramatics, consisti of extensive study of dramatic literature, history of theatre, principle and aesthetics of Dramaturgy; Acting, including Voice and Speech, Movement, Improvisition, actual participation in plays; Stagecraft including Design and Construction, Theatre Architecture, Costume Desig ing, Make-up, Stage Lighting, Designing and construction of stage props and masks; stage management principle, theori and practice of direction.

At this stage there should be no specialisation, which should come as post-graduate programme.

2. A Committee consisting mainly of eminent people from the theatre should be appointed to work out the details of the syllabus, its break-up into various papers, training methods and the mode of evaluation. This Committee may also

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suitably revise the present Certificate Course which should eventually be upgraded to a Diploma Course. It may be desirable for this Committee also to function as the Board of Studies as well as a kind of Advisory Council for the general functioning of the Institute, at least in the initial stages.

3. The faculty for the Course should consist both of the regular core staff as well as visiting experts. The essential qualifications for the regular faculty members must be primarily technical with considerable experience in any one or more of the three aspects of the dramatic art.- Acting, Direction, Stagecraft - both for Lecturers as well as the Readers. For Professors, postgraduate academic qualifications, in addition, would be desirable, but relaxable in case of persons of exceptional eminence in the field. For the purpose, the Diploma of the National School of Drama should be considered equivalent to post-graduate qualifications.

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Staff for Certificate Course during 1977-78

a)	Teaching staff:	2 Lecturers; in play production and Stage Techniques with a special background of dramatic literature
	Acting	Visiting experts for movement, stage lighting, History of Indian and Western Drama.
b)	Technical Staff	One carpenter; one Electrician.

1978-79 (Degree Course)

a)	Teaching Staff:	1 Reader in Play production with special background of Indian Dramatic Literature.
		2 Lecturers: 1 each in Stage techniques and acting.
		Visiting Experts in movement, make-up theatre architecture, western Drama, Sanskrit drama.
	Technical Staff:	Workshop Supervisor, one sound recordist-cum-operator one Technical Assistant in the Library.

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4. The present premises in which the Department is functioning, with its open-air auditorium, though suitable is quite insufficient. It requires some indispensable changes, extensions as well as some fresh construction as suggested by the University in its note given to the Committee. Some of these requirements are of technical nature, like workshops and studies and the other are general. The following are recommended:-

Building:

a)	Workshop and Studio	1. Carpenter workshop	25'x30'
		2. Science design workshop	25'x20'
		3. Air-condition sound Studio	30'x15'
		4. Studio theatre with Wooden stage floor and falls ceiling	60'x30'
b)	General	1. Seminar	20'x40'
		2. Library-cum-reading room	40'x20'
		3. Wooden flooring of the stage of the open air theatre	30'x20'
		4. Improving the Foyre	Rs.10,000/-
		5. Improving the existing toilet facilities	Rs.5,000/-

The Committee felt that for items in Category a) being of technical nature, cent per cent assistance may be provided.

5. The Institute will require the following equipment:

a)	Carpentary tools and machinery	10,000	5,000/-
b)	Lighting Equipment	30,000	20,000/-
c)	Sound System including amplifer, speakers, mikes (already provided with UGC assistance);		

pt.o.

d) Tape Recorders- Spool-type as well as Cassettee 5,000/-

e) Record Player (already acquired with the grant provided by UGC)

f) Automatic Slide Projector 10,000/-

g) Epidiascope

h) Musical Instruments and Metronomes. 5,000/-

6) The Library for the Institute should consist of the following:-

a) Books
b) Journals
c) Slides and Photographs
d) Gramophone Records
e) Tapes and Cassettees

Rs. 40,000/-

Working of the Institute should be reviewed again during 1980 to assess the progress and to examine the desirability of instituting postgraduate programme.

Summary of Financial recommendations:

1. Building

a) Rs. 2,12,000/- (including Rs.20,000/- for air-condition)	Rs. 2,12,000/-	(on cent-percent basis.)
b) Rs. 1,05,000/-	Rs. 52,500/-	(on 50% basis)
c) Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 7,500/-	(on 50% basis.)

2. Staff

1. Reader	Rs. 57,000/-
4 Lectuers (2 in 1977-78 and 2 in 78-79)	Rs.1,30,000/-

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	4 Technicians (1 Carpenter, 1 Electrician in 1977-78	Rs.47,000
	(1 Sound recordist-cum-operator	Rs.42,000
	1 Technical Assistant (Library) in 1978-79)	
	1 Workshop Supervisor	Rs.30,000
	Visiting Experts	Rs.20,000
3.	Equipment	Rs.85,000
4.	Books and Teaching material	Rs.40,000
		Rs.7,23,000/-

Observations and Recommendations:

The authorities of the Rajasthan University acquaint the Committee with the proposal and the need for setting up Institute of Dramatic Arts. The Committee was informed that in the State of Rajasthan there was no facility for training in drama though Rajasthan has a rich tradition of drama and puppetry which needs sustence by infusing fresh ideas and talents. The Committee noted that in 1976-77 the University set up a Department of Dramatics and began evening course in Dramatics of one year duration. Formerely the Faculty of Art including fine arts was under the charge of Dr. R.K. Paul, Dean. This has now been bifurcated in September, 1977 into two viz Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Fine Arts and Mrs.Sud Srivastava, formerely Head, Department of Music, Savitri Gir College, Ajmer has been appointed as Dean Faculty of Fine Arts who has taken over charge in October, 1977. The Department of Dramatic Arts has been placed in the open Air theatre available with the University. Shri Bhanu Bhart a Graduate of National School of Drama, New Delhi was appointed as its lecturer-head. The combined strength of staff in the Centre for creative Arts and Department of Dramatics is as under :-

Lecturer	- 1
Superintendent (Dy. Workshop)	- 1
Part time Instructors.	- 4
Clerk	1
Part Time Accounts Clerk	- 1
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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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(115)

Meeting:

Date : 19th-20th Feb.197

Item No. 17 To consider the Report of the Kashmir University Committee.

The University Grants Commission at the suggestion of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, constituted a Committee in September, 1976 consisting of the following members to look into the functioning of the Kashmir University and suggest ways and means for improving its working and raising its all-round standard.

1. Mr. Badr-ud-Din Tyabji, Chairman
1/23, Ist Street,
Shantiniketan,
New Delhi.

2. Professor S. Maqbul Ahmed Member
Head of the Centre
of West Asian Studies,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.

3. Professor M.V. Mathur, "
Director,
National Staff college for
Educational Planners &
Administrators,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi.

4. Mr. A. Rehman, "
Chief (Planning) and Head
of the Centre for Study of Science,
Technology &
Development,
CSIR, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi.

5. Mr. A.B. Gupta, Secretary
Deputy Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

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The Committee finalised its Report at its meeting held on 4th January, 1978. The Report of the Committee p 117 is enclosed (Annexure).* The Summary of the main recommendations of the Committee is given in Part-I of the Report.

The Report is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure C Item No 16

REPORT

OF THE

KASHMIR UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

C_O_N_T_E_N_T_S

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PART - I

Recommendations of the Committee

1. The University Grants Commission requested us in September, 1976, to look into the functioning of the Kashmir University. We were asked to suggest ways and means for improving its working and raising its all-round standards as the apex educational institution of Kashmir.

2. We held four meetings at Delhi - on 26th November, 1976; on 19th February and 8th July, 1977; and finally on 4th January, 1978. We also visited Jammu in December, 1976, and Srinagar in July and November, 1977.

3. The discussions which we have had with the Chief Minister, Education Minister, Education Commissioner and other Officers of the State Government, the Vice-Chancellors and Faculty members of the Universities of Jammu & Kashmir, and other educationists in the State, the views expressed by educationists, and the suggestions made by the working groups that assessed the academic working of the University departments have been of great value to us.

4. We are conscious of the fate that overtakes pains-taking and thus inevitably long and detailed reports of this kind. We therefore, intend to make our own recommendations as pithy and effective as possible. With that aim in view we have decided to put them forward succinctly as bare propositions straight away. The data, the reasons and the methods to be employed to give effect to them are given in Part-II of our report. We hope that this somewhat unorthodox procedure will commend itself to our sponsors.

5. Our main recommendations in brief are:

i. The University's Act is far too elaborate. It requires drastic abridgement. It should deal only with basic essentials; details being given in the Statutes (para 9 - Chapter III).

ii. An Inter-university Coordination and Policy Council

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should be set up by the State Government as a Statutory Body (para 11 - Chapter III).

iii. The functions of the Executive Council and the Syndicate should be combined. The Executive Council should function as the main executive Body of the University (Para 15 - Chapter III)

iv. There should be a Senate to serve as a forum for various sections of the Community to meet and discuss the broad policies and programmes of the University (Para 18 - Chapter III).

v. The Academic Council should primarily deal with policy matters relating to academic development. It should not concern itself with routine matters, such as approval of syllabii and appointment of examiners (Para 21 - Chapter III).

vi. There should be separate Boards of Studies for undergraduate and postgraduate studies including research (Para 26 - Chapter III).

vii. A Planning, Review and Development Board that could also serve as an evaluation body should be set up (Para 32 - Chapter III).

viii. The Act may authorise the transfer of administrative staff including the Registrar and Controller of Examinations between the two State Universities, or to comparable positions in University Centres, colleges or the State Education Department (Para 42 - Chapter III).

ix. Moral education can be imparted and ethical standards raised, only if University authorities and the Academic Community themselves endeavour to set an example to their students by living up to the time honoured standards of public and private conduct expected from educationists (Para 3 - Chapter IV).

x. Students should be encouraged to take interest in community service and involve themselves in rural development. For this purpose the University should adopt a village or slum from

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time to time, and help to develop it through the voluntary efforts of its students and teachers (Para 5 - Chapter IV).

xi. With a view to familiarising students with the history, civilisation and culture of the State and the nation, the University should set up a museum of fine arts, crafts, technology and history; invite writers, creative artists, scientists and thinkers to meet, talk and deliver lectures to them. It should also enter into bilateral arrangements with other Universities for a regular exchange of each others' students in vacations (Para 6 - Chapter IV).

xii. A consciousness of the value of scientific knowledge and way of thinking should be spread among students with the help of mass media and audio-visual aids, science fairs and exhibitions, the publication of pamphlets in Urdu and Kashmiri explaininging current scientific discoveries, knowledge etc. (Paras 7, 8 & 9 - Chapter IV).

xiii. The benefits of higher education may be spread in rural areas by organising extension and adult education programmes, and providing technical know-how, wherever possible, for developing rural crafts and trades (Para 10 - Chapter IV).

xiv. For widening the channels of academic communication between it and other Indian Institutions of higher learning, mobility of staff and students between Kashmir and other Indian Universities should encouraged. It should be made a regular feature of the University's activities (Para 11 - Chapter IV).

xv. For the development of higher studies in outlying and under-developed areas of the State, worth-while scholarships should be offered (Para 17 - Chapter IV).

xvi. Honours Courses should be started in a few selected colleges in the State. Facilities should be provided to them for this purpose by the State Government (Para 19 - Chapter IV).

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xvii. The University's admission procedure should be streamlined. Only qualified students genuinely interested in higher studies should be admitted. For ensuring a fair distribution of opportunities between the different regions of the valley, the Admission Committee may consider reserving seats on a regional basis (Para 20 - Chapter IV).

xviii. Free hostel facilities need not be provided for all students. A women's hostel should be set up on the Campus (Para 24 - Chapter IV).

xix. The maintenance grant of State universities should be determined by the State Government well in advance. The State Government may examine how best this could be done with the help of a Committee (Para 27 - Chapter IV).

xx. The University water and power supply should be improved. Central heating of the university buildings is not necessary (Paras 1 & 2 - Chapter V).

xxi. It is not necessary to provide free transport in any form to University employees, teachers and students. The Road Transport Corporation should however be requested to improve the bus service between the city and the University (Paras 4 & 5 - Chapter V).

xxii. The salary scales of the University and College teachers should be on par with the scales recommended by the University Grants Commission and accepted by the Central Government (Para 13 - Chapter V).

xxiii. The salary scales of other University employees including the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar etc. should also be brought on par with those of other Indian universities (Para 16 - Chapter V).

xxiv. University Service Rules should be framed and circulated to all teachers (Para 18 - Chapter V).

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xxv. To develop a corporate academic and social spirit and life on the Campus, extra curricular activities including debates, music, drama, sports, etc. should be encouraged. Such activities should be organised through student bodies (Para 1 - Chapter VI).

xxvi. To enable students and teachers to participate in sports, extra academic and recreational activities the daily schedule of the University should be revised (Para 19 - Chapter VI).

xxvii. University departments designated as Centres may be grouped into schools and inter-disciplinary research programmes encouraged (Para 2 - Chapter VII).

xviii. Specialised agencies like ISRO, AEC etc. should be approached to farm out suitable projects to the University Centres, establish specialised units on the Campus for developing new areas, and finance research projects of mutual interest. Exchange of students and staff between the University and these Organisations should also be encouraged (Paras 6 & 12 - Chapter VII).

xxix. The University should not concern itself so much in specialising in traditional fields of learning or research as on developing it in fields that are/characteristic of the Kashmir Valley (Para 9 - Chapter VII).

/special to or

xxx. The teaching and research standard of the Social Science Centres is uninspiring. The syllabi requires to be modernized, research programmes /be dovetailed with the areas identified by the development departments of the State Government, and regular programmes of summer/winter institutes, and visiting Professorships, organised (Paras 15 & 16. - Chapter VII).

/should

xxxi. A Law College should be established at Srinagar by the State Government for providing degree level instruction in Law (Para 18 - Chapter VII).

xxxii. The study of Linguistics should be introduced as a part of the language courses (Para 20 - Chapter VII).

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xxxiii. Viva Voce tests, should be introduced for post-graduate evaluation (Para 23 - Chapter VII).

xxxiv. A course in General English should be introduced for all postgraduate students to enable them to use English as a library language, and inter-alia facilitate closer contacts with other university students (Para 24 - Chapter VII).

xxxv. A mechanism for utilising the Roman Script for Languages spoken in the Kashmir Valley, side by side with the present scripts should be worked out (para 27 - Chapter VII).

xxxvi. A course in Indian Humanities should be introduced (Para 29 - Chapter VII).

xxxvii. A Publication Unit should be set up (Para 33 - Chapter VII).

xxxviii. The University Library should establish a cooperative relationship with the various Centre and School libraries for meeting the overall library needs of the staff and students of the University. The entire library staff on the Campus should be under the overall charge of the University Librarian (Paras 10 & 12 - Chapter VIII).

xxxix. The ad-hoc allocation of grants for books & journals among the various Centres/Schools of the University should be discontinued. The requirements of each of them should be determined by the Library Committee (Para 13 - Chapter VIII).

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xl. The University Library should build up as complete a collection of documents and published material on all aspects of the Jammu & Kashmir State as possible (Para 17 - Chapter VIII).

xli. Teaching methods should be re-oriented so as to require both the staff and students to make a meaningful use of the library facilities provided (Para 19 - Chapter VIII).

xlii. All policy matters pertaining to the library should be considered by the Library Committee. A Special Committee should be be set up to suggest the proper use of the space available in the new library building (Paras 26-27 - Chapter VIII).

xliii. To improve the educational standards and facilities of the colleges, the University should set up a College Development Council(Para 1 - Chapter IX).

xliv. For developing the academic standards of the affiliated Colleges, University Centres should undertake specific programmes including refresher courses(Para 2 - Chapter IX).

xlv. For the benefit of College teachers, M.Phil/M.Lit. courses should be introduced in selected University Centres (Para-3(i) - Chapter IX).

xlvi. A regular programme for the exchange of teachers between the University and the Colleges should be introduced (Para 3(iii) - Chapter IX).

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PART - II

CHAPTER - I

The Committee's genesis and Preparatory Work.

1. The University Grants Commission at the suggestion of the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir appointed the following Committee on 9th September, 1976 to assess the working of the Kashmir University:

1.	Mr.Badr-ud-Din Tyabji, 1/23, First Street, Shantiniketan, New Delhi.	Chairman
2.	Professor S.Maqbul Ahmad, Head of the Department of West Asian Studies, Aligarh Muslim University and Member - UGC.	Member
3.	Professor M.V.Mathur, Director, National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.	Member
4.	Mr.A.Rahman, Chief (Planning) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	Member

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5. Mr.A.B.Gupta, Secretary
Deputy Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

2. The Committee was requested to look into the functioning of the University, and suggest ways and means for improving to the /maximum degree possible/ its working and raising its all-round standards as the apex educational institution of Kashmir.

3. The Committee held its first meeting at the UGC Office on 26th November, 1976. Dr.Satish Chandra, the UGC Chairman and Mr.R.K.Chhabra, its Secretary, and Professor Satya Bhushan, the Education Commissioner of the Jammu & Kashmir State were also present, and participated in its deliberations. The Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University, was unable to come.

4. At the meeting, there was a wide-ranging discussion on the special problems affecting the development of higher education in the State, the ways and means of dealing with them; and the modus operandi that the Committee should employ for accomplishing its task. A discussion with the State Government authorities on these issues was considered a preliminary necessity. Thereupon, the Committee decided to visit Jammu on 18th December, 1976, to meet Sheikh Abdullah, the Chief Minister, and also to discuss generally with the Vice-Chancellor and the Faculty Members of the Jammu University, matters relating to the development of higher education in the State as a whole, and especially, on the possibilities of collaboration and cooperation between the two State Universities.

5. The Committee (with the exception of Professor Mathur who could not come) were in Jammu from the 17th to the 19th December, 1976.

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6. It met the Vice-Chancellor and Faculty Members of Jammu University and exchanged ideas with them. It also met the Education Minister, Sardar R.Singh, the Chief Secretary, Mr.S.Bannerji and other State Government Officers. Various issues, especially those relating to the development of higher education, keeping in view the trend of current development in the industrial, commercial and tourist fields in the State, were discussed with the latter.

7. The Committee called on the Chief Minister, on 19th December, 1976 and had a brief talk with him. Sheikh Abdullah laid stress on the following points:

i) Proposals should be made on the lines and manner in which the University departments should be developed to meet the increasing needs of the State.

ii) The State Government will do its utmost to implement the Committee's recommendations. If all its recommendations cannot be immediately implemented for financial reasons, they would be carried out in stages.

iii) The two universities in the State should be allowed to develop independently. They should, however, be encouraged to collaborate and coordinate their efforts. The areas and the manner in which this could best be done may be suggested.

iv) Suggestions on how a healthy and corporate life could be developed amongst the students and teachers of the University, and moral and social education imparted to them should also be made.

8. The second meeting of the Committee was held in the UGC's Office on 19th February, 1977. Professor Satya Bhushan, Education Commissioner, Jammu & Kashmir State, and Mr.Razi-ul-Hassan Chishti, Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University also attended it. The Committee decided:

i) To invite views of educationists, university and college teachers, and persons connected with the development of higher education in the State on the various points that

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had struck the Committee, as requiring elucidation at its first meeting, and the ones held in Jammu with the Chief Minister and State Government Officers, and;

ii) To constitute four Working Groups of experts for evaluating the standard of performance, and capacity of the existing University departments; for identifying the gaps in the range of teaching and research; and suggesting the areas of specialisation that should be introduced and/or developed in the various departments, and the manner in which this could best be done; for reviewing the University Act and Statutes, the amenities required for students and teachers, and the facilities available or to be provided for extra-curricular activities, such as debate, drama, music, sport etc.

9. The four Working Groups of experts were accordingly formed and set to work.

i) The first group with Mr.Tyabji as Convener and Mr.Ranjeet Bhatia of St./ Stephen's College, Delhi, as member visited the University from 20th May to 25th May, 1977. It looked into the University Act and Statutes, the facilities for sports and other extra-curricular activities, amenities for students and teachers, and other related matters.

ii) The second Group with Professor M.V.Mathur as Convener and Professor R.S.Sharma, Department of History, Delhi University; Professor Iqbal Narain, Department of Political Science, Rajasthan University; Professor D.N.Elhance, Department of Commerce, Jodhpur University and Professor P.B.Mangla, Department of Library Science, Delhi University as members visited the University from the 2nd to 7th June, 1977. It looked into the working of the Social Sciences Departments, viz. the Departments of Politieal Science, Economics, History, Education, Library Science and Commerce, and also examined the question of introducing a general course in moral education, and in the History and Composite Culture of the State and of India as a whole.

iii) The third Group with Professor S.Maqbul Ahmad as Convener and Professor G.C.Narang, Department of Urdu, Jamia Milia Islamia; Professor S...H.Abidi, Department of Persian, Delhi University: Professor Harbans Lal Sharma, Director

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Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi; and Professor S.T. Lokhandawala, Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; as members visited the University from the 4th May to 8th May, 1977. It looked into the working of the Departments of Persian, Urdu, Hindi, English, Kashmiri and Arabic and the question of introducing the Roman script as an alternate script for Indian Languages, commonly used in the State, and an Indian Humanities Classical Course that would include the study of Arabic and Persian along with Sanskrit.

iv) The fourth Group with Mr.A.Rahman as Convenor, and Dr.S.N. Sinha, Department of Mathematics, Delhi University; Dr.S. Chandrasekhar, Raman Research Institute, Bangalore; Dr.G.S. Sidhu, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad; and Dr.T.N.Khoshoo, Director, National Botanical Garden, Lucknow, as members visited the University from the 13th May to 17th May, 1977. It looked into the working of the science departments, and the possibilities of collaboration between the University science departments and National Laboratories, and of developing a Scientific Consciousness among the students.

10. The Committee held its third meeting in Delhi on the 8th July, 1977. A general review of the preliminary findings of the Conveners of the Working Groups on the working of the various University departments was made, and the suggestion of the Kashmir University Vice-Chancellor that the full Committee should as a Team visit the University to discuss matters with the Representatives of the Kashmir University Teachers' Association and such other teachers as may like to present their views before it, was accepted.

11. The Committee (except Professor Mathur who was unable to come) accordingly visited the University from 21st July'77 to 24th July'77. It met the Education Minister, Jammu & Kashmir State, the President, the Vice-President of KUTA, Dr.R.K.Sharma and Mr. M.Ishaq and a large number of University and college teachers. It noted their views on the present state of affairs in the University and their suggestions for improving its working.

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12. The Committee (except Mr.A.Rahman) paid a final visit to Srinagar from November 7 to 9, 1977. There was a meeting with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the Chief Minister of the J&K State and Mr.D.D. Thakur, Education & Finance Minister on 8th November, 1977. Mr.A.A. Khan, Education Secretary of the State Government and Professor Satya Bhushan, the Education Commissioner, were also present. In the discussion, the Committee emphasised the need for the early introduction of salary scales recommended by the UGC (and accepted by the Central Government) for the University and College teachers in the State, if the desire to raise the standard of higher education in the State was to be realised. In /its view /would hardly be possible without it. it The Chief Minister in reply told the Committee that the matter would be looked into urgently and a decision taken as early as possible.

13. The Chief Minister referred to the desirability of introducing higher studies relating to Central Asia in the University in view of Kashmir's close historical, geographical, religious, social, cultural and linguistic similarities and connections with that region. The Committee assured the Chief Minister that it had this very much in mind; and it hoped that in its report it would be able to suggest the way in which it could best be implemented.

14. The Committee finally met on the 4th January, 1978 in the UGC Office in New Delhi, when it approved and signed its report.

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CHAPTER - II

Basic Facts and Figures of the University.

A. Establishment:

1. The Kashmir University was established in 1948 as an affiliated University for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1969 this University was bifurcated into the two Universities, viz. of Kashmir and Jammu. They started functioning as separate Institutions with effect from the 5th September, 1969.

2. The Campus of the University of Kashmir has an area of 120 acres. On the campus, the University buildings include class rooms, staff rooms and administrative offices, a men's hostel, teachers' quarters, library building, a guest house, health centre, Gandhi bhavan etc. The buildings cover an area of about 1,40,850 sq.ft. as shown below:

S.No.	Name of the Building.	Area occuped (Plinth Area) (Sq.ft.)	Number of rooms
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Guest House	5,140	12
2.	Gandhi Bhavan	5,245	3
3.	Post Office	674	2
4.	Library	28,392	32
5.	Recreation Hall	1,080	2
6.	Administrative Block.	24,565	99

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S.No.	Name of the Building.	Area occupied (Plinth Area) (sq.ft.)	Number of rooms
1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Canteen	1,443	2
8.	HealthC Centre	1,185	4
9.	Students' Hostel	11,177	53
10.	Staff Quarters Type A.	4,608	10
11.	Staff Quarters Type B.	11,450	12
12.	Chemistry Block	9,258	38
13.	Physics and Mathematics Block.	13,396	24
14.	Arts Block	8,904	32
15.	Botany and Zoology Block including Animal House.	12,174	24
		Total:	349

B. Size and Jurisdiction:

3. The University is both a teaching and affiliating Institution. At the moment, there are 17 departments on its Campus. All of them, except of Law, Library Science and Kashmiri, provide postgraduate instruction. The Department of Arabic is conducting the certificate course in Modern Spoken Arabic in one of the affiliated colleges of the University in the city. The University has

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procured a Government building in the city for housing the Institute of Foreign Languages. Steps have already been taken by the University for starting certificate courses in French and Russian.

The University has also established an Institute of Correspondence Courses on the Campus that provides instruction through correspondence for the B.A. and B.Com. degree. The University's jurisdiction extends over the Kashmir Valley. Thirteen Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges and five professional colleges are at present affiliated to it as shown below:

S.No.	Name of the College	Place	Yr. of establishment.	Courses of study.	Students enrolment during 1977-78.		No. of teachers *P	No. of teachers **T	Student staff ratio.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	7a.	8.
1.	Govt. Degree College	Anantnag.	1950	TDC I 451 II 639 III 495		1,585	95	-	17 : 1
2.	-do-	Baramulla.	1949	TDC I 158 II 175 III 100		433	52	-	8 : 1
3.	-do-	Sopore	1950	TDC I 426 II 243 III 186		855	43	-	20 : 1
4.	S.P.College	Srinagar	1905	TDC I 557 II 294 III 305		1,156	87	-	13 : 1
5.	Govt.College for Women, M.A.Road.	Srinagar.	1950	TDC I 566 II 472 III 282		1,320	102	-	13 : 1
6.	Govt. College for Women, Nawakadal.	Srinagar.	1961	TDC I 179 II 179 III 98		456	59	-	8 : 1

*P - Permanent
*T - Temporary

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S.No.	Name of the College	Place	Yr. of establishment.	Courses of Study.	Students enrolment during 1977-78.		No. of teachers *P	**T	Student staff ratio
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	7a.	8.
7.	A.S.College	Srinagar	1942	TDC I 221) II 357) III 287)		865	75	-	11 : 1
8.	V.B.Women's College	Srinagar.	1965	TDC I 94) II 66) III 25)		185	26	-	7 : 1
9.	Islamia College for Women.	Sopore	1971	TDC I 59) II 46) III 24)		129	16	-	8 : 1
10.	G.M.College	Srinagar.	1943	TDC I 107) II 47) III 23)		279	36	3	7 : 1
				B.Ed. 102)			10	-	10 : 1
11.	Islamia College of Science and Commerce.	Srinagar.	1961	TDC I 263) II 233) III 218)		714	79	-	9 : 1
	Govt.College, Bemina.	Srinagar	1974	TDC I 84) II 151) III 83)		318	19	-	17.:1
	D.A.V. Institute	Srinagar.	1971	TDC I 59) II 47) III 24)		130	16	-	8 : 1
			Total:		8,415	8,415	715	3	
	Professional Colleges								
	Govt.College of Education.	Srinagar.	1940	B.Ed.	203		18	4	9 : 1
	Govt.Medical College.	Srinagar.	1959	MBBS	102		-	-	-
	R.E.College.	Srinagar.	1960	B.E.	840		71	20	9 :1
	Agri.College, Wadora.	Sopore	1960	B.Sc. (Agri.)	267		28	1	9 : 1
	M.E.T.Teachers' College.	Sopore	1973	B.Ed.	250		-	-	-
			Total:		1,662		117	25	
		Grand Total:			10,077		832	28	

*P - Permanent **T - Temporary.

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4. Facilities for instructions in degree courses are available in 28 subjects. Of these, 18 are in Humanities including social Sciences and Commerce and 10 in Sciences as indicated below:

S.No.	Humanities and Social Sciences.	Science
1.	English	1. Mathematics
2.	English Literature	2. Geography
3.	Sanskrit	3. Physics
4.	Persian	4. Geology
5.	Arabic	5. Botany
6.	Hindi	6. Zoology
7.	Urdu	7. Chemistry
8.	Panjabi	8. Home Science
9.	History	9. Electronics
10.	Economics	10. Mushroom Cultivation and Fruit Preservation.
11.	Philosophy	
12.	Political Science	
13.	Indian Music	
14.	Education	
15.	Psychology	
16.	Sociology	
17.	Commerce	
18.	Library Science	

C. Students enrolment in the University:

5. The numbers of students admitted during the past 5 years in the University departments is indicated below:

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	1972-73				1973-74				1974-75				1975-76				1976-77			
	PG		Res.		PG		Res.		PG		Res.		PG		Res.		PG		Res.	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1. English	20	19	-	-	27	19	-	-	22	24	-	-	13	11	-	-	20	9	-	3
2. Urdu	30	20	-	-	19	29	-	-	28	11	3	-	7	5	3	3	8	2	-	2
3. Persian	7	6	-	-	13	8	-	-	6	1	1	-	7	2	4	4	7	4	1	1
4. Hindi	4	52	-	2	1	38	1	-	5	44	-	4	2	14	-	4	6	19	-	-
5. History	10	20	-	-	22	14	1	4	16	8	-	-	15	5	-	-	13	11	1	-
6. Education	18	6	-	-	16	9	-	-	13	6	-	-	11	6	3	-	13	6	5	2
7. Political Science.	29	28	1	-	24	22	2	-	14	20	2	-	11	7	-	-	22	8	-	-
8. Economics	24	12	1	-	28	6	2	-	22	10	3	-	25	8	3	-	32	6	-	-
9. Zoology	14	12	9	6	15	8	9	4	12	11	9	4	12	8	8	3	9	12	8	3
10. Botany	21	4	-	-	19	5	-	-	14	11	5	-	10	8	1	-	14	6	6	-
11. Chemistry	17	8	3	1	17	5	2	1	16	8	1	-	11	11	-	1	15	5	1	-
12. Physics	22	1	4	-	18	2	4	-	13	-	5	-	17	5	5	-	11	3	5	-
13. Maths.	22	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	13	4	-	-	11	1	-	-	8	1	-	-
14. Commerce	21	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	34	1	-	-
15. Law (LLB)	-	-	-	-	67	8	-	-	76	2	-	-	65	7	-	-	99	19	-	-
Total:	259	188	18	9	331	179	21	9	320	160	29	8	247	98	27	15	311	112	27	11

Note: PG - Postgraduate
Res. - Research
M - Men
W - Women

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6. In addition, the University offers a diploma course in Library Science. The number of students taking this course has been falling during the past 5 years. From 28 in 1972-73, it came down to 24 in 1973-74, 20 in 1974-75, 22 in 1975-76 and only 18 in 1976-77.

D. Teaching Staff:

7. The University has at the moment 128 approved teaching posts. 110 of them have been filled while 18 are vacant. Of the present 110 teachers, 101 have been appointed permanently and 5 are temporary; viz. -

S.No.	Particulars of the Faculty.	No. of approved teaching Posts.				No. of teaching posts filled up												Vacancies			
						On permanent basis.				On contract basis.				On Temporary basis.							
		P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T
1.	I. Faculty of Arts.																				
1.	Arabic	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	English	1	2	5	8	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
3.	Hindi	1	2	4	7	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4.	Kashmiri	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Library Sc.	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Persian	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Urdu	1	2	4	7	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
8.	Russian	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	French	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
10.	Iqbaliat	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:	5	9	22	36	4	6	18	28	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	3	2	5

Note: P - Professor, R - Reader, L - Lecturer, T - Technical Assistant

Contd....2

S.No.	Particulars of the Faculty	No. of approved teaching posts.				No. of teaching posts filled up												Vacancies			
						On permanent basis				On contract basis.				On Temporary basis.							
	II. Faculty of Science.	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T
1.	Botany	1	3	6	10	1	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
2.	Chemistry	1	3	4	8	1	2	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3.	Mathematics	1	2	5	8	1	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4.	Physics	1	3	6	10	1	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
5.	Zoology	1	2	7	10	1	2	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6.	G.R.O.	1	1	4	6	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	Total:	6	14	32	52	6	9	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	6	11
	III. Faculty of Commerce.																				
1.	Commerce	1	3	1	5	-	1	3*	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV. Faculty of Social Sciences.																				
1.	Economics	1	2	3	6	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	History	1	1	3	5	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Political Science.	1	2	4	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	2	1	-	-	1
	Total:	3	5	10	18	1	3	10	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1

* Against the Readers' posts.

contd....22

S.No.	Particulars of the Faculty.	No. of approved teaching posts				No. of teaching posts filled up												Vacancies			
						On permanent basis				On contract basis.				On Temporary basis.							
		P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T	P	R	L	T
	V. Faculty of Education.																				
1.	Education	1	3	3	7	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2.	VI. Faculty of Law.																				
1.	Law	1	2	7	10	-	2	7	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total:	17	36	75	128	11	24	66	101	4	-	-	4	-	-	5	5	2	8	8	18

E. Examination Results:

8. The examination Pass results of candidates during the past 5 years vary from 35% to 100%. In certain courses and subjects e.g. B.Ed., M.Ed., Engineering and M.A Courses in Hindi, Persian, M.Sc. courses in Physics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and M.Com., their performance has been uniformly good. In other subjects and courses like B.A., B.Sc. B.Com. and M.A. courses in English, Economics,

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the percentage during the past 3 years has been declining. The statistics for the years 1974-76 are given below:

S.No.	Name of the Examination.	1974		1975		1976	
		Regular	Private	Regular	Private	Regular	Private
1.	M.Ed.	77.3%	50.00%	76.40%	75.00%	65.00%	75.00%
2.	B.Ed.	66.60%	38.03%	71.10%	69.30%	55.40%	54.00% approx.
3.	Engineering all branches (overall %)	81.60%	No private	88.40%	No private	74.60%	No private
4.	O.C. & M.I.L.	73.00%	62.50%	42.80%	33.30%	59.80%	44.00%
5.	B.A./B.Sc.	71.60%	67.80%	45.50%	31.10%	33.80%	24.80%
5(a)	B.Com.	69.70%	50.00%	49.60%	66.30%	39.70%	33.30%
6.	M.A.						
	i. History	100%	63.10%	90.40%	49.40%	92.70%	51.40%
	ii. Urdu	100%	81.50%	90.20%	80.00%	100%	83.00%
	iii. English	89.47%	30.4%	75.00%	37.50%	66.60%	26.50%
	iv. Hindi	100%	22.20%	88.80%	62.5%	96.20%	78.90%

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S.No.	Name of the Examination	1974		1975		1976	
		Regular	Private	Regular	Private	Regular	Private
	v) Persian	92.30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	vi) Political Science	80.60%	46.90%	58.20%	39.4%	64.70%	24.50%
	vii) Economics	84.00%	48.00%	90.10%	39.10%	62.50%	28.00%
8.	M.Sc.						
	i) Physics	100%	80.00%	60.00%	0%	72.70%	0%
	ii) Botany	100%	nil	61.10%	0%	80.00%	nil
	iii) Zoology	100%	100%	95.8%	nil	100%	100%
	iv) Mathematics	71.40%	nil	80.00%	0%	77.70%	44.40%
	v) Chemistry	94.10%	nil	85.70%	nil	100%	0%
9.	Commerce						
	i) M.Com.	100%	nil	100%	100%	100%	nil
10.	Law						
	i) LL.B.(Pass course) 4th term	Oct.,'74 77.20%	-	Nov.'75 75.80%	-	March'76 83.30%	Nov.'76 47.10%
	ii) LL.B.(Professional) 6th term	No Candidate.	-	45.10%	-	14.30%	73.00%

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PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

Financial implications as recommended by the Com

S.N.	Department	Equipment	Books & Journals	Building	Others	Remarks, if any
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1.	Chemistry	57,000	43,000	*	- -	
2.	Physics	70,000	70,000	- -	- -	
3.	Botany				50,000	Green House, Inoc
						Tissues Cultu
4.	Zoology	1,00,000	1,00,000	- -	50,000	Animal tissue cu
						Biology & Geneti
5.	Physiology				50,000	Research Laborat
6.	Geography	30,000	20,000	*	- -	
7.	Geology	75,000	25,000	- -	40,000	One diesel vehic
					2,500	Rs. 2,500/- p.a.
8.	English	- -	10,000	*	- -	
9.	Bengali	5,000	5,000	*	- -	
10.	Philosophy	- -	10,000	*	- -	
11.	History	- -	15,000	- -	- -	
12.	Economics	- -	15,000	- -	- -	
13.	Statistics	40,000	15,000	- -	- -	
14.	Political Science	- -	15,000	- -	- -	
	* Building for all departments			4,00,000 (UGC Share)		Committee recomm building for all
ii.	Library	80,000	- -	- -	- -	Audio-visual aid
	Workshop	1,00,000	- -	- -	- -	duplicator for a
	Total:	5,57,000	3,43,000	4,00,000	1,92,500	

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

Details of staff recommended by the Visiting Committee

S.N.	Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Others	Remarks, if any
1.	Chemistry	1	1	-	1*	* To be placed in central facility unit (Technical Assistant).
2.	Physics	-	-	-	1 (Mechanic)	
3.	Botany					Green House Assistant - 1
4.	Zoology (Life Science)	1	4	-	4	Laboratory Assistant - 2
5.	Physiology					Technician - 1
6.	Geography	-	1	-	1	Technical Assistant
7.	Geology	1	1	-	2	i. Section Cutter - 1 ii. Technical Assistant - 1 to run sophisticated equipment
8.	English	-	1	-	-	
9.	Bengali	-	1	-	-	
10.	Philosophy	-	1	-	-	
11.	History	-	1	-	-	
12.	Economics	-	-	-	-	
13.	Statistics	1	-	-	-	
14.	Political Science	-	1	-	-	
	Library Staff	-	-	-	4	Library Assistants on 50:50 basis.
		4	12	1	12	

* If all positions cannot be accommodated, priority may be given to Chemistry, Life Science, Geology, Political Science. These may also be considered under the UGC scheme of award of professorship and readerships to colleg

15 Junior Research Fellowships for all departments.

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK

S.N.	Department	P	R	L	Books & Journals	Equipment	Field Work/Seminar/Pub./ FIP. etc.	Tapes/LP Records	Workshop
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Chemistry				40,000/-	1,00,000/-	10,000/-	- - -	- - -
2.	Botany				25,000/-	71,000/-	- - -	- - -	- - -
3.	Physics				35,000/-	70,000/-	10,000/-	- - -	50,000/-*
4.	Home Science				40,000/-	50,000/-	10,000/-	- - -	- - -
5.	Mathematics				50,000/-	25,000/-	10,000/-	- - -	- - -
6.	Oriya				50,000/-	- - -	10,000/-	- - -	- - -
7.	English				40,000/-	- - -	10,000/-	10,000/-	- - -
8.	Economics	1		1	20,000/-	- - -	15,000/-	- - -	- - -
					3,00,000/-	3,14,000/-	75,000/-	10,000/-	50,000/-

1. Chemistry: (Space) * } Rs.2.75 lakhs including buildings for the various departments,
2. Home Science (Space) } and also a Central Instrumentation Unit.
   One Instrumentation Engineer.
3. Oriya (Purchase of Palm Leaf Manuscripts) = Rs.5,000/-.
4. Rs. 30,000/- for repair of scientific equipments.

* (Equipment, Instruments etc. as common facilities for user departments).

Grand Total: Rs.10,61,000/- (NR) (Ceiling allocation is Rs.11.00 lakhs).

15 Teacher Fellowships and appointment of Readers and Professors may be considered by UGC separately under the respective schemes.

G.M. COLLEGE, SAMBALPUR

S.N.	Department	P	R	L	Books & Journals	Equipment	FIP/Field work/Seminar/ Publications etc.	Tapes/LP Records	Workshop
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Chemistry				40,000/-	1,00,000/-	10,000/-	- -	- -
2.	Physics				25,000/-	75,000/-	10,000/-	- -	50,000/-
3.	Botany				30,000/-	90,000/-	10,000/-	- -	- -
4.	Zoology				30,000/-	50,000/-	10,000/-	- -	- -
5.	Mathematics				50,000/-	15,000/-	10,000/-	- -	- -
6.	Economics	1	1		20,000/-	- -	10,000/-	- -	- -
7.	Commerce		2		40,000/-	- -	10,000/-	- -	- -
8.	English				60,000/-	- -	10,000/-	20,000/-	- -
9.	History				50,000/-	- -	10,000/-	- -	- -
10.	Sanskrit				15,000/-	- -	10,000/-	- -	- -
					3,60,000/-	3,30,000/-	1,00,000/-	20,000/-	50,000/-

Botany (Cold Room Facilities) — Rs. 20,000/-
Zoology (Space) } Additional space within the ceiling of — Rs.3,00,000/-
Mathematics (Space) }
History (Camera/Projector) — Rs. 15,000/-

Teacher Fellowships - 15 (for all departments may be assisted under the separate scheme of UGC. Professors and Readers may also be considered under the special scheme of UGC).

Grand Total: Rs.11,95,000/- (ceiling assistance Rs.12.00 lakhs).

F. Income and Expenditure:

9. The assistance to the University from the State Government has increased considerably. From 19.50 lakhs in 1972-73 it rose to Rs.41.80 lakhs in 1976-77. Similarly, the total income of the University has risen from Rs.34.59 lakhs to Rs.66.01 lakhs in 1976-77.. The expenditure during 1976-77 on administrative and non-teaching staff comes to about Rs.12.2 lakhs and Rs.16.36 lakhs on the teaching staff. This is about 26.6% and 35.7% respectively of the total expenditure during 1976-77. Expenditure on other items has been about 11.2% on books and journals, 7.3% on equipment, 1.4% on stipends and scholarships etc. and 17.8% on Miscellaneous items. The income and expenditure of the University for the past five years was:

All Figures are in lakhs of Rupees

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I. Income					
a) Maintenance grant from State Govt.	19.50	25.50	35.23	32.52	41.80
b) Income from fee etc.	11.74	13.11	14.48	20.19	21.76
c) Other sources.	3.35	2.50	4.21	0.54	2.45
Total Income:	34.59	41.11	53.92	53.25	66.01
II. Expenditure (Budget)					
a) Salaries					
i. Teaching Departments.	9.76	11.05	13.14	14.60	16.36
ii. Administrative staff.	8.23	10.92	11.19	11.93	12.20

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All Figures are in lakhs of Rupees

		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
b)	Library books & (Journals (Recurring)	3.77	1.56	2.94	3.47	5.15
c)	Equipment	1.31	1.61	1.45	1.70	3.32
d)	Scholarships, Fellowships and stipends.	0.44	0.67	0.56	0.41	0.63
e)	Others	4.50	4.44	6.64	7.54	8.20
	Total:	28.01	30.25	35.92	39.65	45.86
	III. Development Grants					
a)	From State Govt.	9.00	9.00	6.00	49.60	18.50
b)	From U.G.C.	13.09	11.26	9.06	9.00	1.60
c)	From other sources	-	22.00*	-	-	0.30
	Total:	22.09	42.26	15.06	58.60	20.40

* Loan obtained from the J & K Bank.

G. Library facilities:

10. There are 125 reading seats available in the University library's reading hall. It is open from 10.30 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. in winter and 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. in summer. The total number of books in the University library, and departmental libraries is 1,27,000. The University subscribes to 509 magazines and research journals. Of these 250 are Indian and 280 foreign; about 150 in science subjects, and the rest in art subjects.

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H. Students amenities:

i) Hostel:

11. The University Hostel has 42 living rooms and can accommodate 84 students. Rs.10/- is charged as rent and Rs.4/- as electric charges from each occupant. The number of occupants during the past five years was 70 in 1972-73, 70 in 1973-74, 84 in 1974-75, 80 in 1975-76 and 84 in 1976-77. There is also a canteen and two tea shops run by a contractor.

ii) Staff quarters:

12. There are staff quarters for 22 teachers, 10 professors and 12 lecturers have been provided accommodation. No quarters are available for technical staff, administrators etc.. Allocation is made on the recommendations of a Committee appointed for the purpose.

iii) Sports:

13. A fee of Rs.25/- is collected from each student per year as games fee and Rs.2/- per head per year from postgraduate students and college students as a sports fee. The University has a Director of Physical Education, 3 coaches, a Sports assistant, a Peon and 4 Groundmen. The expenditure on sports during the past five years is shown below:

Year	On purchase of equipment refreshments, Inter-departments and other tournaments out of the Games Fund.	On Inter-University, Inter-Colleges & Coaching Programme, out of the Sports Fund.
1972	Rs. 8,600	Rs. 20,000
1973	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 25,000
1974	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 26,000

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1975	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 39,000
1976	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 55,000
Total:	Rs. 62,600	Rs. 1,65,000

14. The University has been participating in various outside tournaments and has faired well in Hockey, Football and Cricket where it has reached the quarter finals in Inter-University Competions.

iv) Health Centre:

15. The University has a Health Centre on the campus which caters to the needs of the day scholars and resident students.

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CHAPTER - III

Structure and Organisation

1. The parent Jammu & Kashmir University was set up as an affiliating and examining body, in 1948 by an Act of the State Legislature. It started its own Postgraduate teaching in 1956, by instituting Geology and Economics departments at Jammu, and of English at Srinagar. In 1965, the University was reorganised on a federal basis. Two equal units, one for Jammu and the other for Kashmir under a Central Organisation with specific legislative and executive powers were set up. This was done to promote an integrated development of teaching and research in both the areas. The Jammu campus at that time had 8 and the Srinagar 11 postgraduate departments. This dual system, however, did not work well.

2. The Gajendragadkar Committee of Enquiry set up by the State Government, therefore, recommended that two separate and independent universities should be set up at Jammu and Srinagar respectively. This was accordingly done by Ordinance in 1969, and the Kashmir University with jurisdiction over the Kashmir division of the State came into existence. An act of the State Legislature on 30th October, 1969 later replaced the Ordinance.

3. Practically all the teachers and educationists who have met the Committee have stressed the need for reviewing the organisation and structure of the University bearing in mind the following points:

a) There was and continues to be a preponderant emphasis laid on, and power concentrated in its administrative apparatus and functions. Postgraduate teaching departments are generally undernourished; the maintenance expenditure on administration far out weighs that on academic development.

b) No University body has any elected representative of teachers on it. The Executive Council and the Academic Council are constituted of ex-officio and nominated members.

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c) Administrative bottle-necks hamper the growth of academic life. The University Act is too elaborate. Many of its provisions could with advantage be included in the statutes.

4. The Committee in the light of this criticism, the UGC Committee's recommendations on the governance of universities (1971), the views of the Education Commission (1964-66) and what it believes should be the true objectives of university education has examined the Act and Statutes of the University.

5. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing Allahabad University students in 1947 had eloquently declared:

> "A University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately, then, it is well with the nation and the people".

6. The Committee accepts this enunciation of a university's objectives. In its view therefore it is axiomatic that no university will be able to discharge its responsibilities to its students satisfactorily unless it is given functional autonomy for the performance of its day-to-day duties. The Education Commission also rightly emphasises the need for such autonomy. Without it, a university cannot effectively discharge its principal function of teaching and research and the inculcation of the values of a corporate and cooperative life among its staff and students. Only an autonomous institution, free from regimentation of ideas and pressure of party or power politics can pursue these objectives uninhibitedly, and build up in its teachers and students, a habit of independent thinking and arouse in them a spirit of enquiry, unfettered by the fears and prejudices of the moment, that is so essential for the development of a free society.

7. The pattern of the University's organisation and structure will thus have to be such as to provide full opportunities to all its constituent units to function as its cooperative and living limbs, but with an individuality and dynamism of their own. Only

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there be

then can/a balanced and healthy growth of the University system as a whole. For this purpose, a continuous review and readjustment, whenever necessary in the pattern of this organisation will be necessary. The system has to be such as "to enable academics to introduce appropriate changes from time to time in the contents of education, methods of teaching and evaluation of student performance".

8. Similarly, the administrative wing of the University has to /an function in/ humane and imaginative manner. Its statutory bodies have to be so organised as to give the academics, sufficient freedom and latitude, to enable them to meet the changing requirements of modern society. Flexibility in the academic structure of a University can be ensured only, if the University Act lays down only its basic structure. The composition and powers etc. of the various University bodies should be dealt with in its Statutes or Ordinances. The initiative for making amendments to meet changing requirements should rest with the University.

A. University Act:

9. The present University Act is far too elaborate. It deals with the powers and functions of the University, the composition and functions of its various bodies, affiliation conditions, the audit of accounts, selection committees, etc. Much of this could more appropriately be relegated to its Statutes/Ordinances. The University Act should confine in itself only to the basic essentials, viz. its jurisdiction; its officers and authorities and their powers, audit of accounts, etc. Their details like the terms and conditions of appointments, composition of various University bodies etc. should be given in the Statutes. The Act, however, should prescribe that the University should enter into a written contract with its teachers that should include a clause for arbitration in disputes. It should also provide for the withdrawal of the affiliation of a college that ceases to fulfil the stipulated conditions.

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10. The need for a close cooperation and coordination between the /State two/Universities is obvious. It was also stressed by the teachers of both of them. The present Coordination Committee, it was generally agreed, was not serving any useful purpose, it should either be abolished or reorganised.

11. The Committee is of the view that the establishment of a Coordination Council to deal with postgraduate academic cooperation and /two collaboration between the/Universities of Jammu /and Kashmir and policy matters relating to the development of higher education, specially /their undergraduate education in the State should be provided for in / Acts. This Council may be designated as the "Inter-University Coordination and Policy Council" and its tenure may be three years.

12. The Pro-Chancellor should be the Chairman of the Council. Its members should include the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, two members including a representative of the State Government to be nominated by the Pro-Chancellor, and 3 persons from each university nominated by their respective Executive/Academic Councils. The Secretaryship of the Committee may rotate between the Registrars of the two universities. The Committee should inter-alia (i) encourage proposals for the introduction of specialist studies in the same discipline at various levels in both the universities, (ii) suggest and consider specific proposals for cooperation between them in research to be undertaken jointly by their concerned Centres (c) suggest reforms in the examination systems; (d) arrange for sports and other co-curricular activities to be jointly organised; (e) arrange for the mutual exchange of teachers and students between them; (f) consider the admission facilities for the students of one university in the other university (g) consider policy matters relating to the development of undergraduate education in the State, including uniform syllabi and examination system for all colleges, and other related matters.

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B. Statutes and Ordinances:

13. As already indicated above, several of the existing provisions in the Act could with advantage be deleted from it and included in the Statutes. The responsibility for making new Statutes, or amending and repealing the existing ones, should be entrusted to the Executive Council subject to the approval of the Chancellor. Similarly, the Executive Council should be given the power to amend, repeal or add to the Ordinances. Such Ordinances should be sent to the Chancellor within a month for his approval. On any difference of opinion between them, the Chancellor's decision should be final.

14. Items to be included in the Statutes and Ordinances should be determined in the light of the recommendations made by the UGC Committee on the Governance of Universities. Regulations on procedural matters pertaining to meetings of Committees/Boards and T.A. Rules etc. may be issued by the competent authority of the University.

/and

C. University Authorities:

15. The University has at present an Executive Council, Syndicate, Academic Council, Faculties, Boards of Studies, Boards of Research Studies, and Boards of Inspection. The composition as well as powers and functions of these bodies are given in the Act. The existence of an Executive Council as well as a Syndicate seems unnecessary. At present, the Syndicate frames the budget estimates and recommends draft Statutes and regulations to the Executive Council for consideration. The Committee is of the opinion that the functions of the Executive Council and Syndicate should be combined, and the Executive Council should become the main executive body of the University. Its composition should, however, be made more broad-based for the purpose as suggested below:

D. Composition of the Executive Council:

16. The Executive Council should not have more than 21 members with the Vice-Chancellor as its ex-officio Chairman. The other members should include the - (a) The Chairman, State Board of Higher

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Secondary Education, (b) two Secretaries or Heads of the Departments of the State Government nominated by the Chancellor, (c) two persons to be nominated by the Chancellor who are not employees of the University and are men of eminence in their field of learning or public service, or belonging to learned or professional bodies, (d) three persons elected by the Senate from its own members (who are not teachers of the University/College) through a system of proportional representation, (e) three Deans of Faculties, (f) two Principals of Colleges affiliated to the University, (g) three Heads of University Centres other than Deans and (h) four teachers including University Readers and Lecturers elected by the Academic Council from its own members through a system of proportional representation; of whom, at least one should be a University Lecturer and one College Lecturer. The representation of Deans, Principals and Heads of Centres should be by rotation on the basis of seniority.

17. The terms of the members of the Council should not exceed three years. Re-election or re-nomination should be provided for, (except of those whose membership is by rotation) but the total tenure of a member should not exceed 6 years. The Executive Council should be invested with full executive powers, including that of control over the finances and property of the University; for the creation and abolition of posts; over appointments, discipline, affiliation of colleges; for general supervision, etc. and the framing and amending of Statutes and Ordinances, etc. The Executive Council should meet periodically according to a fixed schedule to enable the maximum participation of its members. The Registrar should be the Secretary of the Council.

E. Senate:

18. There is a need to have a University forum where various sections of the community could meet and discuss its policies and programmes. The setting up of a Senate, is therefore, suggested. Its composition should be such that its views in these matters would carry weight not only in University bodies but over the Government.

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The Senate may meet once a year, review the University's policies and programmes, suggest measures for its improvement and development, consider its annual report, annual accounts and audit reports, etc. The Senate should be a purely deliberative and advisory body without executive functions, Provision for setting up the Senate should be made in the Act, while details of its composition etc. may be specified, in the Statutes. The Senate should be broadly representative of all sections of society. Its total membership should be about 75. The Chancellor should be its Chairman. Its membership should include the Pro-Chancellor, the State Education Minister and all the members of the Executive Council and the Academic Council. Other members may include (a) five representatives of the registered graduates of the University or the Association of former students elected by proportional representation; (b) 3 members of the State Legislature nominated by the Speaker; (c) ten representatives of Learned bodies, industry, commerce, trade unions, banking etc. and from outlying areas such as Kargil and Ladakh etc. to be nominated by the Chancellor; (d) all Deans, Heads of University Centres, Principals of affiliated colleges who are not members of the Executive/Academic Council; (e) five teachers from University Centres and affiliated colleges other than the Head of the Centre who are not members of the Executive Council/Academic Council to be elected by all the University/College teachers;(f) five students from the University and Colleges of whom two may be elected by the general body of University and College students and three nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. Of

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the latter, two may be from among those who have shown outstanding academic merit, and the third from those who have excelled in extra curricular/co-curricular activities; and (g) one or two non-teaching employees of the University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. /fairly The various faculties and disciplines should be / represented.

19. The terms of all members of the Senate should be 3 years. Student members should, however, only remain members as long as they are students of the University/Colleges.

F. Academic Council:

20. The Academic Council should be the principal body of the University responsible for academic matters concerning it and its Colleges. The Vice-Chancellor should head it. Its other members should be : Deans of Faculties, Conveners of the Boards of Studies, the University Librarian, University Professors, two Readers other than Conveners of Boards of Studies (not more than one from each Centre), two Principals of affiliated Colleges, two University lecturers (not more than one from each Centre), three teachers from Colleges other than those from where Principals have been nominated, and at least five eminent professors nominated by the Chancellor from other universities. The representation of Principals and University Teachers on it may be by rotation on the basis of seniority. The representation of College teachers may be through election by all the teachers in affiliated Colleges.

21. As regards its powers and functions, the Council should not deal with matters assigned to the Executive Council. It should concern itself primarily with policy matters relating to academic development, inter-faculty coordination, and the maintenance and raising of proper academic standards. It may frame regulations and rules in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances for discharging the academic functions of the University, e.g. maintenance of discipline, admissions, policy matters relating to the awards of stipends, scholarships, studentships, fellowships etc. It may also

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control and regulate the standards of teaching, research and examination in the University, and suggest the assignment of subjects to the faculties. It should not concern itself with routine matters, such as approval of syllabi, appointment of examiners, etc. The Council should meet according to a fixed schedule at least twice a year.

G. Faculties:

22. There are at present ten Faculties. Some faculties have one department, and very few faculty members, while others have a large number of both. The University may continue to have Faculties of Humanities, Social Sciences, Law, Sciences, Commerce and Business Management, Education, Unani Medicine, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture and Oriental learning.

23. The composition and functions of a Faculty should be prescribed in the Statutes. Each Faculty should normally consist of a Dean, all Professors in the Faculty, all Heads of University Centres who are not professors, one Reader and one Lecturer from each Centre by rotation on the basis of seniority, 2-3 persons to be nominated by the Academic Council from allied Faculties, 4-5 eminent professors from other universities nominated by the Academic Council and 3-4 College teachers teaching the subjects dealt with in the Faculty (not more than one for each discipline), to be nominated by the Academic Council. The tenure of Faculty members should be two years. The Faculty should function as the coordinating body for promoting inter-disciplinary and inter-collegiate teaching and research, scrutinising the courses of study and syllabi proposed by the Boards of Studies, considering proposals for the creation or abolition of teaching posts, and arranging examinations and periodical tests (including the appointment of examiners and moderators, etc.) and other similar duties.

24. The Dean of a Faculty should be appointed for a term of three years from amongst the University Professors by rotation according to seniority. The Dean should generally assist the Vice-Chancellor in his administrative duties, and may participate in any meeting of the Board or Committee in his Faculty.

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H. Heads of the Centres:

25. The posts of Heads of University Centres should rotate amongst the Professors and Readers on the basis of seniority. The tenure of the appointment should be three years. Heads of Centres should perform their functions in consultation with their respective Centre Committees, and may delegate some of the administrative functions to their senior colleagues. They may be given powers:

a) To make temporary appointments of C.III & C.IV staff in the Centre for a maximum period of an academic year to approved posts pending regular appointments;

b) To spend not more than Rs.1,000/- a year on essential needs of their Centres;

c) To fix the schedule of University examination and conduct it in their Centres in consultation with the Controller of examinations;and

d) To admit students in the Centres keeping in view the policy laid down by the Admission Committee.

I. Boards of Studies:

26. At present there are Boards of studies for each subject. They prescribe the syllabi, suggest the combination of subjects, and new courses of study, and appoint paper-setters and examiners. A common Board of Studies deals with both undergraduate and postgraduate Courses, though undergraduate teaching is done in Colleges, and the postgraduate in the University. It is, therefore, suggested that there should be two Boards for each subject, one for undergraduate and other for postgraduate studies.

J. Boards of Undergraduate Studies:

27. The Board of Undergraduate Studies may propose courses of study including those for an Honours degree, for undergraduates, suggest measures for their periodic assessment, the improvement of the standard of undergraduate education, the names of examiners and paper setters, etc. The Head of the Centre should be its convener. Apart from him, it should consist of University professors,

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a University reader, a University lecturer by rotation on the basis of seniority, two experts in the subject from outside the University nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from a Panel suggested by the Head of the Centre and five teachers from affiliated colleges who may be nominated by the Faculty. In such subjects in which teaching is not done in the University, the Vice-Chancellor may nominate one of the members as Convener of the Board on the advice of the Dean of the Faculty, who will also suggest to the Vice-Chancellor the names of outside experts.

K. Boards of Postgraduate Studies:

28. The duties of the Board of Postgraduate Studies should also include the functions now being performed by the Board of Research Studies. There should be separate Boards for each subject. The functions of this Board should be to recommend courses of study, the appointment of paper-setters and examiners at postgraduate and M.Phil level, to consider subjects for research for Ph.D./D.Sc., the appointment of research supervisors, to suggest measures for improving the standard of postgraduate teaching and research etc. Matters relating to the award of Doctorate degrees should be sent for approval to the Academic Council. Before sending such proposals to the Academic Council each case may be examined by a Sub-committee consisting of the Head of the concerned Centre, the Dean of the Faculty, the Director of the School and an expert in the subject, other than the examiners nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. The views of this sub-Committee should be placed before the Academic Council. The Head of the Centre should be the Chairman of the Board, its other members being University Professors, 2 Readers and 2 Lecturers by rotation on the basis of seniority, 2 Professors from other universities to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from a Panel of names to be suggested by the Head of the Centre, and at least 2 University Professors/Readers teaching allied subjects in the University nominated by the Academic Council. The tenure of members of both the Boards of undergraduate studies and postgraduate studies should be two years.

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29. The Board of Undergraduate and Postgraduate studies should have at least one joint meeting every year for the exchange of ideas on academic policies, before they make their recommendations.

L. Centres' Committee:

30. Every effort should be made to give University teachers a full sense of participation in the general academic programme and functioning of their Centres. Each Centre should, therefore, have a Centre Committee to advise the Head of the Centre on the allocation of teaching and other work within the Centre and the creation, abolition or upgrading of teaching posts. It will also formulate and undertake joint research projects and studies, and consider other matters of general and academic interest. The Committee should include all the teachers in the Centre. It should hold regular business meetings at which decisions should be arrived at by general consensus.

M. Other Committees:

31. The University should have a Planning, Review and Development Board, a Finance Committee, an Admission Committee, an Examination Committee, a Redress or Grievance Committee and a College Development Council. The requirement of having these Committees may be stipulated in the Act, their composition etc. being prescribed in the Statutes.

i. Planning, Review and Development Board:

32. The Education Commission stressed 'that there is a need for a permanent planning and evaluation machinery detached from day to day administration for generating new ideas and new programmes and for periodic evaluation of the work of the University'. This is particularly relevant to a young and growing university like that of Kashmir to enable it to evolve its own solutions for its own problems. Provision should, therefore, be made in the University Act for setting up such a Board. Its composition should not be stereo-typed. It should consist of a judicious mixture of the various important elements in the State that have a direct stake in the well-being and progress of the University. It should not be

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an unwieldy body, and should consist only of persons willing and capable of devoting time and attention to the affairs of the University.

33. The Board may be composed as follows: The Vice-Chancellor should be its Chairman, / two nominees of the State Government representing Education and Planning, two Representatives of Public Sector/Private Sector Undertakings in Srinagar nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and 3-4 teachers nominated by the Executive Council from within itself. The Board should have a permanent secretariat that would be responsible for coordinating and collecting the relevant data required for its use. The Development Officer may be the Secretary of the Board. It should meet regularly at least once every quarter.

/and its other members,

ii. Finance Committee:

34. The Finance Committee should function as a sub-committee of the Executive Council. It should consider the University budget, scrutinise plan and non-plan proposals, bearing in mind the available resources and the financial ceiling fixed for incurring expenditure on various items. Final decisions on its recommendations would be taken by the Executive Council. The Vice-Chancellor, should be its Chairman; its other members consisting of 2 Deans of Faculties nominated by the Executive Council, one non-University employee nominated by the Executive Council from amongst its members and the Finance Officer who should also serve as its Secretary. The Registrar should be a permanent invitee.

iii. Admission Committee:

35. The Admission Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman should be responsible for laying down the broad principles and policy for admissions to the University Centres and Colleges. It should ensure that the needs of students from rural and backward sections of society and outlying areas are met as far as possible, if necessary, by a reservation of places for them, especially in courses in which admission is strictly limited. The recommendations

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made by the Gajendragadkar Enquiry Committee for encouraging higher education among such sections of society should be kept in view. The Registrar should be its Secretary. Its other members may include 1-2 Deans, 2-3 Principals and 3-4 University teachers nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

iv. Examination Committee:

36. There should be a single Committee instead of, as at present, 2-3 Committees dealing with examinations. This Examination Committee should function under the guidance of the Academic Council, and should exercise general supervision over examinations, including the moderation and tabulation of results, etc. of all the Faculties and courses, undertake the review of University examination results and suggest modification, etc. to the Academic Council, and discuss periodically the over-all pattern of the examination system. The Vice-Chancellor should be the Chairman of the Committee, and it should have 1-2 Deans and 1-2 Principals, 3-4 Teachers nominated by the Vice-Chancellor as its members. The Registrar should be a permanent invitee, and the Controller of examinations serve as its secretary.

v. Redress or Grievance Committee:

37. This Committee should deal with the problems of non-teaching employees and students, especially those residing in hostels. It should remain in constant touch, through formal and informal meetings, with the administrative staff, and look into their working conditions and difficulties. Two Deans, of whom one may be nominated as Chairman by the Vice-Chancellor, and 2-3 University teachers nominated by the Vice-Chancellor may be its members.

vi. College Development Council:

38. There is at present a Board of Inspection. Instead of it, there should be a College Development Council. Apart from taking over the functions of the present Board of Inspection, it should also look after the problems of affiliated Colleges, their development proposals, consider ways and means for improving

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their standard of education and other related matters. The Council should meet regularly, submitting its suggestions to the Executive Council and Senate for consideration, whenever necessary. The Vice-Chancellor should be its Chairman; the other members being the Education Commissioner, 3 Principals, 2 Deans, 3 University Teachers, 3 College teachers nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar.

N. University Selection Committees:

39. The requirement of appointing Selection Committees should be stipulated in the University Statutes. Appointments to posts should be made by the Executive Council on the recommendations of the Selection Committees. The Vice-Chancellor should be the Chairman of the Selection Committees. The association of the Chairman or member of the State Public Service Commission (in their official capacity) in the selection or appointment of University teaching staff is unnecessary. The Selection Committee for appointment of University Professors/Readers/Lecturers may consist of at least two or three eminent experts from outside the University nominated by the Executive Council out of a panel of names proposed by the Academic Council. In addition, it should include the Dean and the Head of the Centre, if he is a Professor. The quorum for Selection committee meetings should be 50% of the membership of the Committee concerned, of whom at least one should be from outside the University.

O. Officers:

40. The existing provision in the Act for the appointment of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor should stand.

P. Vice-Chancellor:

41. The Vice-Chancellor should be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and function as the ex-officio Chairman of all its bodies. His appointment should be made by the Chancellor from a panel of three names proposed in alphabetical order by a Committee consisting of three persons. Its Chairman, should be nominated by the Chancellor, and the other two members by

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University bodies - one by the Academic Council and the other by the Executive Council. The Vice-Chancellor's term should be for five years and he should be eligible for re-appointment for another term. Persons who have attained eminence in the academic/administrative field and are below 60 years of age should normally be considered eligible for appointment as Vice-Chancellor.

Q. Registrar:

42. The present provision in the Act for the appointment of the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations, may stand. A provision in the Act authorising the transfer of administrative staff, including the Registrar and Controller of Examinations from one State University to another, or to comparable positions in the University Centres, Colleges or the State Education Department should, however, be made. Such movement of staff is necessary not only for the prevention of stagnation and staleness in administrative efficiency, but for promoting a general uniformity and raising of standards in this field throughout the State.

R. Finance Officer:

43. There should be a University Finance Officer, directly responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for all matters relating to its finances. He should be an Officer as in Central Universities seconded from the CAG's Office.

43. For the implementation of the above proposals, the State Government should set up a small Committee with a legal expert, to draft the necessary amendments in the University Act.

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CHAPTER - IV

General Problems

1. On certain points relating to the academic development of the University, the Committee thought it desirable to elicit the views of other educationists before it made up its own mind. A questionnaire was accordingly circulated to interested persons in the Jammu and Kashmir State, and to Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities. Comments were received from about 40 persons so addressed. After taking them into account, the Committee has come to the following conclusions:

A. Moral Education:

2. Moral education cannot usefully be imparted, particularly in a university in terms of lessons or prescribed books. A formal course followed by examination is not likely to make any genuine impact on grown-up university students. The response to the recommendations made by University Education Commission (1948), the Committee on Religious and Moral instruction (1959) and the Education Commission (1966) for introducing moral, social and spiritual values in academic institutions has not been encouraging. This does not, however, mean that nothing should be done to instil moral values, social sense and the scientific spirit among students. The need for this is perhaps now even greater than before.

3. Social values and norms are changing with bewildering rapidity. It is difficult to forsee where they are leading us. This process, however, cannot be checked or arrested (even if one was absolutely certain that it was desirable to do so) by introducing any set courses or preaching and sermonising on our ancient values. The relevance of the latter on contemporary life can be effectively demonstrated only by practical example; not so much by precept as by practice. For this purpose every effort should be made by the authorities in charge of the University and its academic community to set a moral example to their students, not so much by talking about it as by living

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up to and upholding the time-honoured standards of public and private behaviour expected from educationists. They will in particular have to irradiate by their own example a sense of public responsibility and probity in the handling of financial matters. Only through their efforts to eradicate corruption - of every kind, financial, social and ethical - from university life, can moral education be imparted by them to their students in any worthwhile sense. It is equally necessary to inculcate a scientific spirit, a habit of rational thinking and reacting among students. For this also an all-round effort has to be made and example set by teachers in all Centres of the University.

4. Besides this, every opportunity should be sought to bring examples of the lives of persons who have lived up to such standards and demonstrated these qualities before the students and the academicians of the University. If possible, persons of this stature should be specially invited and honoured by the University, and requested to address it, not necessarily on specific moral and scientific subjects, but on their own life and work. Special care should also be taken by the University when selecting recepients of it honorary degrees or distinctions only to include persons whose character conforms to the above criteria.

5. Further an attempt should be made to encourage students to interest themselves in activities that call for some personal sacrifice on their part for the benefit of causes other than their own material satisfaction. One such programme could be their involvement in rural development. The University could for example, adopt a neighbouring village, or a particular slum area in the town, from time to time, and help to develop it through the voluntary efforts of its students and teachers. This would infuse a sense of understanding and sympathy between the students and the community within which it is situated. The University might also be able to learn in what practical way the precepts it teaches can be turned to practical use.

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B. Introduction of a course in the History and Culture of the State and the country:

6. Experience shows that such courses remain uninspiring and do not serve the desired purpose. Similarly, the teaching of, or lectures on the History and Culture of the State, are unlikely to yield meaningful results. A more profitable method would be to try to interest the students of the University in a broad way in the history of the civilisation and culture of the State and the nation, and of the religious and social movements and technical developments that have taken place in them, and their contribution towards enriching the cultural and material life of the people, by the following means:

(i) Setting up a Museum of Fine Arts, history and technology of the State and India generally, that would inter-alia also contain plaster casts and copies of fine examples of sculpture, significant paintings, including those from Ajanta, and other recognised schools and styles, models of important historical buildings, technical appances, etc. The Museum could also with the help of slides, once or twice in a month have lectures delivered on various aspects of the society and culture of the State and the Country.

(ii) Inviting visiting lecturers, creative artists, scientists, writers and thinkers from various parts of the country to deliver a course of lectures, and to participate in short-term University seminars on various aspects of our society and culture.

(iii) Enter into bilateral exchange programmes with other universities in India, under which students of Kashmir University could during their winter vacations live on the campuses of other universities, and participate in the teaching and other programmes of their host universities. Similarly, as most other Indian Universities are closed in summer or the puja vacations, and Kashmir University is then open, students from those universities could come to Srinagar for the same purpose. On such occasions, the host universities should organise academic and cultural programmes for

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encouraging a real get-together feeling between the students who come from outside and their own.

C. Development of Consciousness of Scientific Progress in students:

7. Students are generally not sufficiently aware of the achievements which the world has made in the field of science and technology especially in the present century. This is a glaring locuna in their knowledge and appreciation of the age in which they live. It is, however, not possible to remedy this through special courses or prescribing text books etc. Interest and curiosity can best be aroused in the young by practical demonstration. Mass media and audio-visual aids can be used to stimulate it.

8. Science Centres have to play a major role here. Each science department should organise an annual exhibition and arrange lectures with the help of slides and practical demonstration for the benefit of students and the general public. The University could also in collaboration with A.I.R. and Door-darshan, organise popular programmes like science quiz for a similar purpose. Science departments also bring out in regular sequence a series of pamphlets in Urdu/Kashmiri, explaining scientific discoveries/knowledge in simple language. Such programmes if organised systematically after careful planning and coordination between the various science Centres would help to develop interest for scientific knowledge among students and the general public.

9. Even science students are often unaware of the basic techniques of such items of daily use as water taps, electric irons, exhaust fans, radios and transistors etc. They are unable to carry out even minor repairs of such items. There is a need of inculcating an active interest in the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. The Physics Centre has to play a major role in this field. It should introduce short-term courses of instructions on how to repair

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articles in daily use for the benefit of students and employees of the University.

D. Extending the benefit of Higher Education to the rural areas:

10. Efforts need to be made to extend the benefit of higher education to the rural areas where 80% of the population lives. The University has to play its part in (a) enlightening villagers and (b) inducing them to pursue higher studies. Some of the steps that could be taken for this purpose are :

(i) Organising extension programmes for rural development. Social sciences and science Centres should take up research projects relating to rural problems and organise regular field work/in villages.

(ii) Select promising students for higher studies from rural areas for admission to/Colleges and University. The State Government should provide scholarships to such students and reserve accommodation for them in the hostels, where facilities enabling them to do their own cooking should be provided.

(iii) The University after undertaking systematic studies of the suitability and potential for development of particular rural crafts and trades through its relevant departments should advise the State Government on where to open vocational training centres for rural crafts like wood carving, carpet weaving, etc.

(iv) Develop integrated programmes of adult education that should also include instruction on health care, sanitation etc.

E. Channels of academic communication between Kashmir University and other Universities in the Country:

11. The prevalent feeling of isolation in the students and teachers of the University, of not being a part or tributary of the main academic stream of the country needs to be dispelled. Very few of the University's Faculty members participate in All-India Seminars and Conferences organised at other Indian centres. Its

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/students and teachers

students also see and know little of their compatriots in other Indian Universities and Institutions. To cure this, mobility and exchanges of between Kashmir and other Indian Universities needs to be encouraged and made into a regular feature of its activities. Some suggestions for this purpose are:

(i) University Centres especially those dealing with Social and Physical Sciences in association with sister departments in other universities should undertake joint research projects on specific problems that can best be studied in Kashmir. There is a great scope for undertaking such joint projects, especially in the fields of Geology, Hydrology, Economics, Sociology, etc. The initiative in the matter has to be taken by the concerned Centres. Joint Research projects between more than one University department should, moreover be given priority over individual University projects both by the University authorities, the UGC and other Central agencies.

(ii) Bilateral, fraternal and academic programmes, like those of an exchange of teachers and students, and schemes of visiting professorships should receive positive encouragement. The University should take the initiative in such matters.

(iii) The University should take the initiative in organising All-India seminars and workshops, and hold national conferences of various academic bodies. The UGC and other central sources should give high priority in granting assistance for such activities. The University Grants Commission and State Government should provide funds to the University for building a seminar complex on its campus for this purpose.

(iv) The University should provide residential facilities to research scholars of other universities engaged in working on problems relating to the society and culture of the Kashmir Valley or its flora and fauna etc. or doing field studies in the area.

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(v) The University and College teachers should be encouraged to participate in and present papers at All-India seminars, workshops, symposia and conferences held elsewhere in the country.

(vi) The University should itself depute talented and qualified students and teachers for orientation programmes in various national institutions, e.g. BARC/CERT for Physics, the National Chemical Laboratory for Chemistry, and the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages for English and European Languages, etc.

(vii) The University should set up a students' hostel where boarding and lodging facilities can be provided at the minimum rates possible for bonafide students coming from other universities as a part of bilateral exchange programmes between them for short-term studies/tour of Kashmir. It should also explore the possibility of getting return facilities for its own students in other universities and encourage them to avail themselves of these facilities.

F. Cooperation and Coordination between the Universities of Jammu and of Kashmir:

12. As mentioned earlier, the Committee met the Vice-Chancellor and the faculty members of the Jammu University in December, 1976 to discuss the possibilities of coordination and cooperation between the two State Universities. The general consensus of opinion was that both the universities should develop their own academic courses and programmes for postgraduate teaching in the basic disciplines.

13. Nevertheless, it was thought that there was still a wide scope for cooperation and coordination between them in research work. It would be to their mutual advantage, to avoid duplication in selecting areas of specialisation in the same research disciplines.

14. The Statutes and Acts of the two universities provide for the Vice-Chancellor and the teachers of one university to be represented on the bodies of the other. In actual practice, however,

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seldom do representatives of either university attend the meetings of the other. In its present form the Inter-University Coordination Committee does not serve any useful purpose.

15. The Committee has suggested in Chapter III the need of giving this Committee a Statutory status in the Acts of both the Universities. This Committee should also consider policy matters relating to the development of higher education in the State.

G. Linking of admission to various courses with the manpower requirements of the State.

16. The regulation of admissions to various courses in the University to conform broadly with the manpower requirements of the State would no doubt be proper and worthwhile from many points of view. This would, however, be possible only when the State Planning Board is able to do perspective planning, and identify with some degree of accuracy, the needs of the State in the next ten years or so in each and every field. The Planning Commission has not been able to do this so far, and it is doubtful if it will be able to do it in the forseeable future. At this stage, therefore, it is clear that it is not possible to link admissions to various general and professional courses in the University with the actual manpower requirements of the State. What is possible and should be done is to relate admissions to various courses strictly on the basis of the facilities (in terms of accommodation, teachers, library facilities, etc.) actually available for teaching them in accordance with accepted academic standards. The latter should be carefully worked out, as well as the other general requirements for the purpose, and with this yardstick admissions should be regulated strictly in accordance with the means available for imparting meaningful education.

H. Development of higher studies in the outlying and under developed areas of the State.

17. At present the State Government grants scholarships to students of such areas for pursuing higher studies. Nonetheless, there was hardly any student at present in the University from Ladakh, Kargil or other outlying areas. The Ladakh region has / no college of its own.

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The State Government should, therefore, consider opening a degree college in Leh as early as possible. Without it, to spread higher studies there will be difficult. Further, the scholarships offered for the purpose should be made more attractive. They should inter-alia include a provision for the purchase of books. There should also be a reservation of certain places in various courses and special remedial courses for such students.

I. Women's Education:

18. The encouragement of women's education in the Valley, especially in its rural areas is a paramount necessity. The number of women students in the University now only about 25% of the total enrolment, and most of them are from urban areas. The number of women's colleges in the Valley is 4, 3 in Srinagar and 1 in Sopore. The State Government should take special steps to encourage education among women by providing hostel facilities for them in the colleges as well as the University. There should also be merit-cum-means scholarships for women students belonging to the lower and middle income groups, and special facilities for women students from outlying areas.

J. Introduction of Honours Courses:

19. Honours courses should be started in colleges and not in the University departments. To begin with, the State Government should select a few colleges for the purpose, and provide them with facilities to enable them to conduct Honours courses of comparable academic standards to those in other Indian Universities. When these are well-established, the facilities for conducting Honours courses should be extended to other colleges. Admission to the Postgraduate courses should be restricted to honours students. Provision should, however, be made to enable a pass student to appear in the final year of the Honours examination, if he desires admission in a postgraduate class.

K. Admission:

20. The University admission procedure has to be streamlined. The present time lag of about six months between the declaration

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of degree results and admission to postgraduate classes has to be sustantially reduced. The Admission Committee suggested earlier should lay down the principles and policy for admission to various courses in the University and Colleges well in advance. Admission to Postgraduate courses should be granted only to really qualified students genuinely interested in higher studies. For ensuring a fair distribution of the facilities available between students belonging to different regions of the Valley, the Admission Committee may consider reservation of places in each course on a regional basis. The Gajendragedkar Committee of Inquiry of the Jammu & Kashmir State made some useful recommendations in this matter. They should be borne in mind. As there is such a marked difference in the standard of development between the different regions, this would not be unequitable. The selection of students from each region should, however, be made on the basis of their performance in the qualifying examination. The Admission Committee may also lay down a formula under which credit could be given to the performance of a student in the subject in which admission to a postgraduate course is sought as well as for his/her marks in aggregate. Guidelines for admission to Honours courses in the colleges may also be prescribed. The holding of special tests for admission to degree and post degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law may not be necessary. Schools and colleges may be encouraged to organise special course for backward students belonging to underprivileged/backward sections and outlying and border areas of the State. Admission to Law courses should be restricted to an intake of about 100 for the degree course and 20 for the Master's course. The policy and procedure for admission to these courses should be determined by the Admission Committee in consultation with the Faculty of Law. Admissions may be made by the Head of the Centre in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Admission Committee.

L. Working days in the University:

21. There seems to be a sharp difference of opinion on the question of increasing the working days and hours in the University. One view was that there was no need to disturb the present arrange-/ments,

as it was claimed that in terms of quantity they were more or less the same as in other universities, and the other that the University was not making full use of its facilities and opportunities and, its working days and working hours should be increased.

22. Our view is that the academic calendar of the University should be rearranged to enable the final University examination to be held in November/December, and for the new session to begin in early March. This would no doubt be a departure from the pattern followed in other Indian Universities, but they are universities in the plains while the Kashmir University must be considered as a Hill University. Teaching is not possible in Srinagar in winter. That period could, therefore, be fruitfully utilised for the tabulation and finalisation of examination results. Similarly, the University need not close down in Summer. Indeed, that would be the ideal time for inviting eminent scholars from other universities in the country to participate in its seminars and academic work. In reverse, Kashmir University teachers could utilise their winter vacation by participating in similar activities in other universities/has now introduced this revised calendar. It should be continued).

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23. The working hours of the University library and laboratory etc. should be increased to enable students and research scholars to make use of them after regular teaching hours are over. The University should approach the State Transport Authorities for arranging a regular bus service to Hazaratbal for students, University employees and teachers. Facilities to research scholars and postgraduate students in the University library should be increased, and cubicals provided for research scholars.

M. Hostel Facilities:

24. There are at present hostel facilities for 84 students. There is no women's hostel. The provision of hostel facilities for all students admitted to the University to make it a wholly residential institution seems an unnecessary luxury, considering its close proximity to Srinagar. As an ideal, however, it should be kept in

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mind, and a phased programme for increasing the proportion of its residential students over the non-residential should be worked out from /being implemented in stages in the course of the next ten years or so. Hostel facilities for the time being, however, are urgently required for students coming from rural areas or from outside Srinagar.. As suggested earlier, the University may consider providing small kitchens in some hostels where needy students, especially those from rural areas, could make their own arrangements for feeding themselves. They would probably find this cheaper than meeting the /mess /charges. A hostel for women students belonging to places outside Srinagar is also necessary. Hostel facilities should not be provided free for all students. The State Government and the University may, however, provide scholarships to cover the hostel expenses of students belonging to the backward areas, and poor segments of society.

N. University Administration:

25. A feeling prevails in the University's teaching community that its administrators wield too heavy a hand over all its affairs, including the academic, and that academic programmes i.e. publication of theses, visiting professorships, exchange of teachers etc. are given a low priority in their scheme of things. In brief, more is spent on administration than on teaching. This is a very insidious and subversive sentiment that must be dispelled, if the University is to thrive, as it must, as an academic institution. In a university good administration must promote good academics and teaching; it is not an end in itself. In fact, it has to serve more as the hand-maiden of academics and teaching than as its master. On the other hand, academicians and teachers of a university must realise that without a firm and efficient administrative structure, a multifarious and multi-dimensional organisation like a university cannot thrive. And also that academicians and teachers by the very nature of their profession and training are not as a rule good administrators. Therefore, there has to be a considerable degree of give-and-take between the administrators and the academicians and teachers of a University.

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The Kashmir University has been suffering from growing pains all these years. It has had to grow fairly rapidly not only dimensionally but very in its nature; to metamorphose itself from an affiliating university into a teaching institution. It has not yet got over its teething problems. This must be recognised. Naturally in such circumstances, the administration has had to bear a heavy load. On the whole its record is one that certainly does not deserve all the strictures that have been bandied about it, in some academic circles of the University. Its failure has been more in its public relations work than in its actual performance. The importance of the former for sustaining morale and creating the right cooperative temper and however atmosphere in the University cannot be underrated. It is the prime responsibility of the head of the University, the Vice-Chancellor himself, to maintain a proper balance, between the administration and academics, and one must leave it to him to deal with it.

26. As recommended earlier, however, a provision may be made in the Act permitting the transfer of administrative staff from one State University to another or to similar positions in the State Department of Education.

O. Grants from State Governments:

27. Maintenance grants to the University from the State Government are not predetermined. The amount of such maintenance grants increased from Rs.19.50 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs.41.80 lakhs in 1976-77. In between, it was Rs.25.50 lakhs in 1973-74, Rs.35.23 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs.32.52 lakhs in 1975-76. No set procedure appears to have been laid down for fixing the amount of this grant. The release of the grant in suitable instalments to the University is also not regular. The result is that the University has of and on personally to approach officers of the State Government for a release of the grant. This is undesirable from many points of view. Obviously, the maintenance grant of State Universities should be determined

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by the State Government well in advance. The possibility of doing this with the help of a Committee should be examined by the State Government, and a procedure laid down for its regular release to enable the Universities to function smoothly.

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CHAPTER V

Measures for ensuring productive working conditions.

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A. General

i) Water supply and electricity:

1. The University has a Campus with an area of about 120 acres of which academic and residential buildings occupy approximately 1.4 lakh sq.ft. Some more area is likely to be taken up by new buildings in the near future. The lack of adequate service facilities, especially of water and electricity, required for academic and residential life on the Campus is deplorable. An uninterrupted flow of water, for instance, for a reasonable time each day is obviously essential. This is lacking and requires immediate attention. At least one more water tank should be installed. Similarly a regular supply of power is needed, especially for the laboratories. The University should consider having a generator of its own to supplement the existing /erratic power supply whenever necessary.

ii) Central heating:

2. We do not favour the provision of central heating equipment in the buildings, not only because of the heavy initial expenditure involved, and its subsequent maintenance cost, but also because it would be quite out of keeping with the general atmosphere and standard of life of the surrounding neighbourhood. The University badly needs funds for improving its academic standards, and first priority should be given to that.

3. The University should, however, explore the possibility of using solar energy for the purpose, in consultation with the concerned agencies, such as the Department of Science and Technology that are conducting experiments in this field. With the introduction of the revised calendar, teaching departments will remain generally

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closed from December to February and, will therefore, not need elaborate heating arrangements. Electric heaters and blowers can be used in the administrative departments, libraries and laboratories till arrangements are made for solar heating.

iii) Transport

4. The University Campus is only about 10 Km. away from Srinagar, the State's Capital. The Committee was therefore, distressed to find the tremendous issue that was being made both by the academic community and the students over what was called the 'Transport Problem' viz. the mode of their going and returning from the University. This was further aggravated by the discontent and frustration arising out of the State Government's inability to grant teachers the scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. The two issues /got interlinked at least in the minds and feelings of most of them. This has resulted in raising a mountain out of a mole hill, on this particular issue. We shall deal with them separately. As regards, the 'transport problem' it is necessary that loans for the purchase of cars or scooters be granted freely by the University to its employees, but on no account should it undertake the entire responsibility of arranging transport either for students, or its employees. The conditions of appointment of the latter and of admission of students to the University should make this abundantly clear.

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5. At the same time, the Road Transport Corporation should be requested to extend bus services, say from 6 AM to 10 PM at regular intervals to the University campus. At peak hours, the Corporation may run one or two 'Women's Specials' for the convenience of women students and staff of the University. Students belonging to economically and socially backward communities may also be provided financial assistance either in the form of a grant or loan for the purchase of bicycles.

iv) Canteen:

6. To enable students and staff to spend longer hours in the library and laboratories on the Campus and participate more fully in

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cultural and sports activities, the University should set up a canteen on the Campus capable of providing snacks and wholesome meals at reasonable rates.

v) Seminar Complex:

7. The suggestions already made by us for promoting closer collaboration between the Kashmir University and other Universities in India will require the construction of an adequate seminar complex on its Campus to enable the students and teachers from other universities to come, and stay there. The State Government and the UGC should assist the University for accomplishing this, giving due consideration to the fact that it will also greatly contribute to the general development of integrated education in the country as a whole.

B. For Students

i) Hostel:

8. There is at present only one men's hostel. No residential accommodation is available for women. At least one hostel for women students is required, as well as increased hostel facilities for men. Free hostel facilities need not be provided. Students should be made to pay reasonable rates for accommodation, electricity services, etc. They should be encouraged to run their own canteen. To encourage students from rural and backward areas to stay in the hostels, facilities enabling them to do their own cooking may be provided. Small kitchens for such students may be provided near their rooms. The Committee do not consider it necessary that residential facilities should be provided for all the students attending the University.

ii) Study Centres:

9. The University should set up some Study Centres in different parts of the city for students who find it difficult to stay late in the night in the University library. The UGC may provide assistance for setting up such Study Centres. The reading room in the University library and the Study Centres should be kept open till 9 or 10 PM every day.

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iii) Research Scholarships/Fellowships:

10. The process of granting research scholarships needs to be streamlined. The Committee suggests:

a) A considerable increase in the total number of scholarships

/ b) for the university. Research scholarships/fellowships allocated by various central agencies like the UGC and CSIR should be awarded strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by the funding Agencies. The University should neither reduce the amounts nor their duration, and should ensure that payments are made to each recepient in the first week of every month. If there is some delay in receipt of the funds from the Central agencies, the University, should itself make the payments due through reappropriation from other funds.

c) Library and laboratory facilities for research scholars should be increased.

d) Research scholars not in receipt of any emoluments or stipend from any source should also be encouraged to present papers at various academic conferences, seminars and workshops held in India. The University should provide assistance to them for the purpose.

d) Each department should organise seminars - one or two each year, in which postgraduate students and research scholars may present papers and participate in the discussions.

e) Research scholars, not in receipt of any scholarship/ fellowship should be paid suitable honoraria, if the University or the Centre calls on them to take regular classes/tutorials.

11. Sometimes it takes very long for the University to get Ph.D. theses evaluated by experts. The delay is mainly due to one of the examiners being a foreigner. Scholars have also to meet air freight and other charges for sending their theses to the foreign experts. This procedure is both time-consuming and hard on the scholars. Every thesis need not be sent to a foreign expert. If occasionally the University finds it necessary to do so, the scholar should not be asked to meet the air freight and the other charges involved. The

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time lag between the submission of theses and declaration of results should be reduced to the minimum.

iv) Scholarships for students belonging to backward & rural areas and under-privileged sections of the society:

12. Bearing in mind the paucity of the total resources available in the Country for education as a whole, the Committee is of the opinion that the University should charge tuition and other fees from students capable of bearing them both at the degree and post-degree levels. There is a need, however, to institute an appropriate number of scholarships both at the degree and postgraduate level for students belonging to outlying, under-developed areas like Ladakh, Kargil and other rural areas and for persons belonging to under-privileged sections of society. Such scholarships should, however, only be awarded on a merit-cum-means basis. While no promising student in the above categories should be denied higher education merely because of his weak financial position, the authorities should first take care to ensure that the student is really fit for receiving it. The amount of scholarship should be adequate to enable such students to meet their living expenses in Srinagar.

C. Teachers

i) Salary Scales:

13. The State Government has not found it possible to introduce the revised scales of pay recommended by the UGC and the Central Government for university and college teachers. From the salary scales point of view, the position of a University Professor and University Reader in the State is more or less equivalent to that of a University Reader and University Lecturer respectively in other universities of the Country. This has adversely affected the academic development of the University. The University has been unable to recruit eminent scholars as professors. A few readers from other universities have been appointed as professors by protecting their present emoluments and giving them additional allowances. They thus draw a higher salary than other professors in the University. This inevitably creates a feeling of

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discontentment in the latter. Moreover, such imported teachers generally come only for a short period. They have no intention of continuing in the University. Fo-r all practical purposes, they treaat their professorship in the University only as a stepping stone for returning to where they came from, in a higher position.

/again 14. This/naturally generates much ill-will among the regular Readeers in the department as well as nakes academic continuity in many departtments impossible. University life, let alone teaching, cannot thrivve in such conditions.

15. The academic development of any department depends on the leadership which it gets. The Committee is convinced that on the present salary scales, the University will not be able to secure the services of any eminent scholar for its deparuments. Therefore, the University will have to fall in line with the other Universities in India in so far as its salary scales are concerned, if there is to be qualitative development in it. The State Government should give immediate consideration to this problem, and introduce UGC salary scales as recommended by the Central Government for its teacherss not only in the State Universities but also in the colleges affiliated to them.

16. The Committee also recommends that while revis-ing the salaryy scales of University and college teachers, the State Government shoulld similarly revise the salary scales of the Registrar, Deputy Registrar and other Administrative staff in the University, bringing all of them on par with those in other Indian Universities.

17. DA and other allowances, admissible to State Government employees, should also be given to the teaching and administrative staff in the universities and colleges.

ii) Service Rules:

18. The University should immediately frame Service Rules for its teachers. At present Government Rules are applied, but apparently no uniform procedure for considering leave applications from teachers or for meeting medical expenses etc. are followed. The Service Rules should be circulated to all the teachers.

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iii) Faculty Housing:

19. There are at present 22 teachers' quarters whereas the number of teachers is about 120. Their number will in fact go up when all the /Fifth / plan posts are filled. One of the pre-conditions for developing a healthy corporate life on the Campus, is that teachers should live on it. The University must provide many more staff quarters. It should also consider building a teachers' hostel/and or flats for lecturers who do not have a family.

20. Residential accommodation for administrative staff is also required. The State Government should provide necessary assistance to it for this purpose.

iv) Sabbatical leave:

21. Provision for grant of sabbatical leave should be made at the end of every 7th year of service to enable teachers to spend their time in doing research work in their specialised areas in the institutions best suited for their work. State Government should also provide for study leave with full pay/half pay to the teachers in the universities and colleges who wish to pursue higher studies and research.

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CHAPTER VI

Development of Corporate, Academic and Social Life.

1. The Social and Civic value of a university depends almost equally on the advanced study facilities it offers and the standards it attains in its prescribed disciplines, as on the quality and range of the student activity - academic and extra-curricular - that it stimulates and fosters under its aegis, and guidance. The student community, if it is to acquire an all-round personality; develop in mind and body - MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO - as a healthy corporate member of society; demonstrate qualities of leadership, team work and fair play; has to be both shown and set an example in these matters by its mentors. Further, it has to be provided with the opportunities required to enable it to display and develop these qualities on its own in the formative years of its life. While elderly academicians may be judged largely on the basis of the quantum and quality of their academic achievement and teaching ability in their own subjects, the mere cultivation of the individual intellectual qualities of a student is insufficient for turning him into a good and useful citizen. He has also to be taught and to learn how to deal with other students, live harmoniously and cooperate in joint activities with others, and subordinate personal ego for a common cause. The acquisition of such aptitudes are an essential pre-requisite of university education and should be fostered by all available means. Experience has shown that so-called extra-curricular activities, such as disciplined debating, the theatre, social work and team sports are among the best means available for inculcating these qualities in the young. It is not a mere coincidence that those colleges in Delhi, Bombay and elsewhere, and the IITs, that pay special attention to this aspect of education and are well-equipped for the purpose, have over the years, produced not only fine scholars but outstanding citizens who have shone in the realm of community work, politics, administration,

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journalism, theatre, sports and the entertainment world.

2. In the Kashmir University although some effort has been made to develop academic standards in various fields, insufficient advantage has been taken of its ideal natural situation for fostering and encouraging such student activities. Situated some ten kilometres from the city in the midst of some of the most attractive scenery in the World, with mountains, river and lake closeby, the University is almost ideally equipped by nature for organising extra-curricular activities of the kind that would help to develop among the students their full potentialities - physical, mental and civic.

3. Of the 900 students on the University Campus, only 80 actually live in its hostel. The rest come from various parts of Srinagar and its outskirts to attend lectures, six days in the week. The present schedule of work normally involves attending three lectures of approximately an hour each from 10.00 A.M. onwards, after which they return home.

4. The students' complaint that there is little else for them to do in the University, except attend lectures is not without substance, though they cannot divest themselves of all responsibility for this sorry state of affairs. Student clubs and societies for academic and non-academic activities are virtually non-existent. For this, both the University authorities and the student community itself are almost equally to blame. Neither of them appears to have bestirred itself in the matter till now. There has been neglect on one side and lack of enterprise and enthusiasm on the other. In the larger interests of the State however it is necessary not only to review the curriculum of the University bearing in mind the considerations stated above, but in their light prepare a long-term plan for providing suitable facilities to students for extra-curricular activities.

5. The Committee has already proposed certain measures to the University authorities for the better employment of the existing inadequately utilised facilities of the University, and was glad to note the ready response of both the University authorities and

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the students to its suggestions. This should help to 'tone up' the atmosphere of the University. It happily shows that there is nothing wrong intrinsically with the mentality of the student community. It only requires to be shown the way and provided with the basic means to proceed along it.

6. The long-term plan for the all-round development of the University should amongst other things, include decisions and action on the following points:

i) University Curriculum:

7. The daily six-hour routine of the Campus students comprises lectures from 10.00 A.M. onwards, with a 15-20 minutes break, determined by individual Faculties. There is as yet no recognised lunch break in the University. Thus, no set spare time is available for organising any other activities. As a result, students interested in dramatics, debating or sports, can now only spare time for them at the cost of cutting their lectures. This seems a strange time-table to enforce in a University. It obviously requires a major change not only in the time-table, but in the thinking of the University authorities about the means and ends of higher education.

ii) Student Organisations:

8. All University activity concerning the student community, except possibly lectures and examinations, should be organised with the maximum possible participation of the students. In Kashmir, this aspect of University communal life and education, has been virtually neglected. There are some student committees, but they seem to lack purpose and direction.

iii) University sports:

9. The department of Physical Education of the University is at present primarily responsible for the organisation of all sports on the Campus as well as for Inter-collegiate games. The Director of Physical Education, is a reasonably qualified man with considerable experience of university sports. He has an assistant; an

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eminent Ranji Trophy Cricketer of the State, who is a trained coach, along with three other National Institute of Sports trained profe-ssional coaches in Hockey, Cricket and Football. There is no dearth of playing fields on the Campus. At present, facilities exist for Cricket, Hockey and Football, as well as Badminton. There is, however, urgent need for the proper maintenance of the playing fields.

10. A master plan for the development of a major sports complex in the University has already been prepared. This includes, a Cricket pavilion, an indoor gymnasium and a running track. On completion, this should meet the principal sporting needs of the students. A major alteration needs, however, to be made in the plan of the Cricket field. At present, it includes the running track. The latter should be combined with the Football ground as is the normal practice elsewhere. An all weather concrete Basketball court (cost approximately Rs.20,000), a Tennis court (cost approximately Rs.10,000) and two squash courts (concrete and outdoor; cost approximately Rs.15,000) should also be provided. These items are being suggested taking into consideration the weather conditions in Kashmir, that do not permit outdoor games to be played for longer than six months in the year.

iv) Participation of Kashmir students in Inter-University and National level tournaments and meetings:

11. The University is a hill university, functioning in a climate very different from that of plain universities. Therefore, its annual calendar is quite unlike that of those in the rest of the country. When for instance it is in full session in summer, students in the plains are on vacation.

12. Then in winter, when plain university students are in session (and most Inter-university meetings take place) its students are on vacation. This severely handicaps it in some matters when it comes into competition with other Indian Universities; e.g. when it send teams to participate in Inter-University sports tournaments. To overcome this handicap, the University should send its contingents

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more frequently and for longer periods to venues in northern India, and in summer, coaching camps should be held in Kashmir to which groups from plain universities should be invited to join. The cooperation and advice of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and the NIS should be sought for arranging such programmes. Kashmir has much to offer to Indian sport in terms of potential talent as well as climatic conditions. It should be possible to launch a major all-India programme leading to the formation of a major sports centre in the country with the Kashmir University playing a leading role in it. The Director of Physical Education should plan this out in consultation with the NIS and AIU and seek the UGC & State Government's assistance for implementing it. The students' clubs should of course be actively associated with it throughout.

v) Non-Competitive Sports:

13. The University is ideally situated for activities such as trekking, mountaineering, orienteering, winter sports, canoeing, punting, boating, and possibly endurance swimming and water skiing. Though hundreds and thousands of tourists from different parts of the World travel to Kashmir to profit from the almost unrivalled natural facilities that the Valley offers for such pursuits, little has so far been done for the mass participation/in such forms of outdoor recreation, either by the University or the State.

/of its own students

14. Science graduates, for instance, are keen on organising Botanical expeditions in the neighbouring mountains, but were unable to obtain the necessary funds, the equipment and the expertise required for such ventures. Obviously, however, much care and planning will be required to organise any of these sports on a worthwhile scale and standard. Considerable funds will also be required on a regular basis. Priorities in the choice of the activities that most appeal to the students as well as are most easily capable of being organised, will have to be determined. Students' participation in all these matters is essential to ensure that what is sought

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to be done, has their full support, and that their cooperation can be counted upon not only for their initial implementation but their subsequent maintenance. This is, however, a matter that should be taken up with a proper sense of urgency. It is vital for developing the personality of the University and for knitting the various elements in it, into a corporate and wholesome whole.

15. Till such time, however, as a careful analysis of the manpower and resources required for its implementation, has been worked out by the authorities, in association with representatives of the student community, a short-term plan for the development of the academic and corporate life of the University that does not entail any substantial additional expenditure is given below:

A. Better Utilisation of existing facilities:

a. Sports:

16. Unlike most universities in the country, the Kashmir University has the advantage of having enough open space, and except perhaps in winter (for some games), a climate most conducive to outdoor recreation. The University playing fields are adequate but not well-maintained. The Committee suggests:

/The (i) /introduction of Basketball (Area for the construction of courts has already been earmarked), the concrete court required would cost about Rs.20,000/-.

(ii) Preparation of a turf wicket and an all-weather concrete /cricket pitch for/net practice (cost approximately Rs.10,000/-).

(iii) Regular use of lawn mowers and heavy rollers on the hockey and cricket grounds.

(iv) Encouragement of week-end trekking, walking and running programmes on a mass scale. These can be organised on a small budget without difficulty.

(v) Provision of a medical unit at the time of major sporting events in the University.

(vi) Provision of university journals and sports magazines (both national and international) in student reading rooms and the library. The NIS as well as the National College of Physical

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Education, Gwalior, may be requested to make available all their publications, technical and otherwise to the University.

(vii) Provision of facilities for minor inexpensive games like Badminton and Tennikoit.

(viii) Setting up of a rowing and swimming club: The University Campus is located on the side of the famous lakes of Kashmir. Rowing and swimming competitions should be made a regular annual feature.

b. Cultural:

17. The desire to organise theatre groups for producing plays should be encouraged, Persons like Mr.E.Alkazi, the well-known former Director of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, and the leaders of some of the other Theatre groups there, such as Theatre Action Group of which Mr.Barry John (now a professor at the National School of Drama) is the Director should be consulted, and if necessary, invited to advise on how this could best be done. Perhaps to begin with, a monthly one-act plays session should be experimented with, and depending on the response it receives, theatre activity gradually developed. A Dramatic Club should be set up for this purpose.

c. Discussion groups and debates:

18. A scheme should be evolved to enable the general body of students to get together, from time to time, to discuss topics of their own choice in a properly organised way. Panel discussions that are very much in vogue in most universities would also be worthwhile encouraging.

d. Daily schedule in the University:

19. There may be an hour's break for lunch, say from 1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. This would give some breathing time to all members of the University and encourage them to organise extra-academic as well as recreational activities.

e. Organisational Changes:

20. Sporting and cultural activities should be organised through societies and clubs managed by students with interested teachers as

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senior members. Membership of such societies may be subject to a subscription of Rs.2 to Rs.5 per month, depending on the needs of a particular society. Members should elect their own presidents and secretaries from among themselves for an academic year. The subscription collected should form a part of the executive body's budget.

f. Contacts with other Universities:

21. (i) It is highly desirable for the University to hold student seminars and sports coaching camps during summer. The Campus that has been earmarked for the Government College of Physical Education is ideally suited for such camps. An offer could be made to the Association of Indian Universities of setting up coaching camps there for Indian Universities' teams. The presence of students from other universities on the Campus would itself act as a stimulus to the local students.

(ii) University teams should be encouraged to take greater part in Inter-University activities for the current year. One or two sports teams chosen for participating in the winter tournaments should come to Delhi or Patiala a week or in advance of their commencement, in order to get acclimatized, for intensive training, and possibly some extra competitive experience. The Delhi University sports Department, or the NIS coaching centre in New Delhi may be requested to arrange this.

g. Publication of a monthly University Bulletin/ Newsletter.

22. Introduction of a cyclostyled monthly University Bulletin/ Newsletter under a student editorial staff. This should try to provide news of all activities of interest to students in the University and its colleges.

h. Student Centre-cum-sports complex on the Government College of Physical Education site:

23. Conversion of a portion of this area, with two to three huts, suitably renovated, to form a students' day-centre together with a cafeteria, and a common room with facilities for games like table

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tennis and other indoor recreation, along with a reading room and a small auditorium for screening films, Variety shows or meetings of student societies.

i. Visits from experts/eminent personalities:

24. Promote inter-communication between the University community and the outside academic world, in academic and other fields. In summer, outside experts in various fields should be invited to spend short periods at the University, to meet the students and held discussions with them. In sports, for instance, expert coaches and well-known international stars, known to be interested in youth, should be invited. Organisations like the Himalayan Club, New Delhi, or the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and Colleges with a special reputation in the country, should be asked to cooperate in this venture.

25. The success in the implementation of any short-term or long-term plan for developing corporate life in the University depends much on the initiative taken in this matter by its faculty members. The University, teaching community has to give a lead in this field. They have to provide the initial guidance and leadership to the students in developing a healthy and corporate life among the students and the general staff by organising various sports and other variety programmes.

26. It is most important when considering candidates for appointment to posts in the University to take into account their capacity and experience in these fields, in addition to their intellectual qualities and expertise in their own special subjects. Without having a core of teachers possessing these qualities and qualifications, functioning in responsible positions in a University, it will not really be possible for it to fulfil its real purpose of educating the young in the real sense. For making them good citizens, if not leaders of society,

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this type of teacher is badly wanted, and Selection committees should be on the look-out for them. It should be the special care and responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that this consideration is always borne in mind by them. Similarly this ought also to be a major factor that should determine the selection of students for admission. Their potential qualities in these fields should be given proper weightage and recognition.

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CHAPTER VII

Academic Development and Programmes

1. The reports of the Working Groups constituted by the Committee to assess the functioning of University departments indicate that by and large they function in isolation. There is little inter-communication between them, hardly any concerted effort to collaborate or coordinate with each other either in teaching or research work. Such isolation and separatism in the working of departments is a negation of the real purpose of university education. Therefore, the need of drawing departments closer to each other, and inducing them to pool their expertise and resources together for undertaking advanced studies and research is vital. Even in teaching, there could be fruitful pooling of resources for instruction in subjects common to more than one discipline.

2. To promote this the Committee suggests that Departments may be redesignated as Centres, and the Centres grouped into Schools. The function of these schools will in the main be the promotion of inter-departmental efforts in teaching and advanced studies and research. Each School may be headed by a Director on a 2 years' term. The Directorship may rotate among the heads of the Centres on the basis of seniority. All the faculty members of a School should meet once or twice a year to consider its general academic problems, explore avenues of cooperation among its various Centres for teaching of subjects common to more than one discipline, and for formulating joint research projects by faculty members from more than one Centre, and other related matters. The Schools should set up small working groups for dealing with such problems in detail and making specific proposals. Authority for grouping the University Centres into Schools may be given in the Statutes. The

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Schools should not undertake any executive duties or any other function assigned to the Faculties or other statutory bodies of the University. The following Schools may be constituted:

a) School of Languages comprising Centres of Hindi, Urdu, Persian, English and European Languages, and the new Centres of Kashmiri, Sanskrit, Arabic and Indian Humanities.

b) School of Social Sciences comprising Centres of History, Political Science, Economics, Education, Commerce; and the new Centres of Central Asian Studies, Geography and Legal Studies.

c) School of Physical Sciences comprising Centres of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics Studies.

d) School of Biological Sciences comprising Centres of Zoology and Botany Studies.

3. Establishment of new Centres: The Committee recommends that the University may establish Centres of Kashmiri, Sanskrit, Arabic and Indian Humanities in the School of Languages, and a Centre for Geography in the School of Social Sciences, as the emphasis of this Centre will be on regional planning. Centres of Legal Studies and Asian Studies may also be established in the School of Social Sciences.

4. Extracts from the reports of the Working Groups which assessed the academic working of the university Centres are given in the Annexure. Taking into account the observations and suggestions made by them, the Committee should like to make the following recommendations for the development of academic programmes in the proposed schools.

A. Schools of Physical Sciences and Biological Sciences:

5. All Science Centres should be provided facilities by setting up a Central University Instrument Pool for the use of highly specialised and expensive instruments, like the EM, Computer etc. that may be acquired by the University. In addition, there should also be a Central University Workshop, inter-alia for / stru-
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repair and maintenance, glass blowing etc. for serving the requirements of all the concerned Centres.

6. Specialised agencies like the AEC, EC, CSIR, ICAR & ISRO etc. should be requested to farm out suitable projects to University Centres, establish specialised units on the Campus for developing new areas in science; and provide the University with Specialists in teaching, research etc.

7. Both short-term and long-term planned programmes for the exchange of teachers and research students and visiting professorships between the University and other Indian universities and research establishments should be worked out and implemented. Full advantage should be taken of the different vacation periods in this University and other institutions for the purpose.

8. The University should constantly explore the possibilities of embarking in new fields; e.g. space and building with novel heating methods (solar heating system for instance) and equipment, and training technicians for the fabrication, repair, and maintenance of equipment. For effective work, the continuous supply of electricity is vital. The University will have to set up a generating plant of its own for the purpose.

9. The University instead of concentrating merely on developing specialisation in fields on which work is already being done elsewhere in India, should endeavour to explore those that are specially relevant to the distinctive geographical location and environment of the Kashmir Valley.

10. The Centres of Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Mathematics should endeavour to participate actively in the development of scientific research that is of practical relevance to the region, e.g. Lake Ecology and Productivity, High Altitude Biology, and Forest Products of economic significance. The relationship between fauna and flora, together with the conservation of wild life, in these ecosystems should be an interesting as well as rewarding study. The Centre of Mathematics could play a vital/investigating /role in

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the mathematical aspects of biosciences. The Centre of Chemistry could usefully work on the chemistry of forest based natural waste products, and in the field of chemotaxonomy.

11. The Botany Centre should seek the active collaboration of the Regional Research Laboratory (J&K), the National Botanical Garden (Lucknow), the Forest Research Institute (Dehra Dun), the Botanical Survey of India, as well as of some of the ICAR Institutes. Similarly, the Zoology Centre should explore the possibilities of coordinating its work with the CDRI (Endocrinology), the ICAR (Inland fisheries), the IVRI, NDRI, and the ZSI and similar institutions.

12. Inter-University collaboration, including the exchange of staff and students with other universities and organisations like the IIT, CSIR, ISRO, BARC and ICAR should be encouraged. These bodies could also be approached for financing research projects of mutual interest.

13. The Workshop in the Physics Centre is ill-equipped for any viable experimental research programmes. It should be provided with extra workshop assistance. In addition (as already recommended above) there should be a well-equipped Central University Workshop and a Central University Instrument Pool with adequate technical staff of appropriate qualifications for running them.

B. School of Social Sciences:

14. In the Social Sciences Centres in general, the absence of a research ethos imbuing their perspective and effort is noticeable. Though some Centres are better than others in this respect, this observation is applicable to most of them. Moreover, the syallbii and libraries (particularly in journals) judged from the requirements of modern orientation and research also appear to be weak.

15. One can only conjucture the reasons for this; perhaps staff recruitment has not always been on sound lines due to local pressures; or a lack of sympathy shown towards research by the /the administration, or excessive teacher/student politics on/Campus.

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16. A great deal has therefore to be done in the various Centres of the School of Social Sciences, specially in the following directions:

a) Modernisation and up-dating of postgraduate syllabii (based on similar action being taken on the undergraduate syllabii).

b) Availability of books and journals specially needed for postgraduate education and research in sufficient quantity and in good time.

c) Grooming selected members of the faculty to take up teaching and research in newly emerging areas that have to be included in postgraduate courses.

d) Dovetailing the research programmes of the Centres to the maximum extent possible with the areas and themes identified by the development departments of the State Government.

e) Developing a regular well-planned mechanism to enable the teachers and students of University Centres of Social Sciences to get the benefit of the expertise of social scientists in other Indian universities and institutions of Social Science research.

f) Provision of physical facilities and amenities for undertaking postgraduate instruction, and research on the University Campus.

g) Ensuring that only students who have attained a satisfactory level of undergraduate studies are admitted to the Centres. For this purpose, apart from the modernisation of undergraduate teaching syllabii, there has to be a well-planned faculty development programme for College teachers. The University teaching centres should pay special attention to this, and the State Government should ensure that College teachers take full advantage of the facilities made available by the UGC for the purpose.

h) Organising summer institutes and winter institutes in Social Sciences on a well-planned continuing basis.

i) Inviting eminent Social Scientists to come for 2 to 6 weeks in summer. Long-term programmes for this purpose should be drawn up by the respective Centres. They should also identify the

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specific themes on which the services of such Social Scientists could best be utilised. The time schedules of the latter should be suitably staggered.

j) Organising winter institutes in Social Sciences with neighbouring universities at places where Kashmir University teachers could also participate.

C. Establishment of Law Colleges:

17. In the Kashmir University, undergraduate teaching is normally done in colleges, University Centres being engaged only in post-graduate teaching and research. An exception is the Department of Law which also provides instruction at degree level to enable students to practise in the law courts. The Master's degree course in Law is however of an academic nature. It is, therefore, inadvisable to have both these courses taught at one place.

18. The State Government may, therefore, establish a Law College in Srinagar for undergraduate teaching in Law. It may function as other professional colleges, like the Government College of Education, the Regional Engineering College, the Agricultural College and the Medical College. Only Postgraduate teaching of law should be imparted in the University at a Centre for Legal Studies. This Centre should form a part of the School of Social Sciences. This would make it possible for it to interact with other allied Centres, like those of Political Science, Economics etc., and also collaborate in joint projects with them.

D. School of Languages:

19. The existing Centre of English should include studies in Russian, French, German and any other European Language that the University may decide to introduce. It should be designated as a Centre of English and European Languages.

20. Linguistics is an important discipline in the study of languages. There are no facilities at present for teaching it. To begin with, its study should be introduced as a part of the language courses taught in the University and at the Centres

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proposed to be set up. Its study will be a positive contribution to the growth and evaluation of Indian Languages, specially of Kashmiri. It's introduction as a separate subject should be considered at a later stage.

E. General Observations and Suggestions:

21. Admission to the Centres: The University admission policy differs from Centre to Centre. Long delays usually occur in finalising them. Administrative technicalities sometimes hold up degree examination results. A rearrangement of the University calendar has already been suggested; the new academic session to begin at the end of the winter vacation. With this revised schedule (that has already been accepted and introduced by the University authorities) it should be possible to finalise postgraduate admissions within a fortnight of the commencement of the new academic session. The admission policy for the coming academic session should be determined before the University closes for the winter vacation.

22. Examination Reform: The traditional unreformed system of examination still prevails. The reformed examination system, especially that of internal assessment as outlined by the UGC should be intrduced, to begin with, at the postgraduate level.

23. Introduction of viva-voce at postgraduate level: The University should introduce a viva voce test for postgraduate students to improve their ability to express themselves, and to test their general alertness of mind.

24. Introduction of a course in General English: Students need to have a working knowledge of English to enable them to use English at least as a library language. For this purpose, the University should introduce a course in general English for all postgraduates. It should also aim at improving their conversational ability in English. This would facilitate their establishing closer contacts with the students of other Indian Universities as well as serve them well in after life for securing employment.

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25. The content of this course should be determined keeping in view the above objectives. The emphasis should be on improving the students' power of expression in and understanding of English. The teaching for this paper should be /done largely through practical demonstration in the language laboratory. The University should consult the CIEFL, Hyderabad about it.

26. Utilisation of Roman Script and Introduction of a Course in Indian Humanities: Inspired by the evident desire of the State Government to do everything, and try everything, uninfluenced by age-old conventions, academic prejudices or conservatism for advancing the cause of education in the real sense as far as possible, the Committee ventures to make two unorthodox proposals. In its opinion, they deserve at least to be experimented with. If they prove successful, as the Committee has every hope that they will, they will mark a completely new departure in their particular field from the stereotyped pattern, prevelant in the rest of the country. They may well set an example to other educational institutions in India, not only of what it is possible to do, but what should be done, to promote unity between languages as well as unity between cultures.

27. Roman Script: The first proposal is that the Roman Script (in its simplest form - to preserve its international character - e.g., as used formerly in the Army for teaching Hindustani), should be introduced as an alternative/supplementary script for teaching all the languages taught in the University. No attempt to displace the original scripts of these languages should, however, be made. They should continue to be taught and used. Obviously for attaining the higher reaches of the literature and cultures of these languages, a knowledge of their original scripts will always be essential. At lower levels, /however they may. not be so much needed. Anyway, this can be left over for subsequent decision, as matters progress in the preparation of the required literature and text books, printed or written in the Roman Script, with their text in their original script /also given alongside. In this context, it should be borne in mind

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that it is only in the initial stages of learning the pronunciation, or the writing of a new word, that the exact phonetic values of the symbols used for the purpose are important. Subsequently, they become more or less ideograms. One knows that "High" is pronounced "Hi" or that "Cough", is Coff", not by phonetically spelling them out, but from one's visual memory.

28. By using the Roman script in this fashion, a closer integration will be brought about not only between various Indian languages, but between them and most foreign languages, especially with the principal International language, English. The importance of this, especially for science and technical subject students, can hardly be overstated. Moreover, Kashmir aspires to be, and in most respects deserves to be, the principal haunt of foreign visitors and tourists to India. Most of them want to acquire at least a smattering of the local languages when abroad, to give them a feeling of the country they are visiting. If all the notice boards, directions, and general instructions in the State, for instance were transcribed not only in the State language and English, but also in the State language written in the Roman Script, foreigners would soon be able to pick up the most frequently used words of the latter. Some of them at least would also be encouraged to pursue its further study. The principal reason why most foreigners fight shy of attempting to learn even a modicum of Indian Languages, is the initial off-putting barrier that stares them in the face, by seeing the utterly alien look of their scripts. If this was not there (as one sees in Indonesia and Turkey for example), and they were offered a morsel of the local language, encased in a script with which they were familiar, they would not only be tempted to taste it, but to ask for more.

29. Course in Indian Humanities: The second proposal is for the introduction of a course of Indian Humanities. This was first instituted in the Aligarh Muslim University many years ago. Initially, it made some progress, but subsequently seems to have languished. The course in brief would involve a student opting for it, to make the choice of qualifying in the language and literature of one of the

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three main classical languages of India, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, as his principal subject. He would have, at the same time, to acquire, as a secondary subject, a working knowledge of one of the other two classical languages; except that a student taking up Arabic as his principal subject, would not be permitted to choose Persian as his secondary subject, or vice-versa. He would have to learn Sanskrit.

30. The value of such a course in helping to make, at least an elite of the land, aware of the values of cultures different from the one that they were born into, can hardly be exaggerated. We believe that Kashmir with its long and distinguished tradition in, and contribution to national integration and the creation of the composite culture of India, should give a lead in this matter. She should set an example to other Universities in the country.

31. A set of dedicated scholars and administrators committed to the ideals aimed at, and free from the inherent conservatism and distaste for attempting anything beyond what is absolutely required, or what they themselves have been accustomed to in their own school or college days, that plagues our academic life will be needed for implementing the above ideas. The utmost care will have to be taken in their selection.

32. Establishment of a Publication Unit: Books and journals of the University are at present brought out by individual Centres. A properly organised Central Publications Agency is a necessary adjunct for any fair-sized research oriented academic institution. The Kashmir University should certainly have one. It should be capable of dealing with the printing, publicity and sale of all the original work produced in the University, and also any other printing work entrusted to it by the University Registrar, such as of records, financial documents, etc. For this purpose, each Centre of the University should be assigned an annual grant, to

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enable them to place orders with the Publication Unit for the printing and sale of their works. The income received by the Unit out of such sales should become a part of its budget. To begin with the Unit should function on a non-commercial basis. However, when sufficient funds are accumulated by the Unit, the money should be utilised for the purchase of printing machines, a mono-press and such other equipment as required. In this way, after a few years it may be possible for the University to have a printing press of its own, that could operate on a commercial basis, if so desired. But to start with, such a Unit, should be provided with sufficient funds to enable it to have a separate building of its own, where all the publications of the University could also be housed.

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CHAPTER VIII

The University Library

1. The total number of books in the library on March 31, 1977 was 1,27,308 of which 46,000 items are housed in Departmental Libraries. The number of journals being subscribed to is 509, of which 150 are science periodicals, and the remaining 359 concern the humanities and social sciences.

2. The expenditure incurred on books, periodicals and other reading material is wholly met by the UGC. Contributions from the State Government for this purpose were discontinued in 1973.

3. A number of Departmental Libraries exist but no clearly defined concept or policy on the relationship between the Central Library and Departmental Libraries. Some of the Departmental Libraries instead of complementing the functions of the Central library try to compete with it. There is thus much duplication and wastage of effort. The Departmental Libraries are usually poorly housed without proper staff to look after them or render service to their users.

4. The University's plan of merging Departmental Libraries into Faculty Libraries without proper planning of which there is no visible sign will hardly improve matters.

5. The Library has a staff strength of 35 including the Librarian. The post of Deputy Librarian is vacant. There is also a post of Senior Assistant Librarian in the Lecturer's salary scale, three posts of Assistant Librarians and sixteen posts of Library Assistants. All the professional staff members possess a Bachelor's degree in Library Science.

6. The Library has been recently moved to the newly con-structed Library Building. A part of its first floor and mezzanine has been

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allocated to it. The stack area specifically provided in the building for books, journals etc. is being converted into work-space for certain teaching departments. A part of the first floor is also proposed to be used as an examination hall and for other University administrative offices.

7. The library facilities are not being used much either by the students or teachers. Various factors, such as (i) long teaching hours (ii) dependence primarily on text-books (iii) transport problems, etc. are /said/ to be responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

8. There is a Library Committee of which all Heads of Departments are members with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

9. The Committee recommends that the following steps should be taken by the University to improve its library service.

A. Organisation of Library Service on the Campus:

10. The University Library should aim at developing a Library Service on the Campus by which through the establishment of a cooperative relationship between itself and the Centre/School Libraries, the needs of all its users - staff and students - are satisfied to the maximum extent possible. Towards this end, each Centre/School Library has to be developed in a manner that would enable it to function as an integral adjunct of the University Library System, and not as a self-contained independent Library Unit on its own. While the work and responsibility for the overall acquisition and processing of books, journals, etc. should be centralised in the University Library, each Centre/School Library should be given the freedom to function as a service library for its own students and teachers. For this purpose, it should be allowed to have a limited number of essential text-books, and other reference and research material that are required for regular consultation and use in the Centre/School. Other books etc. needed in the Centre/School Libraries from time to

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time should be obtained on loan for the actual duration required from the Central Library, and should be periodically returned to or replaced by new items from the Central Library. The Central Library should keep a Union Catalogue of all the items sent to the Centre/School Libraries under this loan system. If a proper system of this kind is not evolved, and established by the University at the present stage of its development, difficulties are bound to arise in future for which there will be no easy solution.

11. The Centre/School Libraries to be really effective must be provided with sufficient space, staff and other facilities.

12. All the staff members of the University Library System, (including both those serving in the Central Library as well as in its Centre/School adjuncts) should be under the overall control of the University Librarian. The latter should be responsible for developing and ensuring the maintenance of an efficient system of library service for the whole university. For this purpose he must develop a proper liaison with the Directors and Heads of Centres, a requirement that seems to being neglected at present.

B. Allocation of funds for Books, Journals etc.:

13. The present practice of allocating funds for books, journals and other reading material for different subjects on an ad hoc basis should be discontinued. The need of the individual Centres should be properly calculated by taking into account the various factors involved, such as the number of students to be catered for, the number of teachers, research programmes, existing books, stock position in the subject, the average cost of books (Indian and foreign), etc. The Librarian should prepare a detailed analysis of the financial requirements of each Centre in consultation with their respective Heads, and these requirements should then be discussed and decisions on them taken by the Library Committee.

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C. Selection, Acquisition and Processing of Library Materials:

14. There seems to be a certain lack of communication between the Central Library and the Centres in regard to the selection and acquisition of books, journals, etc. A proper system of consultation and cooperation between them must be evolved.

15. The work of the acquisition and processing of all reading material should be centralised in the University Library. The Centre/School Libraries should not be given this responsibility as they are not in a position to judge the overall requirements of the University as a whole or to allocate the total resources available among its various Centres/ Schools. It will also greatly reduce the chances of duplication of effort and wastage of resources.

16. The time lag between the acquisition of an item, and its being made available to the user needs to be drastically reduced. The University Librarian, should also take immediate steps to ensure that the existing stocks in the Library are properly classified and catalogued.

17. Special collection on Jammu & Kashmir: The University Library should take early steps to build up a comprehensive collection of documents on the history, culture, flora, fauna, and other aspects of the State. Intensive efforts should be made to acquire at least one copy of every document published in India, as well as outside the country, in different languages on these subjects. The University should prepare a plan for this purpose, and make a separate financial allocation for it immediately.

D. Use of the Library:

18. It is disappointing that the University Library is not being actively used either by its teachers or students. An important factor that contributes to this is the over-emphasis that is being laid on class-room teaching. Students seem to spend most of their time on the Campus in attending lectures. Teaching programmes in several Centres are also primarily based on a selected number of

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text-books. This also seems to serve as an excuse for the teachers for not doing any reading and thus setting a bad example to their students.

19. The whole question of teaching methods and study programmes needs therefore to be reviewed and revised. They must be so devised that they make the students rely more on their own reading and thinking than on stereotyped class-room lectures and cram-books. The introduction of other supplementary teaching methods, such as seminars, tutorials, etc. in addition to normal class-room lectures should be constantly explored and utilised as much as possible. This would also make it obligatory for teachers to read the latest books and journals on their subjects in preparation for them. The semester system, internal assessment methods, etc. should also be introduced as early as possible to make the whole educational process more library-oriented. Such a re-orientation in teaching methods would greatly help in raising the standard of teaching and education, in the University as a whole.

E. Establishment of Study Centres:

20. With a view to providing essential library services to students and teachers in the evening and on Sundays and holidays, Study Centres should be set up at appropriate places in the city as early as possible. These Centres should have a fair number of essential text-books, reference and other material readily available for students and teachers.

F. Staff:

21. The present categorisation between the Senior Assistant Librarian and Assistant Librarian should be removed. The staff in both these categories should be designated as Assistant Librarians. A post of Deputy Librarian should also be sanctioned to enable the Library to provide additional, but essential services, such as of reference, documentation, etc.

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22. The Library should be provided with a few additional posts of typists to deal with book orders, and to catalogue cards in different languages, such as Urdu and Hindi.

23. The Selection Committees for the Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarians should be constituted on the same pattern as those for Readers and Lecturers.

24. The University Librarian should be a member of the Academic Council. He should be kept well informed about its academic programmes to enable him to take timely action in acquiring the books, journals, etc. required to meet the current academic needs of all the Centres/Schools.

25. The University Librarian should also be closely associated as a member of all the Selection committees concerned with the selection of library staff.

G. Library Committee:

26. All library policy matters should be discussed periodically at meetings of the Library Committee. Its size should be reduced to 9-11, and it should be made as representative of the different Faculties', Teachers' and Students' Bodies etc. of the University as possible.

H. Library Building:

27. There is an urgent need for the University to appoint a Committee to decide on the allocation of space for the Library in the newly constructed Library Building. This Committee may consist of the Vice-Chancellor, Directors of the Schools, an architect, the University Librarian and the University Engineer.

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CHAPTER IX

The University - College Nexus

1. The University is, both a teaching and affiliating institution. Therefore one of its main tasks and pre-occupations should be the effective discharge of its responsibility for ensuring the maintenance of proper academic standards in the colleges. This responsibility cannot be effectively discharged merely by conducting college examinations. The /University/ has to play a much more positive role than it does at present. It has to provide academic guidance and leadership to the /Colleges/. The standard of education in colleges will have to be raised considerably to provide a firm and receptive base for the subsequent postgraduate education at the University. For this purpose, the educational and social standards and facilities in the colleges will have to be improved. It will be essential to ensure that the College Development Council suggested earlier functions as an effective and meaningful instrument for this purpose.

2. University Centres have a special responsibility, as well as an enlightened self-interest in improving the standards of teaching of their particular subjects in colleges. There is a general complaint from them of the low standard prevailing in the colleges that adversely affects the students performance at the university. This makes it all the more necessary that each Centre should also individually contribute towards the effective discharge of the University's responsibility /for/ improving the standard of teaching in the colleges. At present, University departments appear to be quite unaware of their responsibility in this matter. There is no channel of academic communication between them and their counterparts in the colleges. There is urgent need to bridge the gulf between them. The initiative in this matter has to come from the University. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire Kashmir Valley. Therefore, if the academic standards in the region are to

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be raised to the right level, the colleges cannot be neglected or left on their own by the University. The University must ensure that the experience and expertise of its Centres/Schools be shared by them with its colleges.

3. The College Development Council should work out programmes of collaboration between the colleges and the University Centres, and take effective steps to bring them nearer to each other for the mutual benefit of both. The College Development Council should among other things consider the following programmes:

i) The introduction of M.Phil/M Lit courses in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the UGC for college teachers. Study leave to college teachers with pay to enable them to work for M.Phil/M.Lit or Ph.D. degree should be provided by the State Goverrment.

ii) University Centres should organise schools, workshops, seminars and refresher courses, for college teachers at least once a year.

iii) There should be regular exchange of teachers between the colleges and University Centres; Such visits may be of the duration of three months to a full academic year. The State Government should encourage and provide the wherewithals for college teachers to attend academic conferences in India after getting their papers accepted for presentation.

iv) The library and laboratory facilities in the colleges should be improved. Each University Centre should also circulate at the end of every academic session a list of the new books and equipment that the colleges should acquire for improving the standard of teaching in their corresponding departments.

v) Encourage the colleges to organise regular remedial courses for weak students or those lagging behind in some subjects specially in languages. Assistance from the UGC should be asked for, for this purpose.

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CHAPTER X

Acknowledgements

1. Before concluding our report we should like to thank the many distinguished educationists, university and college teachers, research scholars and students, who took the trouble of giving us their views on the University's affairs.

2. We are in particular indebted to Mr.Razi-ul-Hassan Chishti, Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University; Professor Satya Bhushan, the State Education Commissioner and Mr.Saif-ud-Din Soz, Registrar, Kashmir University; and his colleagues in the University for the willing assistance that they gave us during our visits to Srinagar and Jammu, and their cooperation in providing us with the data and information that we needed.

Without this cooperation and the help it would hardly have been possible for us to do the work entrusted to us.

3. We would be failing not only in courtsey, but in candour, if we did not acknowledge here in special terms our indebtedness to the Chief Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, for sustaining and inspiring us in our work. His talks with us in spite of ill health and heavy political commitments, infused in us, some of his own zeal, enthusiasm and desire to serve the people of the State. They really laid the foundations on which the Committee was able to work and constitutes the genesis of its recommendations.

4. We are also grateful to Mr.D.D.Thakur, Education Minister, for his practical suggestions and advice.

5. Again we owe much to the members of the Working Groups who have advised us on the working of the University Centres. Their views and comments have been of real assistance and value.

6. Finally we should like to record our appreciation for the cooperation that we have received from the University Grants Commission, through its Chairman, Professor Satish Chandra and

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its Secretary, Mr.R.K.Chhabra. They have been uniformly helpful and courteous; not least of all in providing us with a Secretary of the calibre of Mr.A.B.Gupta. The latter became a faithful custodian of all our thoughts (to which he also contributed) which at the appropriate time he put together conveniently in the form of a draft report. This we have finally shaped and herewith present. Without his assistance, it would hardly have been possible for us to accomplish this work, circumscribed as we have been by other responsibilities and commitments.

sd/-
(Badr-ud-Din Tyabji)

sd/-
(Maqbul Ahmad)

sd/-
(M.V.Mathur)

sd/-
(A.Rehman)

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Annexure - I

Centre of Hindi Studies

1. The Centre of Hindi Studies was established in 1958. At the moment it has 40 students in the M.A. class and 4 research scholars. Enrolment for M.A. here as in other Centres, has been declining. In 1972-73 it was 101, in 1973-74 71, in 1974-75 84, in 1975-76, 46 and in 1976-77 40. Women students in this Centre have always exceeded the men, constituting on an average 80 to 94% of the total.

2. The Centre has a Professor, two Readers and four Lecturers. All of them hold doctorate degree. Research work on Kashmiri, Ladakhi and Dogri Languages and Literature, with a comparative study with Hindi is being done. Of the 16 theses submitted so far for the Ph.D., 5 were on this subject. In addition, about 100 dissertations for the M.A. degree related to Kashmiri, Ladakhi and Dogri Language & Literature, but very few of them have been published. A journal entitled 'Vitasta' of research articles is, however, brought out. The Centre has about 3,000 books and back volumes of journals and subscribes to 3 Hindi research journals. Seminars and tutorials are held every Saturday, and considerable research work seems also to have been done.

3. The argument that it is necessary for its students to visit the Hindi speaking areas of the country, and for its teachers to do field work there does not appear to us to carry much weight. Hindi is not a foreign language in any part of India, and least of all in North India. We suggest that the students and teachers of the Hindi Centre should participate and share in the same kind of inter-university activities, seminars etc. that we have recommended for the University as a whole for promoting its better all-round development on par and in conjunction with what is going on in the rest of the Country. No special treatment for it is necessary or desirable.

4. The Centre has its own Library but it is ill-equipped, with only an orderly in attendance. Regarding the Central

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University Library, the students have different types of complaints and make hardly any use of the books available there. The number of Textbooks in the Centre's Library is about 200 while the number of general books is about 2,600.

5. The postgraduate syllabus and courses of study is comprised of 8 papers i.e. 4 for the Previous and 4 for the Final. The courses are stereo-typed and need revision. While planning the language and literature courses, serious thought has to be given to the changing social norms, communication patterns, different social roles of language and the fast changing literary values of our time. Stress should also be laid on inter-disciplinary teaching.

6. The language courses should, therefore, be thoroughly revised and modernised. When doing so, it should also be borne in mind that a language course that does not pay sufficient emphasis on the creative aspect of the language will be inadequate and similarly that a literature course without having as its base a good grasp of the language matrices will be like building castles in the air. The teaching of Hindi should not be conducted on traditional lines. Certain other areas should be explored for the teaching of Hindi such as Hindi and Mass-media, technology and Hindi in translation, theory and practice (with Hindi as Force and target language) etc. etc.

7. Postgraduate diploma courses may also be instituted for the comparative study of Hindi, Kashmiri, Urdu, Persian, Dogri, & Ladakhi.

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Annexure II

Centre of Urdu Studies

1. The Centre has adequate approved staff for postgraduate teaching and research. It has produced four Ph.D. students who have been awarded degrees The Centre's proposal to start a Certificate course and a Diploma in journalism (Urdu) and for Hindi students to read Urdu and Urdu students to read Hindi, is a welcome one. As suggested two groups of students may be considered. Under Group 'A' students should take up a basic language which would include urdu/Persian/Sanskrit and under Group 'B' students would take up a Modern Language that would include Hindi/Kashmiri.

2. The department regularly publishes an annual journal Bazyaft. Weekly seminars are held in the department. A seminar on "Modern Trends in Literature" was held on 28th June, 1974 in which scholars and men of letters from different parts of India participated.

3. An inter-lingual course operative between the language departments should be started. At present the different language departments are monolithic, having very little to do with the teaching in the other departments. Out of eight M.A. language courses, at least one course should be provided for the study of other languages, instruction in which is available in the University. For instance, students taking an M.A. in Urdu may study either Persian or Hindi or Kashmiri as an optional language. Similarly, students of Hindi may study Sanskrit or Urdu or Kashmiri as an optional language. This optional language paper could be divided into two groups, group (a) studying classical languages and group (b) studying modern Indian Languages. This will encourage inter-departmental cooperation, and will also break the barrier between the otherwise isolated Centres. Furthermore, this will encourage the growth of the Kashmiri Language for which there is a popular demand.

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Annexure III

Centre of Kashmiri Studies

1. The Centre for Kashmiri Studies offers only a diploma course in the language. Enrolment in this course has declined from 36 students in 1975-76 to 14 in 1976-77. Its staff consists of a Reader and a Research Assistant. A Reader from the Centre for Urdu Studies also works in it as a part-time Lecturer. Admissions to this diploma course are made on the basis of marks obtained in a qualifying examination and at an interview. The Centre publishes a research journal entitled 'Anhaar' twice a year. Thirty-two manuscripts in Kashmiri on scientific and literary subjects, 4 volumes of a dictionary of Men of letters of Kashmir in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi, Kashmiri and English (1975-76 & 1976-77) have been brought out. It is at present engaged in preparing a tri-lingual dictionary under a scheme sponsored by the Central Hindi Directorate. It has also taken up the preparation of a dictionary of technical terms in Kashmiri. Last year in December, the Centre organised a workshop on the "Advancement of the Kashmiri Language and Literature".

2. The study of the Kashmiri language ought to be put on a worthy footing. The language has to be given a proper place in the curriculum of the University as early as possible.

3. A proper Centre for Kashmiri Studies should, therefore, be established in the University and provided with adequate staff and research facilities. There are enough text books and literature available at present to start postgraduate classes in Kashmiri.

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Annexure IV

Centre for Sanskrit Studies

1. The Committee found it strange that the Kashmir Valley which since ancient times has been celebrated as a repository of Sanskrit learning did not have a Centre for Sanskrit Studies in its University. There should be no lack of material in the form of ancient and medieval manuscripts available for research and teaching at the Under and Post-graduate levels. The introduction of Sanskrit Language at the University level should also help to promote national integration. A Centre for Sanskrit Studies should, therefore be established in the University.

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Centre for Indian Humanities

1. It has been the tradition in our country to study Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian as separate classical languages and, similarly, to study the various cultures forming the basic elements of Indian culture and civilisation as separate disciplines. For instance, the Cultural heritage of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Sikhism, and Christianity are grouped separately as historical/or religious studies.

2. As a result, students studying one classical language at the undergraduate or postgraduate level remain almost totally ignorant of the other classical languages. Similarly, students who study the history and culture of one cultural group remain unaware, for the rest of their lives, of the positive contributions made by the other cultural group to the composite culture and civilisation of India.

3. This in the opinion of the Committee, has been a grievous lacuna, if not a positive draw-back in our educational system. The teaching of these subjects separately, and of treating them as falling into water-tight compartments has encouraged both its teachers and students to consider them as self-contained entities existing and operating in their own World in complete isolation from, if not antagonism with that of the others. Little or no attempt has been made to study what their inter-action has been on each other, or to promote the consciousness that all cultures and histories of human beings form only a part of the history and culture of the human race as a whole, and that all of them belong only to one world.

4. A most harmful result of this has been that Hindu students take up only the study of Sanskrit and Hindu religion, philosophy and culture, while Muslim students opt for Arabic, Persian and Islamic religion and culture. Such a philosophy of education has not helped at all in bringing about inter-social and cultural understanding, a realisation of the value of the unity in diversity concept of our society and polity, or promoting a true national sentiment. In order

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to correct the present imbalance in these matters, to some extent, we recommend that a Centre for Indian Humanities should be established in the Kashmir University. It should be assigned to the Faculty of Humanities.

5. Its aim should be to produce scholars who would be well-versed to begin with in the history and culture of at least the two main streams of Indian life and civilisation, namely Hinduism and Islam, while also taking into account the other cultural elements that have had an impact on this country.

6. With its ancient tradition and well recognised contribution to Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit learning, Kashmir in our opinion is the most appropriate place where this experiment could best be attempted. Its students after completing the course offered should be in a position to appreciate in full the importance of each of the various cultural, social and spiritual elements that together constitute the ethos of present-day India. They would thus be well-equipped to resist the tendencies of groupism, communalism, or religious fanaticism and even casteism and regionalism that plague our present-day society. The University should set up a Committee to formulate the courses and spell out the requirements.

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5. One thesis has so far been received by the department for the award of a Ph.D. degree.

6. The department is well-equipped (except for space) to teach classical and modern persian and guide research. The syllabus is of a high standard and is well-planned. It includes classical as well as modern Persian and also Indo-Persian literature and sufistic literature.

7. We agree with the Head of the Department's suggestion that two separate courses for certificate and Diploma in Modern Persian should be introduced in the Department. There is a marked increase in the demand for persons qualified in Modern Persian; quite apart from the needs of the Tourist Department.

8. The Persian language has since medieval times been the cultural language of the Kashmir Valley. There has also been close Cultural links between the Valley and Central Asia. Hence, it would be proper, if due importance to the study of the languages and culture of Central Asia, especially of countries like Tajikistan was given.

9. The Centre should also specialise in research on the considerable Indo-Persian literature produced in Kashmir. In addition, it should undertake the writing of a "History on Persian Language and Literature' in Kashmir." This should be divided into periods and assigned to different research scholars.

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Centre of Arabic Studies

1. The Centre for Arabic conducts a certificate course in modern spoken Arabic. Student enrolment in this course has been showing a downward trend. From 25 in 1974-75, it came down to 23 in 1975-76 and to 11 in 1976-77. The number of students passing out is also not very encouraging. Out of the 25 students admitted to the course in 1973-74, only 15 appeared in the examination, and out of 23 students admitted in 1974-75 only 11 who appeared in the examination passed.

2. The teaching of Arabic at the University is neither adequate nor the results satisfactory. The language is being taught at the undergraduate level. Kashmir has since medieval times, been an important centre of Arabic learning, and needless to say the language has lately again acquired great functional importance. We consider that a Centre for modern Arabic Studies should be established. The Centre should not only teach modern Arabic, and give certificates and diplomas in it, but should start postgraduate courses leading to the M.A. Degrees. It should also conduct research, and enrol students for research work leading to the Ph.D. degree.

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Centre of English and European Languages

1. The Centre of English has 57 students at the moment. From the same number 57, in 1972-73, it had increased to 66 in 1973-74 and to 87 in 1974-75, but then declined to 58 in 1975-76. The Centre has a professor, 2 readers and 5 lecturers. Its library contains about 3,500 books, and subscribes to about 34 journals. It specialises in 20th century English, the American Novel, 20th century criticism and stylistics, and Commonwealth literature.

2. There are at present no arrangements for language teaching. Its courses are being reorganised. Considering the number of students in the Centre, it would be advisable to start M.Phil courses. Care should of course be taken to ensure that experienced teachers are available to guide the research projects before this is done.

3. The Centre's desire to hold summer institutes for college teachers in English deserves every encouragement. For this purpose adequate facilities for accommodation and heating during the winter months when such activities can best be carried out is essential. They should be provided.

4. The Centre of English has a pivotal role to play in the studies conducted in all the Centres of the University, particularly in the other language Centres, as in no other language, is world literature and Science so well reflected and represented as in English. It is important for the University authorities to recognise this, and for the English Centre, to endeavour to fulfil its responsibilities worthly. It has to develop and maintain a standard of English in the University adequate for the proper pursuance of their studies by students in all its Centres. They must know sufficient English to enable them to keep abreast

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of the current advances made in their subjects in the dominant International medium of this age. It is for this Centre in cooperation and collaboration with all the other Centres to ensure this by providing the necessary facilities for the purpose.

5. In view of this, the Centre's proposal for starting a project on contrasting and comparative linguistics that would be of benefit not only for the study of English but of other languages, /and is well conceived/should be approved. The suggestion that the Centre of English should be linked with the proposed Foreign Languages Institute also deserves approval. If the proposed Institute of Foreign Languages is established in which Russian, French, German, Japanese, are sought to be taught, then the need of setting up a modern language laboratory for servicing them would be a sine qua non. This could best be set up and run under the auspices of the Centre of English. It should inter-alia also enable the Centre to run its languages classes in English purposefully for the benefit of the University as a whole.

6. The Committee attaches the greatest importance to the proper development and utilisation of the Centre of English and European Languages, for raising the teaching and learning standards of the University as a whole.

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Annexure IX

Centre of Physics

1. The enrolment of postgraduate students in the Centre of physics is declining. From 46 in 1972-73, it fell to 44 in 1973-74, 30 in 1974-75, 35 in 1975-76, and 21 in 1976-77. Five students are working for the Ph.D. degree on a whole-time basis. The Centre also conducts a post M.Sc. course in Semi-conductor electronics for the employees of certain public sector undertakings. There were 4 students in this course in 1976-77.

2. Examination results have on the whole been satisfactory; of the 13 students who appeared in the final examination in 1975-76, 8 were successful, 5 in the first and 3 in the second division. The Centre subscribes to about 34 research journals 30 of which are foreign. Its library has about 1,500 text books, and 900 reference books. Four students have so far submitted their theses for the Ph.D. degree and one of them has been awarded it.

3. The teaching staff consists of a professor, a reader, and 6 lecturers. Two posts of readers approved during the V Plan have not yet been filled. One of the lecturers is temporary. Of the 5 other lecturers, only 1 holds a Ph.D. degree. The morale of the staff is rather low. There also seems to be some tension between various members of the staff.

A. Syllabus:

4. The M.Sc. Physics syllabus is of a relatively poor standard. For instance, much of what is contained in the M.Sc.(Previous) syllabus is normally taught elsewhere in the final B.Sc. Evidently, this is so because of the low standard of the B.Sc. courses taught in the colleges,e.g. vector analysis is not included in the latter, but only taught for the first time in the University. This obviously seriously limits the level and depth of teaching in the M.Sc. courses. It is, therefore, imperative that the B.Sc. standard should be improved. This may be done in the manner suggested by the UGC in their College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP). The University

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Centre should conduct an annual 4 week teacher training course, where vector analysis, elementary wave-mechanics, electronics and other topics of modern physics are taught to the physics teachers of the undergraduate colleges. This would also have an immediate effect on raising the standard of the M.Sc. courses.

B. Teaching Load:

5. The present staff position is unsatisfactory. The teaching load is such that the Centre is unable to allow a staff member to attend summer schools or symposia conducted elsewhere in India even for a few weeks (it may be recalled that the Kashmir University works during the normal summer vacation period). Furthermore, it is desirable for teachers to handle slightly different courses each year, so that their work continues to be intellectually exciting and challenging. This, however, requires a minimum number of staff, at least in each area of specialisation. This is not so at present. Hence a strong feeling of isolation and frustration is prevalent amongst the staff.

C. Current Research Activity:

6. Some research work is being done in the Centre; broadly speaking Theoretical High Energy Physics, Experimental Low Energy Nuclear Physics, Semi-conductor Physics and Solid State Electronics. Attempts are also being made to set up facilities for microwave dielectric studies.

7. The Centre, however, sadly lacks research funds, particularly for contingency expenditure. This is partly because the funds provided by the University are meagre. There is also a lack of initiative shown in applying for grants from agencies such as CSIR, DAE, ISRO and the Department of Electronics. It should be the prime duty of the Head of the Centre to give a lead in this matter and encourage and guide his staff in applying for research grants for specific projects from the UGC/CSIR and other agencies. This would ease the financial constraints and give research workers some degree of independence in the matter of travel grants, contingencies, etc.

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D. Future Research Programmes:

8. In Centres where the staff form a coherent team, acceptable decisions on the relative priority to be given to different research programmes, on the allocation of funds are arrived at almost automatically. No formal Committee is needed for the purpose. In a Centre, however, in which there are fissiparous tendencies this is not possible. Therefore, the Physics Centre should set up a Committee consisting of its staff members to enable such matters to be discussed and argued over before decisions regarding the division, the allocation of funds, etc. are arrived at. Unless such a Committee is formed new lines of research are unlikely to be taken up. A certain degree of autonomy for each new viable group, formed in different lines of research should also be given.

9. The new lines of research that may be started should also be framed in the context of the facilities available in other laboratories in and around Srinagar. They should take into particular consideration the environment obtaining in Kashmir. For instance, the Gulmarg Research Observatory (GRO) has a number of valuable items of equipment (perhaps in need of some servicing and reconditioning) that could be effectively utilised by the Physics Centre. A broad area of research that immediately suggests itself is of Environmental Physics (including Aeronomy, Meteorology, Remote Sensing, Signature Research, Spectrosopic Studies, etc.). If the GRO is being transferred to the Kashmir University (as we gather) its present staff should constitute a viable group within the physics Centre. So far as the teaching and other educational programmes are concerned it should fully share in them but at the same time be granted a certain degree of autonomy for carrying on its research activities and for financing such activities.

10. Similarly, the fact that BARC is setting up a laboratory near Srinagar should be taken into account in developing further research projects (e.g. Applied Nuclear Physics) in the Physics

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Centre. This group should be of much value also to the other areas of research, e.g. forestry, medicine, agriculture, etc., and given some autonomy as far as research financing is concerned. Some staff members of the BARC Centre should be made honorary staff members of the Physics Centre and encouraged to participate actively in its teaching and research programmes.

11. The general feeling of frustration and lethargy should also be dispelled by instituting a large number of Visiting Professorships - ranging from a two-week to a six-month period.

E. Workshop:

The workshop is ill-equipped for any viable experimental research programmes. It badly needs an additional workshop assistant. In addition, there should also be a well-equipped central workshop.

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Annexure X

Centre of Chemistry

1. The Centre of Chemistry at present has 31 students - 20 in M.Sc. (Previous) and 11 in M.Sc.(Final). Student enrolment has been falling during the past five years, 50 in 1972-73, 40 in 1973-74, 48 in 1974-75, 37 in 1975-76 and 31 in 1976-77. There is only one student doing whole-time research work for the Ph.D. degree. The final M.Sc. results last year showed 100% success. Out of the 15 candidates who appeared, 13 got first class and 2 second class.

2. The Centre consists of a Professor, 2 Readers, 4 Lecturers and 4 Technical posts. All members in the Faculty have a doctorate degree, except 3 with only M.Sc. degrees. Only one Ph.D. degree has been awarded so far. The Centre subscribes only to 5 journals, the number of books in its library is about 1300. Equipment worth only Rs.1.6 lakhs was procured in the past five years.

3. The Centre is indeed very poorly equipped. It does not have the physical facilities for teaching postgraduate classes. An enormous amount will have to be invested to provide basic facilities. Besides this, the staff will have to be strengthened, as the present staff is totally inadequate. For a viable postgraduate teaching department, research of a good standard is necessary. It just cannot be carried out with the present resources.

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Annexure XI

Centre of Mathematics

1. The Department of Mathematics has at the moment only 12 /the students in/postgraduate courses. The number of its students has been sharply falling during the past 5 years; 52 in 1972-73, 30 in 1973-74, 29 in 1974-75, 17 in 1975-76 and 12 in 1976-77. There is not a single research student registered for the Ph.D. degree. The Faculty consists of 1 professor, 1 reader and 5 lecturers. Its library has about 2000 books and subscribes to some 36 journals. Summer Institutes for schools and college teachers have been organised during the past 10 years, and in 1976 a refresher course for college teachers was also given.

2. The performance and the capacity of the Centre is far from satisfactory. There is no substantive research programme.

3. Unfortunately, the standard of education at the undergraduate level has not improved over the years, and with the poor background of the incoming students, it has not been found possible to modernise or bring up-to-date the postgraduate mathematics courses. An immediate solution for this problem would be to start a one-year's honours course in the University till such time as honours courses are started in the colleges.

4. The number of Mathematics students for the postgraduate course has decreased considerably. This is true in other Universities as well. The reason for it may be the abstract nature of the course and/or less job opportunities that the subject provides. To remedy this Mathematical education should include some professional courses e.g. as follows :

Ist year	Course I	Mathematical Analysis (Real and Complex)
	Course II	Algebra
	Course III	Differential Geometry
	Course IV	Differential Equations

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II year	Course V	Modern Algebra
	Course VI	Mechanics
	Course VII	Optional Papers*
	Course VIII	Optional Paper*

*For optional papers, students may be invited to select one out of the following three groups, and then offer two courses from the selected group :

Group A: Pure Mathematics

i. Number Theory
ii. Riemannian Geometry
iii. Group Theory
iv. Topology and Functional Analysis

Group B: Applied Mathematics

i. Theory of Relativity
ii. Electricity and Magnetism
iii. Hydro-dynamics
iv. Space Dynamics

Group C : Mathematics with Vocational Bias

i. Mathematical Statistics
ii. Operational Research
iii. Numerical Mathematics & Computer Programming.
iv. Bio-mathematics
v. Bio-statistics

5. This scheme gives a wider option to students, and therefore, more of them may be inclined to choose it due to the vocational type of courses offered in Group C.

6. The research activities in the Centre are almost non-existent. Though one or two teachers are trying to do some work in their own fields of interest, they lack confidence,

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as they are unable to obtain any worthwhile guidance in their research work.

7. If possible, a high speed computer may be made available to the Kashmir University as the facilities of a computer in the campus will not only help research, and other academic activities in the University, but will also help to increase job opportunities for the students.

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Annexure XII

Centre of Botany

1. The Centre of Botany has at the moment 20 students in M.Sc. (Previous) and 18 in M.Sc.(Final). Enrolment has declined during past five years; in 1972-73 it was 60, in 1973-74 and 1974-75 49, in 1975-76 34, and in 1976-77 38. The Centre has posts of 1 professor, 3 readers and 6 lecturers of which 2 lecturers' posts are vacant. The number of research students is about 25. 16 theses have been submitted so far for the Ph.D. degree, and 14 doctorate degrees have been awarded.

2. The areas of specialisation are - Ecology, Forest Ecology, Taxonomy including Economics, Botany, Morphology, Sytology, Anatomy and Physiology. Three teachers in the Centre have received assistance from the CSIR, ICAR, INSA, UGC, the Department of Science and Technology and the State Government for research projects during the past ten years.

3. In comparison to the other University Science Centres, the Centre of Botany is better organised and is doing reasonably well.

4. During the past five years the Centre spent only Rs.196 per student per year on consumables like glassware, chemicals etc. Teaching, appears to be too lectur-oriented, evidently it has not been possible to pay much attention to practical/ experimental work, due to the lack of expertise in important areas, and inadequate contingencies. In fact, even the standard of non-time teaching has gone down appreciably, as it is not possible to maintain it with such low contingent grants. A contingent grant of Rs.500/- per student and Rs.3,000/- per teacher per year is the minimum required.

5. The Centre has done some good work in the field of ecology, especially on lakes and high altitude meadows. This work also involves routine floristic and taxonomic studies (both fall in the area of descriptive botany). They have also progressed reasonably well. However, from the point of view of

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postgraduate teaching (the primary purpose of the Centre) the building-up of expertise in the field of ecology appears to have been at the expense of other important areas, such as, plant physiology, plant pathology and genetics, and plant breeding.

6. For imparting a reasonably well-grounded training to postgraduate students in Botany, and improve their job opportunities as teachers and researchers in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc., it is necessary to appoint experts in the three major areas without delay. If this is done, the services of RRL Scientists stationed in Srinagar could profitably be involved for teaching in the fields of Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding and Biometry and Chemotaxonomy.

A. Botanic Garden:

7. No university botany department worth its name, and more so in Kashmir, can function without a proper Botanical Garden. Although about 10 acres of land have been earmarked for this purpose, in actual practice they have not been utilised either for teaching or experimenting. The following gardens should be set up in this area :

> Taxonomic Garden, Economic Plants Garden, Genetics Garden, Demonstration Gardens (for pollination, dispersal, etc.) and Cactus, Fern and Tropical Plants collections.

The entire area (at present under the Estate Officer) should be placed at the disposal of the Head of the Centre of Botany and utilised as an arboretum. The Centre should prepare a long-term bio-aesthetic plan, using materials of botanical, forestry and horticultural importance. The NBG may be approached to help in preparing such a plan for the Campus as a whole. The staff at present working under the Estate Officer, may be either transferred to the Botany Centre or the Estate Officer made responsible for executing the work of the arboretum under the direction of the Head of the Centre.

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B. Museum:

8. The existing museum is neither representative of the diversity of plant life in general, nor of the rich floristic wealth, and the economic plants in particular, of Kashmir. The museum should demonstrate vividly the economic importance of Kashmir flora. There are many plant-based cottage and small scale industries located in Kashmir. The museum should also serve as a place of education for school, college and university students as well as the lay public.

C. Area of Concentration:

9. The field of ecology appears to be reasonably well-chosen, and should continue to occupy the principal position as the area for the study of research into the special ecological, geographic and geological history of Kashmir. It is particularly relevant in view of the rising importance of the study of conservation and pollution problems as well as the productivity of aquatic and other ecosystems. It merits special assistance to enable the entire area of Kashmir and Ladakh in terms of their ecology and floristic composition and affinities to be fully studied in the next 10 years or so. This should not be an unrealistic target, as expertise already exists, and more can be generated, if there is a will to do so.

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Annexure XIII

Centre of Zoology

1. The Centre of Zoology has 40 students in the M.Sc. The number has decreased in the past five years. In 1972-73 the enrolment was 51; in 1973-74 48, in 1974-75 45, and in 1975-76 43. The number of research students working for the Ph.D. Degree is 11. The Centre has posts of 1 professor, 2 readers, 7 lecturers of which 1 of lecturer, is vacant. There are 3 technical assistants. It has about 1,500 books, encyclopedia and reference books and back volumes of journals. It subscribes to about 54 research journals. Of the 28 these submitted so far for the Ph.D. degree, 27 have been approved.

2. The Centre organises summer science institutes, refresher courses and workshops, and is doing reasonably well. During the past five years it has spent about Rs.224 per student per year on glassware, chemicals, teaching materials and other consumable items. This is very low, considering the transport cost involved. A minimum contingency grant of Rs.500 per student and Rs.3,000 per teacher per year is needed to improve teaching, including article/experimental work.

3. Some excellent work has been done in the field of parasitology of which the Centre is now recognised as a leading research centre in India. It has an equally well-developed fisheries, and to a fair extent, entomology and nematology groups.

4. From the data supplied, it appears that its qualified students, particularly those with a Ph.D. degree have been able to find suitable employment in fields like parasitology, nematology, fisheries etc. There is, however, an urgent need to develop entomology, with particular reference to toxicological studies; endocrinology; animal physiology (including physiology of reproduction), ecology and behaviour; and cell biology. This would increase the employment prospects of the students.

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A. Animal House:

5. There is need of a good animal house for rearing animals for experimental purposes and one should be provided.

B. Museum

6. A good Museum has been organised, but it needs to be enlarged to make it really adequate for postgraduate teaching, and representative of Kashmir's animal wealth.

C. Areas of Thrust:

7. Parasitology has been well-chosen by the Centre as its principal area of research. It needs, however, to be further developed. It should be granted special assistance for the purpose, as it is capable of rendering sterling service for dealing with the parasitic fauna of sheep, goat, fish, poultry and other farm animals, together with the parasitic nematodes of fruit, vegetables, and other crops of this region. Such studies in parasitology and pathology would make the control and treatment of diseases possible. This would require close collaboration with the IVRI and other ICAR Institutes in the area of animal husbandry. This is all the more necessary as there is hardly any work being done in Kashmir in the agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry departments.

8. The Centre needs to be strengthened by the addition of an animal biochemist in order to study histo-chemistry, host-parasite relationships and residual effects of insecticides, pesticides and nematocides.

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Annexure XIV

Centre of Political Science

1. The Centre of Political Science has 30 students in the M.A.(Previous) and 18 in the M.A.(Final). Two students are doing full time research work for Ph.D. degrees. The Centre has posts for a professor, two readers and four lecturers. Against these posts, four lecturers are working on a permanent basis, and two are engaged on a temporary basis against reader's posts. The post of professor is vacant. Its Library has about 1600 books, and subscribes to 5 Indian Journals. One Ph.D. degree has been awarded for a thesis so far, out of two submitted, and a research project (on the VI Lok Sabha election) started in February, 1977, is in progress.

2. The standard of the Political Science Centre is no exception to that prevailing elsewhere in the University. Its Library however, is relatively well stocked with contemporary literature on Political Science, though not so with journals. The staff and the students hardly appear to be aware of either the value or the shortcomings of their library. They hardly use it. Some effort at organising research has been made, but research is not an activity that can be pursued profitably in such a Centre. Except for one or two teachers who appear to be interested in teaching and research, the Centre is otherwise just an average department in an average University, with little capacity for research work.

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Centre of Economics

1. The Economics Centre was established in 1966, with two teachers. Now it has a strength of 6; 1 professor, 2 readers and 3 lecturers. The number of students in the postgraduate classes is around 60. This has more or less been its strength for the last five years. In addition, 5 students are registered for doctoral research of whom 4 are part-time.

2. For the postgraduate studies, 8 papers, 4 in the previous and 4 in the final are prescribed. In the M.A.(Previous) class there are 3 compulsory papers with one optional paper. The optional paper has to be selected out of two papers, namely on the Theory & Practice of Statistics, or the Economics of Agriculture with special reference to India. The three compulsory papers are on Agricultural Economics, Macro-Economics and Economic Development. In the Final year, 3 papers are compulsory out of the four, and the student may take either the fourth paper, or present a dissertation. The three compulsory papers are on Classical Political Economy, Money & Finance, and International Economics. The fourth paper is on Economic Development of certain countries or if a candidate so chooses, he can submit a dissertation.

3. The existing courses are entirely stereotyped and out-of-date. The Centre has, however, prepared a new set of courses, though they have yet to be introduced. The new courses are more modern and provide a student with the choice of a number of specialised studies in his final year.

4. The Centre has not introduced the new courses for a variety of reasons, one being a paucity of qualified staff. It wants to specialise in the field of Agricultural Economics; to teach Quantitative Economics, to start Honours courses and to participate in faculty development programmes.

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5. Out of the 6 teachers in the Centre, the Professor & Head of the Centre, and a Reader hold doctoral degrees. The other teachers are also registered for Ph.D. research. In all 5 persons are registered for research, and so far one scholar has been awarded a Ph.D. degree.

6. The Centre has participated in certain extension programmes and has also conducted some socio-economic research. It has established liason with the State Planning Department and various other Government Agencies.

7. Its library is poorly equipped. The number of journals provided is not satisfactory. It needs to be strengthened and a larger number of recent publications and new journals procured.

8. The Centre needs better accommodation. At present it is housed in barracks. They should either be renovated and made more congenial for academic work, or the Centre suitably housed elsewhere.

9. The Committee suggests that regularly in summer an advance level seminar lasting six weeks should be held to which resource personnel both from outside and from within the State may be invited. Its programme should concentrate on themes that have been identified in advance and on which the Centre has done some home-work. In winter, similar seminars may be held in collaboration with other neighbouring Universities in some place in the plains e.g. Chandigarh, Delhi etc. in which members of the staff and research scholars of the Centre, along with those from other universities of the Northern Region could participate.

10. This proposal when discussed with the members of the staff was welcomed by them, and the following themes for the first seminar suggested:

a. Problems of Economic Development in J&K.

b. Post-Keynesian Developments in monetary theory.

c. Investment planning - the techniques.

d. Area Development Planning.

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e. Issues in Welfare Economics.
f. Analysis of production function.
g. Resources Allocation in Agriculture.
h. Dynamics of capitalism.
i. Development policy for labour surplus Economy.
j. Dynamics of supply response in under-developed agriculture.
k. Theory of Demand.

11. The present condition of the Centre from the point of view of academic programmes, research, library facilities, accommodation etc. is clearly unsatisfactory. It is necessary first of all to strengthen the faculty and expose them to the recent developments in their discipline. For the latter purpose, the Committee considers that the holding of seminars as suggested above would be the most practical immediate step to take.

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Annexure XVI

Centre of Commerce

1. The Centre of Commerce was started with three lecturers in September, 1970. Actually in the IV Plan, the UGC had approved the appointment of three readers and a lecturer, but ultimately only three lecturers were appointed. In 1973 one of them was promoted as reader, and an additional post of lecturer was created. This is its present strength. In the V Plan, the UGC sanctioned a post of Professor and a Lecturer, the latter to be shared by the Centres of Economics, Commerce and Mathematics. There are 60 students in the postgraduate classes. Practically the same number has prevailed for the last five years.

2. For the postgraduate course eight papers are taught, four in the M.Com (Previous) and four in the (Final) class. All the papers are compulsory. There is no specialisation. This is very unsatisfactory. The basic structure of the courses has remained unchanged all these years. Some efforts at streamlining the courses and specialisation have been made, but for one reason or the other, they have not succeeded.

3. The Board of Studies in 1975 approved an exhaustive scheme for reorganising the courses. It was a very satisfactory proposal, containing new courses in various functional areas. It also included a provision for dessertations on regional problems. But it came to nothing. The Centre's own proposals to start Diploma Courses in Insurances and in banking also remain in cold storage.

4. The Committee strongly recommends that the new courses as proposed should be adopted and implemented as early as possible.

5. Of the four teachers, two have Ph.D. degrees, and a third is likely to submit his thesis shortly. There is, however, no approved research guide. Therefore, those who wish to do doctoral research have to register themselves in other

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universities. Obviously, members of the staff with research degrees should be recognised as research supervisors and permitted to guide research.

6. Proposals to conduct a Socio-Economic Survey of the Ladakh region and also for some other schemes have been made, but they have not been approved by the University authorities. It is very necessary that applied and problem solving research relating to regional problems should be encouraged, and facilities for the purpose such as a bigger library grant, more accommodation and equipment etc. provided.

7. The teachers have done some extension work. They lecture at the Cooperative Training Centre, the I.T.I., the Polytechnique, etc. Some of them have worked on projects sponsored by the UGC, the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India. There is need of encouraging such work. If any technical or procedural hinderances come in the way of carrying out such programmes, they should be removed.

8. There is no faculty development programme worth the name. Jammu University teachers sometimes visit the University, and occasionally the latter's teachers go to the former and give some lectures. Under the UGC exchange of scholars programme some senior faculty members from other universities also visit the Centre.

9. It is necessary that extension lectures should be organised much more frequently. Such activity should receive priority because it helps both teachers and students.

10. In summer, an advance level six week workshop should also be held regularly to which resource personnel are invited both from outside and from within the State. It should concentrate on themes thought out in advance, and on which the local faculty has done some home work. Similarly, in winter a workshop should be held at some other place, like Chandigarh or Delhi where the

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staff and research scholars of the Centre of Commerce of both the Jammu and Kashmir Universities along with those of other universities of the northern region could participate.

11. This proposal was discussed at length with the members of the staff. They were keen about it and suggested the following themes for the first Workshop.

a. Quantitative techniques in business;
b. Management problem in small industries;
c. Marketting of handicrafts;
d. Credit management;
e. Economics of Transport;
f. Managerial economics;
g. Industrial relations and personnel management.

12. The Committee agrees that some of these themes could well be taken up, and that the first advance level workshop may be held in Srinagar in the summer in 1978. In both the regular academic programmes, and in the seminars and extension lectures, special emphasis should be laid on problems that are regional in character and effect the people of the State.

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Centre of History

1. At present the Department has five whole-time teachers for postgraduate courses. Although the M.A. syllabus provides for European history and the three main periods of Indian history, the Department seems to be strong only in medieval Indian history. Unfortunately the books recommended even for the latter are not up-to-date nor do they reflect the latest trends of research in the subject. This also applies to the prescribed books on ancient and modern India and on European history. The Department should, therefore, get into touch with other recognised teaching departments in these subjects and revise the syllabus and the reading list. For European history and Modern Indian History they may get into touch with Delhi University and for ancient Indian history with Jawaharlal Nehru University.

2. Although the Department lays stress on teaching and research in the history of Kashmir, the only book easily available to students and teachers in this paper appears to be the History of Kashmir by Mohibul Hasan. Three other books on this subject were reported to be available for reference in the history section of the Library. This is a sad state of affairs. Not only should the necessary source material, but also all specialised articles published in various journals has to be made available for teaching the history of Kashmir.

3. The Department would like to have a full-fledged department dealing with Asian history, but at present it does not have even the minimum facilities of books and teaching personnel for launching such a programme.

4. There was also a suggestion that M.Phil programme should be started on Asian history, but in view of the available facilities in terms of faculty, books/journals, etc., it would not be worthwhile to start this venture.

5. So far as the future programme of research is concerned, the Centre may concentrate on the history of Kashmir, and the

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history of Afghanistan and Soviet Central Asia which lie adjacent to the north-west borders of India. Necessary funds and library facilities may be provided for strengthening teaching and research in the history of Kashmir.

6. Although the Department has held a number of seminars, the collective functioning of the faculty is rather weak. The Department seems to suffer from the malady of internal bickering, e.g. complaints that teachers not being allowed facilities for attending seminars outside the University, readers not being allowed to serve as research supervisors, teachers not being consulted in the framing of the syllabus, etc. Obviously for the smooth functioning of the Department all its members have to be involved in its working. This can best be achieved by holding periodical meetings for discussing important academic matters.

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Annexure XVIII

Centre of Education

1. The Centre of Education provides facilities for studies for M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees. The total number of students enrolled for M.Ed. during the academic year 1977-78 was 23 (17 men and 6 women). Twenty of them have been teachers and three are fresh B.Eds. The total number of Ph.D. students already enrolled is 8 (5 women and three men). The number of students enrolled in five earlier years and those who have passed the M.Ed. examination is given below:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
i) Admitted to M.Ed.	20	20	24	23	19
ii) Appeared in final examination.	17	19	24	23	18
iii) Passed the final examination.	13	16	16	14	13

2. The total number of sanctioned posts consist of a Professor, three Readers and two Lecturers. The Professor is not in position at present.

3. The Library has a little over 3000 books and subscribes to over 40 journals.

4. The faculty needs considerable strengthening at the senior level. At present it has not even an approved Professor. The Department proposes to organise M.A. and M.Phil programmes. While M.Phil. programmes can be introduced after the senior faculty gets strengthened, the two-year M.A. Education programme should not be started without careful scrutiny. Experience elsewhere of M.A. Education programmes has not been a very happy one.

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5. The urgent need is to improve facilities in terms of the faculty, accommodation and library and laboratories for the existing M.Ed. and Ph.D. programmes. At present, the Department is poorly housed. The Library needs considerable strengthening. An earlier U.G.C.Committee for the Department of Education had recommended better accommodation and improved facilities for the psychological laboratory etc. These have not yet been implemented. This should be looked into immediately.

6. The faculty stressed the need of introducing some additional optional subjects for the M.Ed., such as Advanced Educational Psychology, Educational Technology and Educational Planning and Administration. This request needs to be met, but Educational Technology and Educational Administration optional should be introduced only after the senior echelons of the faculty have been strengthened.

7. The Department may also consider the introduction of orientation programmes for Headmasters and Principals of Schools and for newly appointed University and College lecturers.

8. The research activities of the Department should be increasingly related to the needs of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, especially in the emerging areas of Adult Education and non-formal education.

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Annexure XIX

Centre of Central Asian Studies

1. Kashmir and Central Asia are geographically and historically contiguous areas. They have had close social and cultural relations since ancient times. These have subsisted through the ages right down to modern times. As a result, each country has influenced the other in practically every aspect of life, whether it be religion, culture or language and literature. The ethnic composition of the Kashmir valley today bears a deep stamp of Central Asian Culture. This is apparent even to a layman on a brief visit to the Valley. There is besides a strong desire on the part of Kashmiri intellectuals to study and do research on their relations with Central Asia from an historical point of view.

2. The Committee, therefore recommends that a Centre for Central Asian Studies should be established in the University. It should form one of the Centres of studies of its School of Social Sciences. It should also be included in the Area Studies programme of the University Grants Commission.

3. The objectives of the Centre should be the study and research on :

(i) The medieval society of Central Asia. This should include its religions, culture, arts, sciences, language and literature, and its impact on Kashmir;

(ii) The ancient social religious, cultural and commercial relations of Kashmir with Central Asia;

(iii) The languages and literatures of Central Asia mainly Chaghatai, Uzbek and Persian.

4. As Central Asian studies of this nature will be a novel feature for this University and are also not widely known elsewhere in India, there will have to be very careful planning of its syllabus, and the areas of the studies to be first taken up. Therefore, close consultation and

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collaboration between this Centre and similar Institutes and departments in other Universities in India, particularly the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Aligarh Muslim University should be established, and their advice and guidance sought right from the beginning.

5. The Institute may introduce Ph.D. courses to start with, and introduce undergraduate and postgraduate courses later on. The University may set up a Committee to formulate the courses and spell out the requirements.

4. Central Asian Museum

6. It would be worthwhile for the Centre to start collecting material relating to Central Asian History and Culture, Manuscripts, objetsd'Art, archaeological (matter, etc.). . . . straightway, with a view to setting up subsequently a proper Central Asian Museum in the University. For this purpose the State Government should provide assistance.

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Annexure XX

Centre of Library Science

1. This Centre was established in 1971. It offers a one-year postgraduate course leading to the award of a Bachelor's degree in Library Science. The teaching staff consists of 3 teachers, viz. a Reader and two Lecturers. The Reader has been designated as Head of the Department. Each teacher possesses a Master's degree in Library Science, along with a Master's degree in an academic subject, and has had teaching experience of several years. They have also, it is learnt been delivering extension lectures, attending Seminars/Conferences, etc.

2. The annual intake of students during the past five academic sessions has ranged between 20-28. 102 students have already qualified for their Bachelor's degree in Library Science. There are 18 students on the rolls for the current academic session who will be taking their final examination sometime in October, 1977.

3. Although the Centre does not, at present, keep a record of employment of its past students, it appears that most of them have found gainful employment in various libraries in the State.

4. The Centre is housed in a separate wing of the newly constructed University Library Building. The space available consists of : a class-room, two teachers' rooms, an Office room and a store room.

5. The non-teaching staff consists of an office Assistant and two peons.

6. The Budget allocation for books and periodicals is made annually by the University Library. For the year 1976-77 Rs.15,000/- was provided.

7. No separate room has been provided for the Departmental Library, and its collection of 1500 books, periodicals, etc. have had to be kept in closed almirahs in the class-room itself.

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25 journals on Library and Information Science are being currently subscribed to.

A. Recommendations:

i. Starting of Master's Course in Library Science:

8. The various socio-economic development plans of the State, are likely to stimulate the demand for better qualified library personnel in different types of libraries such as research and technical libraries, academic libraries, public libraries, etc. Only the Kashmir University offers a Bachelor's degree course in Library Science in the State. The Jammu University has merely an undergraduate course leading to the award of a Certificate in Library Science. In view of this, the Committee considers that facilities for starting a Master's course in Library Science should be provided to the Centre as early as possible.

ii. Certificate Course in Library Science:

9. The Centre should not start undergraduate Certificate course in Library Science. As Jammu University already has such courses, there is no justification for duplicating them in this University. Moreover, the addition of a Certificate Course to the teaching programmes of this Centre would not be in its academic interest. It should aim at being the State's higher institution for imparting training and education in Library and Information Science.

10. Persons in the Valley desirous of obtaining such a Certificate should be advised to qualify for it through the Correspondence Courses in Library Science offered by other Universities, such as the Panjab, Panjabi, etc.

iii. Faculty Improvement Programme:

11. The University must provide facilities to the teachers in the Centre to enable them not only to become better qualified but to retain their original standards in the light of current advances being made in the subject, new teaching methods and techniques, practised elsewhere, etc. by participating in

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Seminars, Conferences, etc. in other parts of the country. The first point needs to be further emphasised because, unlike some other Centres, this Centre itself possesses no means for doing research work. Its teachers will, therefore, necessarily have to go to other universities in the country for raising their qualifications. Study leave and other facilities should be provided to them.

iv. Syllabus:

12. The syllabus for the B.Lib.Sc. course was first formulated in 1970, and revised in 1973 and 1976. The syllabus badly needs to be further revised. Certain areas of study of 'Library Science', Library administration and routine, etc. require to be immediately included in its curriculum, and the over-lapping of topics in different papers eliminated.

v. Teaching Methods:

13. The emphasis in teaching at present is far too much on giving lectures in the class-room. Tutorials are not held on a regular basis. Tutorials, case study and seminars should occupy a much greater place in the teaching programme. As the Department conducts a professional course, students should be given sufficient time to work in libraries to enable them to learn various aspects of practical librarianship during the course of the academic year.

vi. Laboratory:

14. In order that students should have first-hand practical experience in or of various subjects/topics such as classification, cataloguing, reference service, circulation methods, etc. the Centre should set up laboratories/ workshops for its students as has been done elsewhere in the country.

vii. Centre's Library:

15. The Centre's Library of 1500 items of books, journals, etc. is not up-to-date. Multiple copies of text-books are also not available for issue to students. The Centre should take

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immediate action to remedy both these shortcomings. At the same time it should introduce a proper system of circulation of books for the students.

viii. Organisation of Seminars/Workshops etc.:

16. Although the Centre has been in existence for 6 years, it has not organised a single Seminar/Workshop or refresher course, etc. Financial assistance and other facilities needed for the purpose should be provided to enable it to organise such seminars/workshops or refresher courses in the near future. The topics for consideration of such gatherings should be selected in the light of local/regional or general academic/professional interests.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 19-20th Feb., 1978

Item No. 18 To consider the report of the UGC Committee on development of Postgraduate Departments in Presidency College, Calcutta.

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee to examine the development proposals of the Postgraduate Departments of Presidency College, Calcutta consisting of the following members:

1. Professor BM Udgaonkar,
   Member,
   University Grants Commission.

2. Professor RN Bhargava (Retd.),
   Department of Economics,
   Banaras Hindu University.

3. Professor (Mrs) Ila Rao,
   Department of English,
   Andhra University.

4. Professor T Sharma,
   Department of Life Sciences,
   North Bengal University.

5. Professor KS Waldiya,
   Department of Zoology,
   Kumaon University.

Officer of the Commission

6. Shri I C Menon,
   Deputy Secretary.

The Committee visited the Presidency College on 13th-14th September, 1977. The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are given below:

Established in 1855, the college is one of the oldest and premier institutions of higher education in the country. Postgraduate teaching was first started in this colleges, initially in Chemistry in 1912. Most of the Science, Humanities and Social Science Departments are involved in post-graduate teaching in varying degrees. Many of the departments were doing postgraduate teaching prior to 1917 when the Calcutta University started postgraduate courses in collaboration with Presidency College.

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Observations:

There are 14 postgraduate departments in the college - 8 in Science subjects and 6 in Humanities and Social Sciences subjects.

Science:

Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Geography, Physiology and Statistics.

Humanities & Social Sciences:

English, Bengali, Philosophy, History, Economics and Political Science.

The department of Economics has been included by the UGC under its DSA programme.

The college has continued to maintain high standards in teaching and research. During the last 10 years over 60 candidates working under the guidance of the Presidency College teachers have been awarded doctorate degrees of Calcutta University and at present more than 75 students are carrying out doctoral and postdoctoral research, notwithstanding the fact that the college does not have any research fellowships or research funds of its own.

Of the 1279 students in the college, 348 are in post-graduate classes and the rest in undergraduate classes. There are 148 teachers in all. As the University departments grew and took over the principal responsibility for postgraduate teaching, the postgraduate teaching programmes at Presidency College have suffered: (a) the brighter students have tended to join the University departments, rather than remain in the Presidency College for M.A./M.Sc. (b) the University has drawn upon the teachers of Presidency College for Postgraduate courses, only to a limited extent.

The Presidency College has also suffered by many of its senior scholars leaving the college to join senior positions in universities. This process threatens to accelerate after the recent introduction of the new UGC scales in the universities, as a result of which the pay-scales in the Presidency College are no longer comparable with university pay-scales, as in the past. Urgent steps are needed on the part of UGC and the State Government, to ensure that the University Professor's scale (1500-2500) is also available at the Presidency College, so that it may be able to retain the outstanding scholars it has on its staff, and attract others.

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In order that the Presidency College may be able to maintain its high academic standing, its high quality undergraduate programme should be supplemented by a full-fledged postgraduate teaching programme. In doing so, the college must maintain its standards of excellence at undergraduate level. Therefore, in the first instance, it may start such a full-fledged postgraduate programme only in those subjects where there already are several teachers with research qualifications, and where there are active on-going research programmes, so that the UGC norms are already satisfied and only a marginal addition of staff would be necessary for taking on the full postgraduate responsibility. The first list of such departments would be: Economics, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry and Geology. In addition, the departments of Botany, Zoology and Physiology may collaborate to start a new integrated M.Sc. course in Life Science. Such a course would not be available in Calcutta otherwise.

The Committee recommends that the University may take early steps to grant an autonomous status to the Presidency College, so that it may have the freedom to evolve new courses or course-combinations, and to introduce examination reforms, consistently with the quality of its teachers and students. For this purpose, the University Act has to be amended, and it recommends that early steps be taken by the State Government to amend the Act, so that Presidency College (and other deserving colleges) may be given autonomy by the Calcutta University. The Committee was happy to find that both teachers and students of the college are anxious to see that the college becomes autonomous. This was the only demand placed before the Committee by the student representatives.

The Committee has not been able to provide any grants for major research equipment, out of the limited amount under its purview. It hopes that the active research departments will submit research schemes to UGC, DST, ICSSR etc., and be able to acquire some major equipment on the strength of their research proposals.

The Committee recommends that fifteen junior research fellowships may be placed at the disposal of the college. Selection of junior research fellowships may be made by suitably constituted inter-departmental committees. These and other research fellows should be called upon to assist in teaching for a few hours every week, as recommended by the UGC.

There is a shortage of space in some departments such as English, Philosophy, Bengali, History, Chemistry, Life Sciences, Geography. The Committee has recommended financial assistance for 10,000 sq.ft., which should reduce the congestion. On the

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other hand, it was sad to note that the space released by the Chemistry department some time ago, is lying unused because of procedural delays in reconditioning it.

The college may explore the possibility of submitting to the UGC, a COSIP - ULP proposal in some subjects, jointly with the university department concerned. The coverage of such a ULP programme may in the first instance be confined to those colleges which teach honours courses in the subject concerned.

Financial Implications:

The financial implications of the recommendations are given below:

Non-Recurring:

	Rs.
1. Books & Journals:	3,43,000/-
2. Equipment	5,57,000/-
3. Building (UGC Share):	4,00,000/-
4. Others:	1,92,500/-
Total:	Rs.14,92,000/-

Recurring:

1. Teaching Staff:	*	Professors - 4 Readers -12 Lecturer - 1
2. Non-teaching Staff:		12
3. Junior Research Fellowships for all departments		15

(Ceiling allocation is Rs.18.00 lakhs)

* If all positions cannot be accommodated, priority may be given to Chemistry, Life Science, Geology, Political Science. These may also be considered under the UGC scheme of award of Professorships and Readerships to colleges.

* p 122 The report of the Committee is appended (Annexure) *

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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REPORT OF THE UGC VISITING COMMITTEE
TO PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA -
13TH - 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1977.

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee to examine the development proposals of the Postgraduate Departments of Presidency College, Calcutta consisting of the following members:

1. Professor B.M. Udgaonkar,
Member,
University Grants Commission.

2. Professor R.N. Bhargava,
Department of Economics,
Banaras Hindu University.

3. Professor (Mrs.) Ila Rao,
Department of English,
Andhra University.

4. Professor T. Sharma,
Department of Life Sciences,
North Bengal University.

5. Professor K.S. Waldiya,
Department of Zoology,
Kumaon University.

Officer of the Commission

6. Shri I.C. Menon,
Deputy Secretary.

1.1 The Committee held discussions with the Principal, Heads of Departments and other staff members of the Presidency College and also met a delegation of students representatives of the College. The Committee also had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and the Director of Public Instruction on various aspects of development of the college. The College is one of the oldest and premier institutions of higher education in the country, established in 1855. Postgraduate teaching was first started in this College and till 1917 when postgraduate teaching was introduced in Calcutta University, it was the only institution in the field of postgraduate teaching. In fact, postgraduate teaching in the University was started by borrowing the services of teachers from this College. The quality of faculty and students, as well as of library and laboratories of the college, has earned national reputation and world-wide recognition.

1.2 The College, as a constituent College of the University, continues to play a significant role in postgraduate teaching of the University. Almost all the Science and Humanities and Social Science

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departments of the college are involved in postgraduate teaching in varying degrees. Many of them have been doing postgraduate teaching prior to 1917, when the university started postgraduate teaching in collaboration with Presidency College. Subsequently, because of lack of adequate funds and teaching staff, and also partly due to the phenomenal increase in the cost of advanced teaching in the Sciences, the enrolment of postgraduate teaching at the College, has not increased appreciably.

1.3 It is gratifying to note that both in undergraduate and post-graduate courses, the college continues to maintain a very high standard as indicated by the brilliant examination results and the positions held by the graduates in various fields of life. Alongside, the college has continued to maintain high standards, as an important centre of research in certain areas. During the last 10 years, over 60 candidates working under the direct guidance of the Presidency College teachers have been awarded Ph.D./D.Litt./D.Sc. degrees of Calcutta University and at present more than 75 students are carrying out doctoral and post-doctoral researches, funded by various agencies like UGC, CSIR, INSA, DST and the State Government; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the college does not have any research fellowships or research funds of its own.

1.4 The proposals of the college for development are briefly as follows:

(a) More accommodation for teaching, research, library and reading seats.

(b) Modern scientific equipments, books and journals.

(c) Additional staff for postgraduate teaching.

(d) Research Fellowships.

(e) Ancilliary facilities such as workshop, green house, animal house and teaching staff.

The implications of the proposals presented by the college are as follows:

(a)	Buildings:	Rs. 4,50,000/-
(b)	Equipment:	Rs. 3,60,000/-
(c)	Books and Journals:	Rs. 3,60,000/-
(d)	Staff:	Rs. 4,86,000/-
(e)	Miscellaneous:	Rs. 1,44,000/-
	Total:	Rs.18,00,000/-

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1.5 There are 14 postgraduate departments in the College - 8 in Science subjects and 6 in Humanities and Social Sciences subjects. They are as under:

Science:

Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Geography Physiology and Statistics.

Humanities & Social Sciences:

English, Bengali, Philosophy, History, Economics and Political Science.

The department of Economics has been included by the U.G.C. under its DSA programme.

1.6 The Commission provided the following assistance to the college for postgraduate development during the Fourth Plan period.

Department	Purpose	Approved Cost	UGC Share
1. Physics	i. Equipment	1,36,666/-	1,02,500/-
	ii. Books	10,000/-	7,500/-
2. Botany	i. Equipment	1,00,000/-	75,000/-
3. Geology	i. Equipment	90,000/-	67,500/-
	ii. Books	10,000/-	7,500/-

1.7 During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Commission sanctioned the following basic grants to enable the college to meet its urgent requirements.

Department	Equipment	Books
1. Botany	10,000/-	5,000/-
2. Geology	10,000/-	5,000/-
3. Chemistry	10,000/-	5,000/-

1.8 The report of the Committee has two main sections - one dealing with assessment and recommendations on development of the postgraduate departments during the last five years and the other dealing with problems and general observations of the Committee including the question of autonomy for the college.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

2.1 There are 1279 students in undergraduate and postgraduate classes, 348 of these being in postgraduate classes. There are 148 teachers in all. The Presidency College is one of the premier educational institutions in the country and enjoys a unique reputation, within Calcutta University as well as nationally. Many of its alumni have achieved national and international reputation, in scholarship or in public life. The college has played a pioneering role in the history of postgraduate education in India.

2.2 Postgraduate teaching within Calcutta University was first started at Presidency College, in many subjects, and University Postgraduate departments came later. As the university departments grew, and took over the principal responsibility for postgraduate teaching, the postgraduate teaching programmes at Presidency College have suffered: (a) the brighter students have tended to join the University departments, rather than remain in the Presidency College for M.A./M.Sc. (b) the University has drawn upon the teachers of Presidency College for Postgraduate courses, only to a limited extent. Even so, some departments have been able to maintain a high reputation at postgraduate and research level, e.g., the departments of Economics and Geology, and

Apart from these two departments, some of the other departments would also be comparable with university departments in many universities, in terms of their research output.

2.3 The Presidency College has also suffered by many of its senior scholars leaving the college to join senior positions in universities. This process threatens to accelerate after the recent introduction of the new UGC scales in the universities, as a result of which the pay-scales in the Presidency College are no longer comparable with university pay-scales, as in the past. Urgent steps are needed on the part of UGC and the State Government, to ensure that the University Professor's scale (1500 - 2500) is also available at the Presidency College, so that it may be able to retain the outstanding scholars it has on its staff, and attract others.

2.4 In order that the Presidency College may be able to maintain its high academic standing, its high quality undergraduate programme should be supplemented by a full-fledged postgraduate teaching programme. In doing so, the college must maintain its standards of excellence at undergraduate level. Therefore, in the first instance, it may start such a full-fledged postgraduate programme only in those subjects where there already are several teachers with research qualifications, and where there are active on-going research programmes, so that the UGC norms are already satisfied and only a marginal addition of staff would be necessary for taking on the full postgraduate responsibility. The first list of such departments would be: Economics, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry and Geology. In addition, the departments of Botany, Zoology and Physiology may collaborate to start a

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new integrated M.Sc. course in Life Science. Such a course would not be available in Calcutta otherwise. The Committee has recommended a grant of Rs.2.50 lakhs, outside the ceiling of Rs.8.00 lakhs for the college, if the college starts a Life Science programme, so that it may do so properly. In general, while starting a full-fledged M.A./ M.Sc. course, the college may try to avoid a mere duplication of courses available at the Calcutta University, and give a distinctive character to its postgraduate syllabi and courses, and also keep their standards high and challenging, consistent with the high calibre of its students. This will enable it to attract bright students and provide a healthy competition to the university departments, which will be mutually beneficial, and also reduce to some extent the pressure on the university departments.

2.5 Starting such distinctive courses will be facilitated by, but need not be made dependent upon and wait until, the grant of an autonomous college status to the college.

2.6 The Committee recommends that the University may take early steps to grant an autonomous status to the Presidency College, so that it may have the freedom to evolve new courses or course-combinations, and to introduce examination reforms, consistently with the quality of its teachers and students. For this purpose, the University Act has to be amended, and it recommends that early steps be taken by the State Government to amend the Act, so that Presidency College (and other deserving colleges) may be given autonomy by the Calcutta University. The Committee was happy to find that both teachers and students of the college are anxious to see that the college becomes autonomous. This was the only demand placed before the Committee by the student representatives.

2.7 While the formalities with regard to autonomy should be initiated soon, the college should in the meantime prepare a blue-print for autonomy; how it would like to restructure the courses; how it may adopt a sequential approach to courses instead of separate streams of pass and honours courses; what kind of inter-disciplinary courses it could introduce; what kind of field work or social service; what kind of semester system etc.

2.8 The question of transferability of teachers, in the context of autonomy was discussed with the Secretary for Education. It was noted that even today the number of transfers per year is quite small, being less than 5 per cent of the staff strength, and that if it remains at the present level, the college should be able to have the continuity of staff and commitment necessary for functioning as an autonomous college.

2.9 The college has a very favourable student-teacher ratio, which is conducive to a close contact between teachers and students, and has been one of the factors helping the college to maintain high standards. While recommending additional teaching positions, the Committee has given priority to the needs of full-fledged postgraduate

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courses in the departments which may be selected for this purpose in the first instance.

2.10 It is creditable that some of the departments have maintained a high tradition of research and have been able to attract research schemes and/or fellowships of agencies like UGC or CSIR, or West Bengal Government. Other departments may also try to approach various funding agencies with research schemes, and thus strengthen their research programmes.

2.11 The Committee has not been able to provide any grants for major research equipment, out of the limited amount under its purview. It hopes that the active research departments will submit research schemes to UGC, DST, ICSSR etc., and be able to acquire some major equipment on the strength of their research proposals.

2.12 The Committee recommends that fifteen junior research fellowships may be placed at the disposal of the college. Selection of junior research fellowships may be made by suitably constituted inter-departmental committees. These and other research fellows should be called upon to assist in teaching for a few hours every week, as recommended by the UGC.

2.13 There is a shortage of space in some departments such as English, Philosophy, Bengali, History, Chemistry, Life Sciences, Geography. The Committee has recommended financial assistance for 10,000 sq.ft., which should reduce the congestion. On the other hand, it was sad to note that the space released by the Chemistry department some time ago, is lying unused because of procedural delays in reconditioning it.

2.14 The library has been facing some problems because of the uncertainties regarding the grant received from the State Government for books and journals. The Committee was given to understand that the college gets an annual base grant of about Rs.42,000/- for books and journals, and in addition it is able to spend about Rs.100,000/- per annum on books and journals, out of the development grant. The Committee recommends that the State Government may merge these two amounts, and make a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs per year available for books and journals on a guaranteed basis. This will enable the college to subscribe to research journals on a stable basis, so that they may be available regularly, and otherwise to plan the development of the library on a proper footing. The Committee has recommended Rs.3.6 lakhs for books and journals, out of the funds at its disposal.

2.15 The college may explore the possibility of submitting to the UGC, a COSIP - ULP proposal in some subjects, jointly with the university department concerned. The coverage of such a ULP programme may in the first instance be confined to those colleges which teach honours courses in the subject concerned.

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2.16 The annual intake at postgraduate level in Science subjects is as follows:

1.	Physics	26
2.	Chemistry	36
3.	Botany	20
4.	Zoology	14
5.	Geology	10
6.	Statistics	2
7.	Geography	5
8.	Physiology	10

In these subjects, lectures are held jointly with the Calcutta University Postgraduate Departments, while the practicals are held entirely within the college.

HUMANITIES:

The annual intake in:

1.	English	14
2.	Bengali	6
3.	History	10
4.	Philosophy	8
5.	Economics	9
6.	Political Science	10

At present, general classes in these subjects are held in the Calcutta University and tutorial classes are held in the College.

2.17 A proposal for independent teaching in the 14 aforesaid subjects at the postgraduate level has been accepted by the Calcutta University in principle. This may need provision for some additional teaching accommodation, though the need for this could be minimised by arranging time-tables in such a way as to optimize the use of existing teaching accommodation.

2.18 The intake in Humanities subjects is proposed to be raised to at least 15 per subject, in view of the present demand for admission in the postgraduate classes in these subjects.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:

3. Presidency College has played a pioneering role in the development of postgraduate teaching and research in Chemistry in India, since the days of P.C. Ray. The Chemistry Department of the College has all along maintained its tradition of teaching and research at high level. At present, this department has a staff strength of 4 Professors, 12 Assistant Professors, 4 Lecturers and 6 Demonstrators, who look after the undergraduate classes, as well as the partial responsibilities of postgraduate teaching. The postgraduate department of Chemistry of this college which commenced in 1912, has been expanded largely during the last ten years. At present, sixty students are

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enrolled (30 each year) in the postgraduate classes in the department. Here the theoretical classes are taken by the teachers of the college jointly with the University Science College staff. The practical classes of the postgraduate students are held here independently by college teachers. The students have access to some sophisticated instruments in their practical work. The results of the undergraduate students of this college are praiseworthy and the performance of the postgraduate students is also quite satisfactory.

3.1 Apart from postgraduate teaching, the research activities of the Chemistry department are well-organised. 24 research workers (including some teachers of this department) are now engaged in research on various projects for their doctorate degrees. Besides this, 5 teacher-fellows have joined the department, under the UGC scheme, to undertake research work for Ph.D. degree in different branches in Chemistry under the guidance of teachers of the department. In addition to this, 4 Investigators are carrying out post-doctoral research work in the department. Some research schemes, sponsored by CSIR, UGC and DPI, West Bengal have been in operation under the supervision of senior teachers of the department. The number seems to have gone down and the staff should be encouraged to make research proposals to appropriate agencies. The output of research activities during the last teh years is represented by the fact that 40 research workers of this department have obtained Ph.D. degree of the Calcutta University and that about 100 research papers have been published by its Investigators in various well-known Scientific Journals.

3.2 The postgraduate teaching and research in this department is, however, handicapped owing to inadequate accommodation. Further, in order to promote research activities the department requires some more sophisticated equipments. Advanced books and current journals in Chemistry are essential to keep the teachers and students of the department abreast of recent developments in Science.

Recommendations:

3.3 It has not been possible for the Committee to recommend any amount for costly equipment out of the limited funds under its purview. The department may submit a separate (departmental) research proposal to UGC in this regard. It should also make full use of the Regional Sophisticated Instruments Centre set up by the DST at Bose Institute. The following support is recommended for this department:

1.	Staff:	One Professor (Inorganic/Physical Chemistry). One Reader (Physical/Inorganic Chemistry). One Technical Assistant (Instruments). (to be placed in the pool of Central Facility Unit).
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 57,000/-
3.	Books & Equipment:	Rs. 43,000/-

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3.4 The department could take full responsibility for running an M.Sc. programme, especially after making the above appointments. Additional space is recommended not departmentwise but in a composite manner within the ceiling assistance for buildings for the college as a whole within which requirements of individual departments could be met. Through proper scheduling of the time-table, it would be possible to have a high rate of utilisation of accommodation as a result of reduction of avoidable duplication.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS:

3.5 This is also one of the oldest postgraduate departments in the college and the university, and with a respectable tradition going back to the days of J.C. Bose and P.C. Mahalanobis.

3.6 The department has 3 Professors, 13 Assistant Professors and one Lecturer, One Professor and one Lecturer are vacant. 8 of the existing teachers have a doctorate. The active research areas are X-ray Crystallography, Relativity and Cosmology and Solid State Physics. The department has some research schemes from CSIR, West Bengal Government, DAE and UGC. During the last 5 years, about 100 research papers have been published from the department and about 13 Ph.Ds. have been awarded on the basis of work done in the department.

3.7 Student enrolment in the department during the last six years has been 36 in each year of the 3 year Honours course and 26 in each year of the 2 year postgraduate course. The Committee was informed that there were 3 research scholars and eight teacher fellows working in the department. The results of the college are very good at the B.Sc. (Hons.). The Committee was told that those at M.Sc. are not as good, because most of the brighter students transfer themselves to the University College of Science.

3.8 In the postgraduate course the laboratory has provision for three special papers at present, namely, Nuclear Physics, Solid State Physics and X-ray Crystallography, which accommodate 26 students. There was said to be excessive pressure on each of these sections, and a case was made for adding Biophysics as a specialisation. On the other hand, the Committee was informed that the Department was not able to retain any of its own students, who secure a first class at B.Sc. (Hons.), for M.Sc. The Committee feels that the department must strengthen its M.Sc. and research programmes before thinking of adding new specialisations. Further there was no need to duplicate Biophysics, excellent facilities for which are already available at the University College of Science. Any new areas should complement the facilities already available in University College for teaching and research.

Recommendations:

1.	Equipment	Rs. 70,000/-
2.	Books & Journals	Rs. 70,000/-
3.	Mechanic	1

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3.4 The proposal of the College to build up a Bio-Physics Special Laboratory and to have a Professorship is not recommended by the Committee, which is of the view that at the present stage, it is more important to strengthen the existing areas and to avoid duplication with programmes which already exist in the Science College. One Professorship which is vacant may be filled up without delay. Following specialisation may be kept in view, while filling up this position; Nuclear Physics; Modern areas of Spectroscopy. In that case, the programmes in the Physics Department of the College could complement those in University College of Science. Appointment of a nuclear physicist should enable the Physics Department to initiate research programmes at VEC. The vacant lecturerships may also be filled up at an early date. Members of staff may make research proposals to UGC separately, so as to augment the research facilities.

Department of Botany:

3.5 The department has been associated with Calcutta University in postgraduate teaching from 1920. Its present annual intake of students is 22 in B.Sc. (Hons.) Course and 20 in Postgraduate Course. There are 12 teachers in the department other than Demonstrators - 1 Professor, 7 Assistant Professors and 4 Lecturers. 7 teachers have research qualifications. The department has produced 5 Ph.Ds, since 1972, and at present 5 research scholars registered for Ph.D. degree and 2 post-doctoral researchers are working in the department. 10 books and 11 papers have been published by the staff members of this department during last five years.

3.6 The department was very strong in Cytogenetic research when Dr. P.M. Bhaduri was in the department as Professor and Head. At present very limited research is done in this field. The major fields of present research interest are Mycology and Plant Pathology. They have been quite productive in research in these areas, and currently a PL-480 research scheme on "Survey of wood-inhabiting fungi of Eastern India (West Bengal) with special reference to field studies, collection, preservation and laboratory investigation" is going on under Dr. A.K. Kar, Professor and Head of the Department. Besides, Mycology and Plant Pathology, the other disciplines of specialisation of the present staff members are Plant Physiology, Cytogenetics, Anatomy, Taxonomy and Microbiology.

3.7 The Committee feels that the department needs a Green House. And, additional facilities such as inoculation chamber and tissue culture laboratory will be very useful for consolidating research in the fields in which they are actively engaged now. Facilities should also be provided to encourage research in Microbiology, Cytogenetics and Plant Physiology to make the development more balanced. This will help immensely undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programme.

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY:

3.8 The department has been participating in postgraduate teaching since 1956. Its present annual intake of students is 24 in B.Sc. (Pass) Course, 12 in B.Sc. (Hons.) Course and 6 in Postgraduate Course. It has a teaching staff of 1 Professor, 4 Assistant Professors, 1 Lecturer and 2 Demonstrators. Three teachers possess research qualification. The department has produced 5 Ph.Ds. during last five years, but none of them under any of the present staff members. At present there is no regular research scholar in the department. 28 papers have been published since 1973 and one of the present staff members has written 5 books jointly with others.

3.9 The department has had a good tradition of research in Cell Biology, Developmental Biology and later in Parasitology. Unfortunately, these programmes got a serious setback when the Professor concerned left the department.

3.10 The areas of specialisation of the present staff members are Entomology, Protozoology, Developmental Biology, Parasitology and Genetics. The lack of research activities at present in the department in contrast to its brisk activities in the past is disappointing. The Committee, however, feels that research activities can be organised fairly well, with some financial assistance for equipment and other facilities in different fields particularly developmental Biology, Cell Biology and Genetics. Some additional space will be required for organsing research in these fields, and if experimental researches are carried out in these areas, teaching also will be considerably strengthened at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY:

3.11 The department was opened in 1901, and the postgraduate teaching was started in 1911. Its present annual intake of students is 16 in B.Sc. (Pass) Course, 18 in B.Sc. (Hons.) Course and 10 in Post-graduate Course. The present staff members comprise 1 Professor, 3 Assistant Professors, 5 Lecturers and 3 Demonstrators. Five teachers possess research qualifications. The department has produced 4 Ph.Ds. since 1972 and all under the supervision of Professor A.K. Mukherjee, the present Head of the department. There are two regular research scholars (UGC and CSIR) working in the department. Since 1972 the department has published 9 papers.

3.12 The good tradition of research is till being maintained in this department. The research works are, however, mainly supervised by Professor A.K. Mukherjee. The department has a good animal house but there is acute shortage of space in this department. The department expressed the desire of pursuing research in Work-Physiology and Neuro-Physiology. If facilities are provided for expansion in these areas, the Committee feels that the department will be more productive by involving other teachers also in research activities.

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3.13 The existing facilities in the three departments of Biological Sciences (Botany, Zoology, Physiology) are not adequate to start full-fledged postgraduate teaching independently, by any of the individual departments. Because of limitation of funds, it will not be possible to provide adequate financial assistance to each of these individual departments to enable them to start postgraduate teaching in their respective subjects. On the other hand, if the available resources of the departments, namely, Botany, Zoology and Physiology are pooled together, and if some additional assistance is provided, an integrated biological course could be started at the Presidency College without difficulty. This would also be desirable in view of the modern trends of research and teaching in Biology. Furthermore, the course offered will be entirely different from what the University of Calcutta is offering at present. The Committee discussed this idea with the teachers of the three departments. It was highly encouraging that all the three sister departments agreed to such a proposal. To begin with, the College may start an integrated course in Life Sciences at M.Sc. level, and in due course the concerned departments may work for introducing an integrated course at the undergraduate level also. If necessary, expertise available in other departments, namely, Chemistry, Physics and Statistics may also be utilised in teaching some units of an integrated Life Sciences course. While formulating syllabi, it would be advisable to consider the suggestions put forward by working groups at Visva Bharati early this year, during the all India Symposium on "Life Science: Concept and Practice." The details can be provided by the UGC. At any rate, the syllabi should not be allowed to become a combination of conventional Botany, Zoology and Physiology courses. Duplication should be avoided and the course has to be really an integrated one. And regarding administration, it would be desirable if the College authority works out ways and means by consulting various departments involved in teaching of integrated course on Life Sciences. The following assistance may be provided to the departments concerned:

1.	Space:	All departments are over-crowded therefore additional space (3,000 sq.ft.) should be provided.
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs.1.00 lakh for 3 departments.
3.	Teaching Staff:	Professor - 1 (Developmental Biology/Cell Biology). Readers - 4 (Ecology/Cell Physiology or Biochemistry, Molecular Biology or Microbial Genetics / Evolutionary Biology. (These posts may be filled up by persons having basic qualification in Life Science, Bio-science, Botany, Zoology, Physiology or Biochemistry).
4.	Technical Staff:	Green House Assistant - 1 (Botany Laboratory).

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		Technician (Illustration Assistant) - 1 (Physiology).
		Laboratory Assistants - 2 (one for Zoology laboratory and one for M.Sc. Life Science practical classes).
5.	Equipment:	Teaching (M.Sc., in Life Sciences) - Rs.1.00 lakh (Microscopes, Binoculars, Microtomes, Oaths, Centrifuges, Kymographs, Colorimeter etc.).
		Teaching & Research - Rs.2.50 lakhs. (This is difficult to accommodate within Rs.18.00 lakhs. But if a Life Science programme is started UGC may make this additional grant, outside the ceiling, as a special case).
6.	Other facilities:	Botany Department: Green House, Inoculation Chamber and Plant Tissue Culture laboratory Rs. 50,000/-.
		Zoology Department: Animal Tissue Culture laboratory and Cell Biology and Genetics research laboratories - Rs.50,000/-.
		Physiology Department: Neurophysiology and work Physiology research laboratories and improvement of animal house - Rs.50,000/-.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY:

3.14 From the very inception of the department in 1950, post-graduate students have been admitted in this department. At present, however, the department does not take regular classes in postgraduate teaching, but assists them ad libitum.

3.15 Although many apply for admission, the department after sharp screening, admits the best 15 at the undergraduate and the best 5 at the postgraduate level each year. The annual enrolment for all years varies between 50 and 52.

3.16 The present staff strength of the department is 1 Professor, 2 Assistant Professors, 3 Lecturers and 1 Demonstrator. Four teachers and one student are at present engaged in research for a doctorate. Two have submitted Ph.D. theses. The staff have made contributions in Social Geography of Urban areas, Delimitations of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning District, Agricultural Geography, Glacial Geomorphology and Hydrology. Apart from research papers, and contributions to census hand books and district gazetteers, a number of research monographs have been published by the department.

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3.17 The department has well equipped laboratories, maps and topographical sheets, text-books, reference books, journals, instruments, audio-visual and other teaching aids for undergraduate and postgraduate levels. It needs more space.

3.18 The department takes pride in its emphasis on field work and field observations by students as part of geographical training. Students under guidance of teachers visit different parts of India every year for geographical study, besides preparing intensive field report at micro-level, some of which have been published in well-known geographical journals.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader 1 Technical Assistant (to run Electrophotocopier).
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs.20,000/-
3.	Equipment:	Rs.30,000/-
4.	Building:	(to be pooled with the construction of larger Humanities Block Extension).

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY:

3.19 The Department of Geology which was founded in the year 1892, has the distinction of being the earliest department in India where Geology teaching upto the Master's degree level was undertaken.

3.20 In 1920, the Calcutta University appointed one or two Lecturers/Demonstrators to work jointly with staff of Presidency College for postgraduate teaching in Geology. Until 1965, the Calcutta University Geology Department used to be housed in Presidency College itself. Even now, the postgraduate teaching of the University is conducted jointly by the university department of Geology and the Presidency College Department of Geology. At present, the college admits 10 students per year, while the University admits about 20 students. Theoretical teaching of all these students is undertaken mainly by the University staff along with 2 Presidency College Professors. However, practical teaching (including dissertation) of students admitted through this college is conducted entirely by the college staff who also guide several Calcutta University students too in their dissertation work. A proposal for the Presidency College Geology Department to undertake full postgraduate teaching (theoretical and practical) of its students has been accepted by the West Bengal Government and the Calcutta University in principle. The department has the staff strength of 3 Professors, 6 Assistant Professors, 5 Lecturers and 2 Demonstrators.

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3.21 The department undertakes three year Honours and pass Course teaching in Geology at the undergraduate level. The student enrolment in honours course is 20 per year while that in the pass course is up to 12 per year. This department has an excellent reputation nationally and internationally. Traditionally, members of this department have been among the first to introduce new lines of investigations in India, particular mention may be made of studies on regional metamorphism or structural petrology or geomathematics. 12 research workers from this department have been admitted to higher degrees (one D.Sc. and 11 Ph.Ds.) within the last 10 years. Total number of original research papers published by staff and research students of this department during 1966-76 comes to 142. The number of post-M.Sc. research fellows is at present 12.

3.22 . . . During recent years, two members of this department have had the distinction of winning the coveted National Mineral Awards of the Government of India in recognition of their outstanding contribution to Indian Geology, Dr. A.K. Saha (1969) and Dr. M.K. Bose (1975). Many members of this department are associated with reputed scientific societies, and learned bodies, as well as high level committees.

3.23 As part of its academic activity, the department has successfully organised a bi-annual journal of international standard, named the Indian Journal of Earth Sciences, which was started in the year 1974 with an all India Board of Editorial Advisers. Recently in May - June, 1977 the department has organised a UGC sponsored All India Summer Institute on "Quantitative Geology" - this is the first Summer Institute to be held in a non-university department of Geology in India so far.

3.24 So long this department has been able to make so much contribution towards teaching and research, in spite of the lack of an adequate infrastructure in the form of sophisticated equipments and technical assistance. Now that the Science of Geology is becoming increasingly instrument - oriented and quantitative, it is no longer possible to carry out teaching and research at an advanced level without building up the infrastructure. Much of the equipment available now in the department (such as, Microscopes) have become obsolete and they need to be replaced by modern versions of the same. These needs may be taken care of by the DSA programme and through research schemes.

Recommendations:

1. Staff:
   - 1 Professor (Geochemistry)
   - 1 Reader (Palaeontology-Stratigraphy)
   - 1 Section Cutter.
   - 1 Technical Assistant (to run sophisticated equipment) (to be placed in the Central facility Pool when it comes up).

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2.	Equipment:	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 25,000/-
4.	Diesel Vehicle:	Rs. 40,000/-(UGC share)
5.	Field Work:	Rs. 2,500/- p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH:

4. The Department of English also has a glorious tradition of teaching and research work. Apart from undergraduate work, the department has been sharing the postgraduate work along with Calcutta Univerisity. The department has at present 3 Professors, 7 Assistant Professors and 1 Lecturer. The enrolment of postgraduate students is about 15 to 20. The syllabus is that which is followed by the Calcutta University. It is felt that the syllabus needs reorganisation and reorientation on modern lines. There are no students undertaking research work in the department. The members of the staff, however, are actively engaged in publishing papers and editing books. It has been observed that besides the Head of the Department, none of the other members possesses a research degree. It is suggested that these members of the staff be encouraged to work for a doctorate. The department does not have any research students.

4.1 Additional floor space is required as the present accommodation is inadequate.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 10,000/- (for departmental library).
3.	Equipment:	Duplicating machine to be shared with other Arts Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI:

4.2 The Department has been teaching postgraduate classes along with the University Department of the Calcutta University from 1970. The staff consists of 9 teachers - 1 Professor, 7 Associate Professors, 1 Lecturer, of whom 4 possess doctorate degrees. There is no research fellow at present.

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Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 5,000/- (for departmental library)
3.	Equipment:	Bengali typewriter.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY:

4.3 The department has one Professor and 5 Associate Professor. The department has been handling postgraduate classes for over a period of 50 years. Today it admits 10 students every year. The syllabus followed is the same as that followed by the Calcutta University, but it is suggested that certain changes be made to modernise the syllabus. In particular, it would be desirable to make a provision for introducing Psychology as a specialisation. There are no research scholars in the department.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader (with specialisation in Psychology (Industrial Psychology).
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 10,000/-.
3.	Additional Space:	(part of a composite plan).

Department of History:

4.4 The department has a staff strength of 2 Professors, 3 Associate Professors and 1 Lecturer. Five are engaged in researches in Modern Indian History and most have publications to their credit. There are 5 research students, one of them from the University of Pennsylvania.

4.5 The department has been sharing postgraduate teaching work with the Calcutta University. An average of about 25 students are admitted every year.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 15,000/-.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS:

4.6 The Postgraduate Course in Economics was started at the College during 1909-10, even before the introduction of the same at the University of Calcutta in 1917-18. Since 1917-19 postgraduate students of this college have been having their classes at the university building, though some classes were held in the college campus by the teachers of the department.

4.7 The present staff consists of 4 Professors and 3 Assistant Professors/Lecturers.

4.8 Ever since the introduction of honours and postgraduate teaching in Economics at the college, most of the top positions in honours and M.A. examinations in Economics under the University of Calcutta have been secured by the students of this college. Further, many of its alumni have achieved national and international recognition.

4.9 The department of Economics has a research wing since 1965. Because of the excellence of the department in teaching and research, the research wing was further strengthened by the U.G.C. in 1972, when the department was selected for special assistance under the DSA programme. As a result, the research wing of the department was organised under the name of "Centre for Economic Studies, Presidency College, Calcutta". Ever since the setting up of the research wing in 1965 and specially since 1972, when it was strengthened by UGC assistance, a large number of papers have been contributed by the staff and fellows of the department and the centre. A large number of these seem to have remained at the working paper stage. The Committee feels that it will be useful to bring them to the stage of publication.

4.10 Holding of weekly seminars, special seminars, special lectures by recognised economists both at home and abroad, are a regular feature of this department. Four theses submitted from the centre have been accepted for the grant of Ph.D. degree of the University of Calcutta. Besides, 3 more theses are almost completed and work is progressing on 4 more. There are 6 junior research fellows, 3 senior research fellows and 2 research associates attached to the Centre.

4.11 The department of Economics maintains a departmental library (along with Political Science Department) financed by the grant from the State Government and a specialised research library, financed by the grants from the UGC. The research library, however, exclusively caters to the needs of the teachers, research associates and research fellows attached to the centre.

4.12 The department admits 30 students every year in the Ist year honours class on a strictly selective basis, after a selection test examination. About 10 students are admitted every year to the M.A. class.

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4.13 The department has asked for 1 Professor (Planning) and 1 Reader (Econometrics). The Committee finds it unnecessary to make a separate provision for these, as the UGC Committee, which visited the department on 21st July, 1977 in connection with its programme under D.S.A. has already recommended additional posts of 2 Professors and 3 Readers. The Committee, however, recommends, in order of priority, that one of these posts should be reserved for specialisation in Public Finance and another in Agricultural Economics. These areas have been neglected in the college and the Committee cannot over-emphasize their importance in the present context.

4.14 The demands raised by the department before the Committee are more than adequately met by the recommendations of the Visiting Committee of 21st July, 1977, under special assistance. It is hoped that the UGC would accept these recommendations and render support to the department without hitch or delay. . . . . .

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS:

4.15 The department of Statistics was started in 1944 mainly at the initiative of the late Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. During this period it has trained up some of the most brilliant Indian Statisticians.

4.16 No postgraduate course is run by the department. But post-graduate students are being admitted since 1944 (i.e. since the inception of the department). These students attend classes at the University Department of Statistics, but make use of the library and laboratory facilities available at the college.

4.17 The department has 1 Professor, 1 Assistant Professor, 4 lecturers and 2 Demonstrators. Its teachers have a creditable record of published papers but most of them have not obtained a doctorate degree. They should be encouraged to do so. The department's intake is 14 students in the B.A. honours course and another 14 students who c[illegible] offer statistics as subsidiary subject. The intake for M.A./M.Sc. course (students attend classes at the university department but make use of the library and laboratory facilities at the college) is 5 to 6. The department will need some strengthening for starting M.A./M.Sc. in Statistics and for this purpose one additional post is sanctioned. The department may also be granted Rs.15,000/- for books and Rs.40,000/- for equipment. It is cramped for space but we think that it should be possible to provide extra accommodation to the department by re-allocating the existing space in the college, with additional buildings coming up for which recommendations are being made for the college as a whole.

4.18 Statistics is more useful if it is accompanied by knowledge of the basic principles of Economics. We accordingly recommend that special instruction in modern Economics Theory, Public Finance and Monetary Economics should be made an integral part of the teaching in the

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department. It could take the help of the Economics Department for the purpose.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Professor/Reader	if full-fledged M.A./M.Sc. programme is started.
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 40,000/-	
3.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 15,000/-	

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE:

4.19 The department came into existence in 1960 with the introduction of the 3 year degree course at the honours level, and the consequent emergence of Political Science as a separate discipline. Political Science started being taught at Presidency College at the postgraduate level for the first time around 1909-10 as a part of the mixed course of Political Economy. Subsequently postgraduate teaching was shifted to Calcutta University around 1917.

4.20 Nevertheless selected teachers of the department have continued the tradition of giving lectures at M.A. classes on invitation by Calcutta University. Thus, five of the six teachers of the department are part-time teachers either at Calcutta or Burdwan University or at both. International Relations specialists have, from time to time, been invited to take classes in the department of International Relations at Jadavpur University.

4.21 Each of the three undergraduate classes has a strength of 20 students, who are usually admitted to the first year class on the basis of admission tests. Around 20 students including a few from other colleges are annually admitted to Calcutta University M.A. classes through Presidency College.

4.22 The department has 3 Professors and 3 Assistant Professors. At present, there are 12 research scholars preparing for their Ph.D. degree while 3 students have already been awarded the degree. All the teachers have some published work to their credit. There are 4 ongoing research programmes by the teachers of the department. All the teachers (except one Assistant Professor, who should be encouraged to complete his Ph.D. soon) hold a Doctorate degree.

Recommendations:

1.	Staff:	1 Reader (Empirical Political Theory/ International Relations).
2.	Books & Journals:	Rs. 15,000/-.

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BUILDING:

5. For the requirements of all the departments, it is proposed to construct an extension of the present main building of the college with 10,000 sq.ft. in two storeys, estimated at Rs.8.00 lakhs of which UGC share will be Rs.4.00 lakhs. This is recommended. This will provide for lecture halls, smaller rooms for tutorial classes, a common room for staff etc. The needs of some of the departments, which are short of space have been noted under the department concerned. They should be taken care of, by a suitable rational reallocation of space, after the extension is completed, or some existing unused space is reconditioned.

5.1 While there is an urgent need for more space in certain departments, it was sad to see that the space vacated by one of the departments in the main building has remained unused for a long time, because of procedural delays in getting it reconditioned. This reconditioning must be completed without any further delay.

LIBRARY:

6 The main library is divided into two sections - one for Science and one for other subjects, covering an area of 15,500 sq.ft. with 226 reading seats. There are about 125000 books in the library (58000 in science subjects) and 124 journals are subscribed to (52 in science subjects). The average investment in books is Rs.1.3 lakhs p.a., and on journals it is around Rs.25,000/- per annum.

6.1 The science library being relatively new is properly ventilated and well-organised whereas the Arts library leaves much to be desired. One of the reasons for poor maintenance is ascribed to lack of qualified hands of library assistants. The proposal of the college to have 12 library assistants for departmental libraries leading to the segmentation of the main libraries are neither academically desirable nor economically feasible. The Committee is of the view that in any academic institution the role of library is crucial and central, not only as a reservoir of books and journals in diversified disciplines, but also as a meeting place for teachers and students from varied streams and with variegated interests. In order, however, to maintain the library in proper condition and to cater to the needs of the students and teachers, it is necessary to augment the library staff, for which four posts of library assistants and four attendants are recommended on 50 : 50 basis. The departments can, however, borrow a limited number of books and journals on a long-term basis, which may be taken care of by the academic staff and research scholars on the basis of participation management.

6.2 At present the library is open from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. only. Longer hours would be very desirable. Also the library should introduce an open access system, and from this point of view, when acquiring furniture in future, the college should acquire racks rather than almirahs.

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6.3 Similarly, for maintenance and servicing scientific equipment and instruments, a few posts of mechanics and technicians have been recommended. Though these are shown under various departments, the services may be used as common to all users departments by way of common services. The same applies to sharing of instruments and equipment by all concerned avoiding duplication wherever possible and necessary in order to derive maximum benefit from UGC assistance.

BUDGET:

7. The financial estimates for the year 1977-78 in respect of the college is given below:

1.	Salaries against the established posts.	Rs.36,58,755/-
2.	Fixed salaries for two staff against the Herbarium.	Rs. 4,800/-
3.	Travelling expenses.	Rs. 38,000/-
4.	Accounts head 'Office expenses' including Rs.490/- for the Eden Hindu Hostel.	Rs. 1,60,000/-
5.	Accounts head "Materials & Supplies".	Rs. 2,73,500/-
6.	Accounts head 'Maintenance'.	Rs. 49,118/-
7.	Accounts head 'Rents, Rates & Taxes'.	Rs. 42,458/-
8.	Accounts head 'Other Charges' including Rs.1,200/- for the Herbarium.	Rs. 83,950/-
9.	Accounts head "Wages".	Rs. 1,22,042/-
10.	Eden Hindu Hostel, Salaries etc.	Rs. 23,256/-
11.	Postgraduate Hostel, salaries etc.	Rs. 7,074/-
	Total:	Rs.44,62,953/-

7.1 It is added that in addition to the normal running expenses the Government of West Bengal make available a non-recurring lump grant of Rs.3.00 lakhs every year to this college with a view to developing the laboratories, the libraries etc. Similar grant for 1977-78 which will be in addition to Rs.44,62,952/- mentioned above is expected shortly.

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7.2 The usual administrative practice which is followed to develop the college with financial aids from the University Grants Commission is as under:

7.3 On receipt of the remittance from the U.G.C. the college deposits the money to the Reserve Bank of India in credit of the Government of West Bengal. Thereafter, the college approaches its higher authority (i.e. the Director of Public Instruction) with the receipt from the Reserve Bank of India with the request to move the Government (Secretary, Education Department) to release the necessary fund to represent Commission's share of corresponding matching grant. The Secretary, Government of West Bengal, after consultation with the Finance Department of the same Government places necessary funds at the disposal of the undersigned when expenses are incurred by the college. This procedure consumes considerable time.

7.4 In exceptional cases, such as in the case of the grant for the COSIP scheme (which is of different nature and which does not involve matching expenses), the Government has allowed direct utilisation of the receipt from the UGC. The money received for the COSIP scheme was kept by this college in a current account with the State Bank of India and expenses are being met by drawing cheques on the said bank.

7.5 From the above, it may be seen that the college does not have freedom to use UGC grants for prescribed purposes due to the cumbersome procedural requirement. This is a matter for the State Government to review so that the the college could be enabled to UGC funds along with the matching share of the State Government in an expeditious manner. The non-recurring grant of Rs.3.00 lakhs from the State Government can be used as matching share for UGC programmes at the discretion of the college without having to go for Government sanction every now and then. The freedom given to the college to operate COSIP grant in a current account with the State Bank of India and expenses met by drawing cheques is worthy of application in regard to all grants from UGC.

7.6 The Committee had discussions with the DPI, West Bengal and the Education Commissioner during which they gained the impression that the State Government is not only well-disposed towards the college as a premier institution which has rendered signal service in the cause of higher education and research in the past but will also be capable of playing a unique role in the future as well as an institution providing high quality education at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. This augurs well for attainment of autonomous status for the college. The Director of Public Instruction and the Education Commissioner were both responsive in principle, to the Committee's suggestion that the college should be given autonomous status. However, there is at present no provision in the Calcutta University Act and the Statutues and Ordinances framed thereunder for confirment of autonomy to select colleges. The question was also discussed with the Vice-Chancellor who envisaged no difficulty in recommending to the State Government for amendment of the Act incorporating a provision on confirment of autonomy

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to outstanding colleges. While there is a favourable climate in this matter expeditious action is required to amend the Act without delay and the Committee hopes that this will be done.

7.7 Being a Government College, the teachers are Government servants and are liable to be transferred, but this not a major difficulty since the number of teachers transferred every year is only a handful, about four or five out of about 150. The State Government is willing to consider the matter further so as not to disturb teaching and research.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

8. Every department made a special request for allotment of research fellowships. While the Committee is of the view that research activities could be further strengthened in various departments, it does not recommend fellowships departmentwise. 15 fellowships that are recommended may be distributed among various departments according to the needs for strengthening research, and availability of bright students. The college should make the selection for these fellowships through an inter-departmental committee. The departments would also do well to apply for project support for research from agencies like UGC, CSIR, ICSSR, ICHR etc.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS & MICRO FILM FACILITIES:

9. A sum of Rs.80,000/- is recommended for providing audio-visual aids and micro-film facilities. These are to be shared by all the departments according to needs.

9.1 Every department has requested for funds for purchase of typewriters but these may be provided by the college of its own funds.

PROFESSORSHIPS:

10. The salary scale of the Professors in Presidency College was Rs.675-1625/- per month (Rs.1700 in the case of the head of the department) which compared reasonably well with the corresponding UGC scale and in fact was better in the upper limits when the scale was Rs.1100-1600 prior to 1973. As a result of introduction of the new UGC scales, professor in the university departments are placed in the scale of Rs.1500 - 2500 per month. But the Government of West Bengal have decided that the pay scales of Professors in the Presidency College could be equated to those of University Readers in the revised scales (Rs.1200 - 1900). There are now only two scales of pay available in the Presidency College - namely, that of Lecturers Rs.700 - 1600 and of Readers now designated as Professors in the scale of Rs.1200-1900. Lecturers with six years of experience and drawing Rs.1300/- in the scale of Rs.700-1600 are designated as Assistant Professors. This, in

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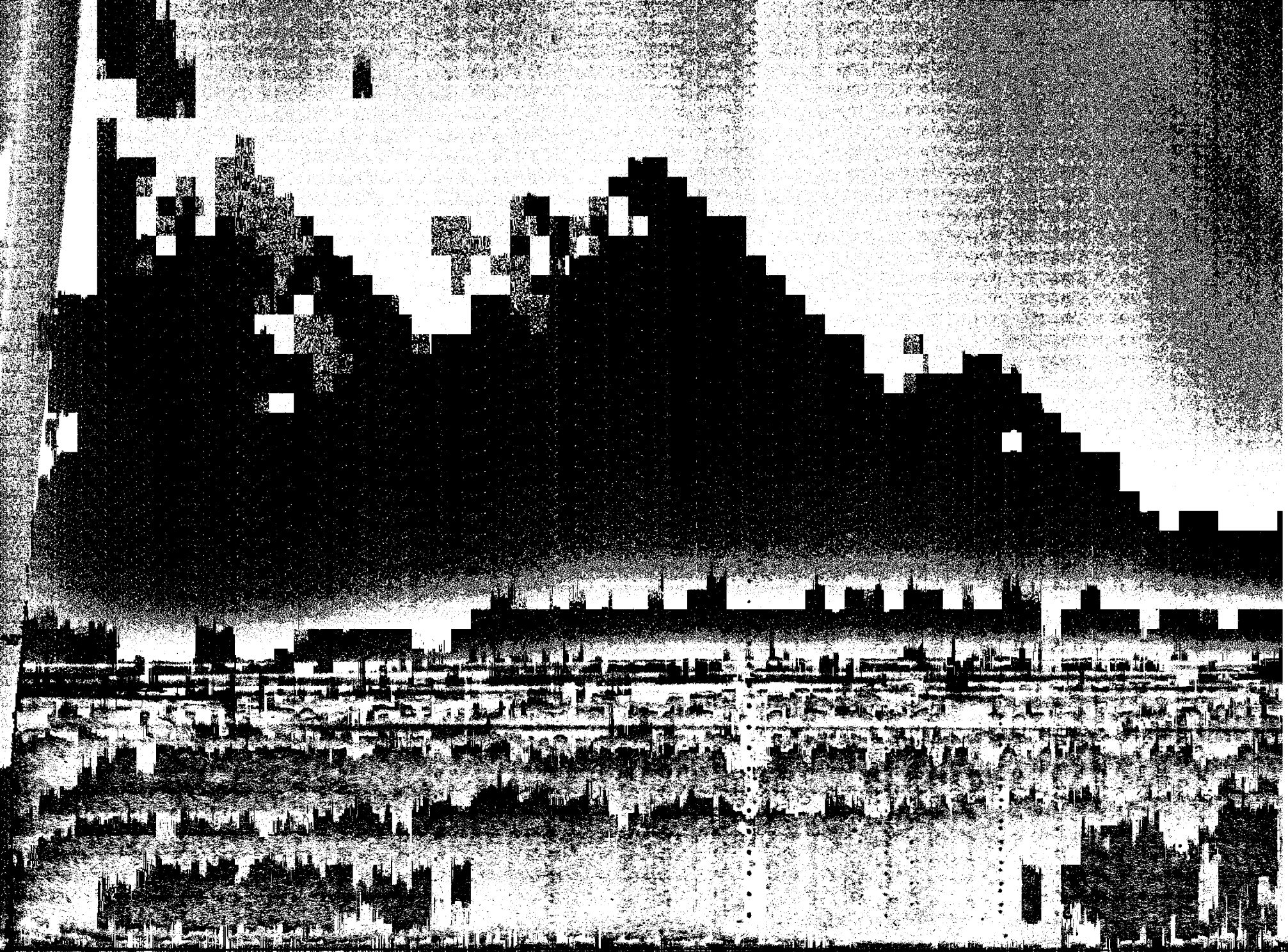
fact, has downgraded the Professor's post in the college in relation to that in the universities, with the result that there is little likelihood of the college attracting and retaining competent scholars at the Professor's level. This will certainly have an adverse effect on both teaching and research. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that qualified and competent scholars selected as Professors should have the possibility of being placed in the same scale as Professors in the University departments. While making this recommendation, the Committee does not envisage that all the staff at present working in the college in the scale of Rs.1200-1900 would automatically be given a higher scale. Subject to proper safeguards in selection, and following the same procedure and norms as laid down in the appointments of Professors in the University, a screening committee may be appointed to select professors of the highest calibre for the Rs.1500 - 2500 scale. This is a matter which the State Government may consider favourably at an early date, in the interest of maintenance and improvement of standards in this premier institution.

The Committee records its grateful thanks to the Education Commissioner, DPI of West Bengal, the Principal and the staff of the Presidency College and the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for having extended to the Committee all facilities during the work of the Committee in Calcutta.



S.N.	Department
1.	Chemistry
2.	Physics
3.	Botany
4.	Zoology
5.	Physiology
6.	Geography
7.	Geology.
8.	English
9.	Bengali
10.	Philosophy
11.	History
12.	Economics
13.	Statistics
14.	Political
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ii.	Library
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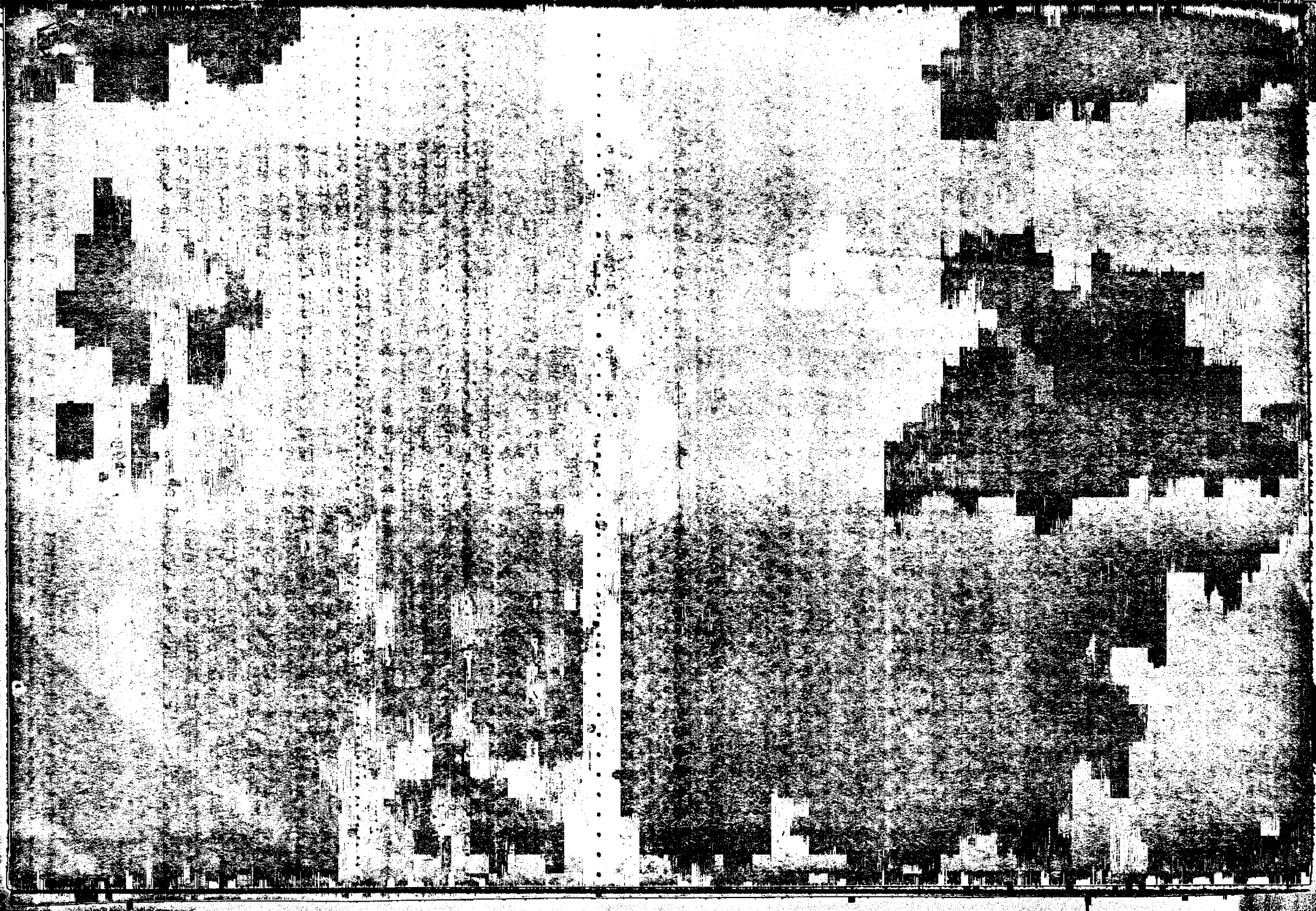

S.N.	Department	Equipment
		Rs
1.	Chemistry	57,000
2.	Physics	70,000
3.	Botany	1,00,000
4.	Zoology	
5.	Physiology	
6.	Geography	30,000
7.	Geology	75,000
8.	English	- -
9.	Bengali	5,000
10.	Philosophy	- -
11.	History	- -
12.	Economics	- -
13.	Statistics	40,000
14.	Political Science	- -
	* Building for all departments	
ii.	Library	80,000
	Workshop	1,00,000
	Total:	5,57,000

S.N.	Department	Professor
1.	Chemistry	1
2.	Physics	-
3.	Botany	1 (Life Science)
4.	Zoology	
5.	Physiology	
6.	Geography	-
7.	Geology	1
8.	English	-
9.	Bengali	-
10.	Philosophy	-
11.	History	-
12.	Economics	-
13.	Statistics	1
14.	Political Science	-
	Library Staff	-
		4

* If all positions cannot be a
Science. These may also be

15 Junior Research Fellowshi

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23rd

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

Details of staff recommended by the Visiting Committee

Reader	Lecturer	Others	Remarks, if any
1	-	1*	* To be placed in central facility unit (Technical Assistant).
-	-	1 (Mechanic)	
4	-	4	Green House Assistant - 1 Laboratory Assistant - 2 Technician - 1
1	-	1	Technical Assistant
1	-	2	i. Section Cutter - 1 ii. Technical Assistant - 1 to run sophisticated equipment
1	-	-	
1	-	-	
1	-	-	
1	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
1	-	-	
-	-	4	Library Assistants on 50:50 basis.
12	1	12	

ıccommodated, priority may be given to Chemistry, Life Science, Geology, Political considered under the UGC scheme of award of professorship and readerships to colleges.

ps for all departments.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : [illegible]-20th Feb. 1978

Item No. 26.19: To consider the report of the UGC Committee on Development of Postgraduate Departments in the three colleges in Orissa (Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; G.M. College, Sambalpur & Khallikote College, Berhampur)

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee to examine the development proposals of Postgraduate Departments of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; GM College, Sambalpur and Khallikote College, Berhampur with the following members:

1. Professor S Gopal,
   Member, UGC.

2. Professor PB Janardhan,
   Department of Analytical Chemistry,
   Madras University.

3. Professor SN Ghosh,
   Department of Applied Physics,
   Calcutta University,
   Calcutta.

4. Professor RS Mishra,
   Department of Mathematics,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

5. Professor (Mrs.) Archana Sharma,
   Department of Botany,
   Calcutta University, Calcutta.

6. Professor KV Sivayya,
   Department of Commerce,
   Andhra University, Waltair.

Officer of the Commission:

7. Shri IC Menon,
   Deputy Secretary.

The Committee visited the three colleges in Orissa from 23rd to 28th October, 1977.

The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are given below:

The postgraduate education has been restricted due to constraints on resources. During the last 10 years, no new universities or postgraduate colleges have been set up even though there has been a persistent public demand for opening a new university in the northern part of Orissa and establishing more postgraduate colleges in the unserved areas. With the rise in the number of undergraduate colleges in the State, the demand for postgraduate education has been rising; and the situation is aggravated on account of a rise in the demand for postgraduates in the employment market, especially in the private sector. The postgraduate enrolment per million population in the State is 170 during 1976-77 as against the all-India figure of 320. This is largely due to the fact that the base of educational pyramid is not as wide as it ought to be and that the State has to make up much ground in the direction of primary and secondary education which ought to receive high priority in resourse allocation.

There is a strong case for expansion of postgraduate education in a carefully planned manner in certain areas of the State; the eastern, southern and the western zones have the universities and postgraduate colleges located therein, leaving a wide gap in this regard in the northern part of the State.

A strong case was made for having facilities for postgraduate education in a few subjects in the northern region of the State at Bhadrak in some subjects like Oriya, English, Public Administration, Business Management, Industrial Economics and Statistics which are not offered at the Utkal University headquarters.

The Chief Minister mentioned that there is a large building at Bhadrak where engineering courses were conducted earlier and have now been given up and that this building could be used for starting the above departments at Bhadrak under Utkal University. The State Government is prepared to provide funds for completion of the incomplete buildings at Barapad (near Bhadrak town) and provision of such other facilities as are required.

The development of higher education in the State has not been planned on a rational basis and the result has been imbalance and lopsidedness. There are three universities in the State - Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal respectively. These districts which are the most educationally advanced in the three regions have well-developed postgraduate colleges, one in each region which were established well before setting up of the universities. There are long standing colleges in Berhampur and Sambalpur and Ravenshaw College is only a few miles away from Bhubaneswar where Utkal University is located. It would have been better if the universities had been set up in districts, let alone the towns, other than where the post-graduate colleges are situated. This would have ensured the proper dispersal of facilities for postgraduate education, the

demand for which has been mounting steadily in different districts. Alternatively, the postgraduate colleges should have been the nuclei of the universities which would have resulted in large savings of public funds by avoiding duplication and promoted diversification and strengthening of courses and reduction of migration of competent staff from the colleges to universities. As it is, there has been considerable cannibalising of the old postgraduate colleges by the new universities.

It is, of course, not possible to reverse at this stage this unbalanced development of higher education in the State. But for the future, the Committee suggested that it would be useful to have a high level planning Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister/Minister for Education with senior officials from concerned Ministries, the Vice-Chancellors and some Principals of colleges to undertake a perspective planning of higher education. Such a board could draw up a carefully thought out policy with plans according to a system of priority within a time schedule and with consideration of their financial implications.

Such a machinery will help relate educational development to total development statewise, districtwise and talukwise, thereby linking education with the community. Restructuring of courses on diversified lines with ample scope for application oriented programmes at post-secondary stage, responding to changing demand of various types of skills and levels of training will become easier to implement under the surveillance of a high level Planning Board which can also break the communication barriers between the professional institutions and the universities on the one hand and between universities and the affiliated colleges on the other.

In such a scheme, the needs of existing institutions will attract the attention they deserve for greater financial support from the State Government in regard to such matters as academic inputs, students and staff amenities. Such a machinery will also be able to discern the obstacles and obstructions in the system hindering prompt implementation of development programmes and to streamline norms and procedures involved in construction projects. It can regulate the release of funds to the institutions including the matching share for UGC schemes and reduce the delays involved in issuing of completion documents and utilisation certificates.

In this context, it was suggested that the State Government might consider the formation of a special wing for educational buildings under PWD with flexibility of operation. This would accelerate construction of building projects in the education sector. Alternatively, the setting up of a public sector corporation for buildings was discussed.

It was noticed that the State Government and institutions in the State had not utilised UGC grants during the current plan. Procedures and regulations on financial matters as

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warranted by the Accountant General may be modified, if they are brought to the notice of the UGC which could take up the matter with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Chief Minister directed the Education Secretary to supervise the methods of functioning in the State in consultation with the Accountant General.

The question of autonomy for outstanding colleges was discussed. The Committee was informed that the Orissa Government was planning to amend the University Acts in this regard.

The Chief Minister mentioned that while all efforts will be made by the Government to redesign courses oriented towards development in general and rural development in particular and diversified programmes will reduce pressure for higher education to some extent, in absolute terms there is need for expansion of postgraduate education in selected fields and in regions lacking in these facilities. He added that the State Government recognised that over-production of graduates and postgraduates has to be avoided; but within limits the State has to take into account the need for high level man-power in teaching, administration and business.

At the various places visited by the Committee, it was pointed out that there should be closer cooperation and coordination between the postgraduate departments in the universities and colleges. If effective cooperation is brought about, the University teachers could teach both the postgraduate colleges and university students and competent teachers of colleges could also teach the university students. This will also avoid duplication of courses and special papers. Costly journals and sophisticated equipment could b purchased on a complementary basis and common facilities be shared between them.

In most of the postgraduate departments in the colleges, teaching is the exclusive activity, but if standards are to be raised, it is necessary that postgraduate level teachers have to be researchers also. In this task there should be no differentiation between university teachers and postgraduate departments in colleges.

The teachers of the three postgraduate colleges, all of which are Government colleges, complained that unlike university teachers they are liable to b transferred from one college to another, but this is done without regard to the facilities for research, with the result that many teachers are not able to continue their research activities uninterrupted. This seems to be a real grievance.

The DPI informed the Committee that the entire question is under review and that teachers having good research record to their credit would not be disturbed for a period of 8 to 10 years.

Some of the difficulties in this regard will also be mitigated if research coordination committees, in various subjects are set up, so that when a teacher is transferred from one college to another he may continue his research in his field of specialisation.

The postgraduate college departments were also keen on availing of teacher fellowships under Faculty Improvement Programme initiated by UGC. There are many departments strong in research in the colleges which have not been brought within the purview of the FIP by UGC. This has to be looked into by the UGC for urgent action. However, care should be taken to select topics of research so that when the teachers return to the colleges they can continue research in their field of specialisation for which UGC may provide generous assistance.

Another point pertaining to teacher fellowships is the desire of the teachers to obtain Ph.D. degrees which takes three to four years in the normal course. This is a welcome development consequent on introduction of UGC scales of pay in colleges, but it will take some time before every college department will have a substantial number of teachers with Ph.D. qualifications. Further, the financial implications involved in appointment of substitute teachers in colleges are also considerable. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things, if the three universities and the three postgraduate colleges could start M.Phil. courses of one year's duration so that a large number of college teachers could be trained every year, who can then go back to the colleges and continue with research work for Ph.D. degrees with the availability of research grants from UGC, CSIR, ICSSR, ICHR etc. Active research workers will not then have difficulty in pursuing their research interests. This is one of the surest ways of initiating research activities in colleges. Apart from normal research work it will also be useful and necessary to have a component of research work relating to improvisation and innovation in teaching methods, evaluation, designing and fabrication of kits and equipment etc. as part of the programmes for college teachers.

The question of appointment of Readers and Professors in these colleges under the UGC scheme may also be sympathetically considered by the Commission.

It is essential that at least a few qualified teachers with doctorate degrees and active in research are posted in the postgraduate departments in all these colleges. The Director of Public Instruction mentioned to the Committee that this is not a difficult proposition since quite a large number of Ph.Ds. are available in Government service, and these could be transferred to build a core of leading staff in those postgraduate departments which are week at present.

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Taking this into consideration and also the need for well trained postgraduates in the State, the Committee does not recommend closing down of existing postgraduate departments in the colleges even where they are weak, but recommends assistance so that the departments could grow to a higher level during the coming years. But no new postgraduate departments shouldbe started in the colleges.

The teacher fellowships available under the Faculty Improvement Programme may be effectively used for strengthening of the postgraduate departments in particular. The teacher follows should be encouraged to go outside the State. At present they are mostly deputed to the universities in the State. A considerable amount of scientific equipment is lying idle in most of the colleges for want of proper maintenance and service. The committee recommends the appointment of qualified Instrument Engineering/Scientist with one or two supporting staff (technicians) for these colleges for Central Workshop facilities.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Ceiling assistance - Rs.11.00 lakhs):

There are eight postgraduate departments (Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Home Science, Mathematics, Oriya, English and Economics) in the college.

Non-Recurring:

	Rs.
1. Books & Journals	3,00,000/-
2. Equipment:	3,16,000/-
3. Field work/seminars/ Publications/FIP etc	75,000/-
4. Tapes/LP Records/Palm leaves manuscripts	15,000/-
5. Workshop equipment:	50,000/-
6. Buildings:	2,75,000/-
7. Repair of Scientific equipments:	30,000/-
Total;	Rs.10,61,000/-

Recurring:

1. Teaching Staff — Professor - 1 (Oriya department)*; Professor - 1, Reader - 1 (Economics Department)

2. Technical Staff: Instrument Engineer - 1; Foreman - 1

*(This may be considered under the UGC scheme of appointment of Professors and Readers in colleges.)

3. Teacher Followships 15

(2) GM College, Sambalpur (Ceiling assistance - Rs.12.00 lakhs):

These are ten postgraduate departments (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Economics, Commerce, English, History and Sanskrit) in the college.

Non-Recurring:

	Rs.
1. Books & Journals:	3,60,000/-
2. Equipment:	3,30,000/-
3. FIP/Field Work/Seminar/ Publications etc.	1,00,000/-
4. Tapes/LP Records/Camera/ Projector.	35,000/-
5. Workshop/Cold room facilities:	70,000/-
6. Buildings:	5,00,000/-
Total:	11,95,000/-

Recurring:

1. Teaching Staff: Professor - 1 (Economics Reader - 1 Department)*; Readers - 2 (Commerce Deptt.

*This may be considered under the UGC scheme of appointment of professors and readers in colleges)

2. Teacher Fellowships 15

(3) Khallikote College, Berhampur (Ceiling assistance - Rs.6.00 lakhs):

There are five postgraduate departments (Chemistry, Economics, Commerce, Mathematics an English) in the college.

Non-Recurring:

	Rs.
1. Books & Journals	2,53,000/-
2. Equipment:	75,000/-
3. FIP/Field Work/Seminar/ publications etc.	50,000/-
4. Tapes/LP Records/ Duplicating Machine:	22,000/-
5. Buildings:	1,50,000/-
TOTAL:	5,50,000/-

Recurring:

1. Teaching Staff:	*Readers - 2 (Economics Deptt.)
	*Reader - 1 (Commerce Deptt.)
	Lecturer -1
2. Technical Staff:	Instrumentation Engineer - 1.

* This may be considered under the UGC scheme of appointment of Professors and Readers in colleges).

* P.131 The Report of the Committee is appended (Annexure). *

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

DS(D-3)

Report of the UGC Visiting Committee to Postgraduate Colleges in Orissa (Khallikote College, Berhampur, G.M. College, Sambalpur and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack) - 23rd - 28th October, 1977.

The University Grants Commission constituted a Visiting Committee with the following members to examine the development proposals of the postgraduate departments in the three colleges (Khallikote College, Berhampur, G.M. College, Sambalpur and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack) in Orissa State.

1. Professor S. Gopal,
Member,
UGC.

2. Professor P.B. Janardhan,
Department of Chemistry,
Madras University,
Madras.

3. Professor S.N. Ghosh,
Department of Applied Physics,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.

4. Professor R.S. Mishra,
Department of Mathematics,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

5. Professor (Mrs.) Archana Sharma,
Department of Botany,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.

6. Professor K.V. Sivayya,
Department of Commerce,
Andhra University,
Waltair.

7. Professor C.D. Narasimiah,
Department of English,
Mysore University,
Mysore.

Officer of the Commission:

8. Shri I.C. Menon,
Deputy Secretary.

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Professor C.D. Narasimiah could not join the Visiting Committee.

1.2 The Visiting Committee visited the three colleges in Orissa from 23rd to 28th October, 1977 and held discussions with the Principals and members of the faculties. They also met the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal. The Chief Minister and Education Minister received the Committee on 28th October, 1977 and discussed problems concerning development of higher education in the State with particular reference to postgraduate education.

1.3 The Committee was accompanied by Professor B. Das, Director of Public Instruction, Orissa and Shri D. Jena, Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The Committee is grateful to Professor Das and Shri Jena for their assistance.

1.4 Though the main purpose of the Committee was to assess the development proposals of the postgraduate departments of three colleges, which are discussed in Part-II of the report, the Committee also utilised the opportunity of this visit to Orissa to obtain an overall view of postgraduate education in the State as a whole.

P A R T - I

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

2. The State of Orissa lies on the east coast of India slightly to the north between latitudes 17.48' N and 22.34' N and longitudes of 81.24' E and 87.29' E. It is bounded by the States of West Bengal and Bihar in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south and Bay of Bengal [illegible]he east. It has an area of 1,55,842 sq.kms.

2.1 The State is div[illegible]o two broad natural divisions, namely, the coastal plain and [illegible]nd. The plain consists of the

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districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam and covers a little less than a quarter of the area of the State. It lies as a narrow strip on the east coast flanked between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. The land is fertile with the rich alluvial deposits of the three main rivers: the Baitarani, the Brahmani and the Mahanadi. Though some irrigation projects have been instituted in this area, the main source of water supply for agriculture continues to be rain. Therefore, droughts as well as floods are not uncommon features in the area.

2.2 The inland region consists of the remaining nine districts. These can be further divided into three natural divisions, namely, the southern Mahanadi River Valley, and the broken high lands of the north and the north-east. A major portion of this division is covered by dense forests. A large number of rivers cut across this high land area, and the valleys of these rivers are suitable for cultivation.

2.3 Orissa is particularly rich in minerals and these are being increasingly exploited. Iron, manganese, lime stone and coal are available in large quantities. Other minerals like bauxite, chromite, graphite, fire-clay, and kaoline are available on a limited scale.

2.4 Large industrial establishments in operation in the State include (a) Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, (b) Hira Cement Works, Bargarh, (c) Hira Cable Works, Hirakund, (d) Hirakund Industrial Works, Hirakud, (e) Re-Rolling Mill, Hirakund (f) Tile Factory, Choudwar, (g) Ferro-Chrome Plant, Jajpur Road, (h) East Coast Salt and Chemical Industries Ltd., Sumandi (i) Ferro Silicon Plant Rayagada, (j) Paper Mills at Choudwar, Rayagada and Brajarajnagar and (k) Orissa Textile Mills, Choudwar. The major steel plant established at Rourkela with West

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German collaboration is an industrial unit of national importance. Orissa produces more than 60% of the iron ore in the country. So, there is ample raw material available for the plant. Besides, large quantities of iron ore are exported to Japan every year by ship from Paradeep, the only port of the State.

2.5 However, the rich industrial potential of the State is yet to be exploited. Orissa is a state of villages with a few scattered towns and it is primarily agricultural in its economy. Over 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture. The total area under crop production amounts to 69.35 lakhs hectares, out of which 13.90 lakhs hectares have irrigation facilities. The major crop is rice. Other crops are pulses, oilseeds, mesta, sugarcane, coconut and termeric. Forests cover about 67.76 lakhs hectares, which approximates to 43% of the total area. Sal, teak, asan, kurum and peasal wood, bamboo and Kendu leaves are important among the forest products. Recently, sal oil production has been proficably undertaken. Kendu leaves used for making bidis continue to be a major source of income in the forest sector. However, Orissa's forest wealth has not yet been fully exploited.

2.6 The population of the State according to the 1971 census was 2,19,44,615, with a density of 141 per square kilometres which is less than the national average density of 178.

2.7 A special feature of the population of Orissa is the presence of tribal people in large numbers. Greater concentration of these 62 tribes is found in the districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Kalahandi. The total tribal population is approximately 50 lakhs in accordance with the 1971 census and this

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constitutes 23.1% of the total population of the State. The various tribes are in various stages of development educationally, culturally and economically. The scheduled castes form 15.1% of the total population of the State.

2.8 There are 13 revenue districts with 54 revenue sub-divisions. The revenue districts are divided into 56 educational districts. The State follows the system of 11 years high school, the pattern of higher secondary education having been wound up a few years back. The State wants to adopt the 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of education. As regards the degree course, the Sambalpur University is continuing with the three year degree course and one year pre-university course, while Berhampur and Utkal Universities have gone back to a two year intermediate course followed by a two year course for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees.

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN THE STATE:

3. Orissa continues to be one of the most backward states in the country in the matter of collegiate education. In 1970-71, only 2.2% of the 17-23 age-group population of the State had been enrolled in the colleges as against the all-India average of 4.6%. This population has remained almost unchanged in the course of the last six years. Due to serious constraints on resources, expansion of higher education has been considerably restricted. This restriction has been more rigorous in the field of postgraduate education. During the last ten years, no new universities or postgraduate colleges have been set up even though there has been a persistent public demand for opening a new university in the northern part of Orissa and establishing more postgraduate colleges in the unserved areas. With the rise in the

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number of undergraduate colleges in the State, the demand for postgraduate education has been rising; and the situation is aggravated on account of a rise in the demand for postgraduates in the employment market, especially in the private sector. For about 18,000 graduates, there are only 2,330 seats available in the three universities and the three postgraduate colleges. The annual output of graduates last year was about 18,000 and the admission capacity for postgraduate courses (M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.) was 2,330, i.e., only about 13% of the graduates can continue with higher education. Taking into account the high percentage of reservation for S.C./S.T. students, a large number of honours graduates in the first division do not get admission for postgraduate education. . . . . .

3.1 It may also be seen that between 1971-72 and 1976-77 postgraduate enrolment in the State has increased from 2900 to 3900, roughly by 35%. The postgraduate enrolment per million population was 132 in 1971-72 while it has gone up to 170 per million during 1976-77. This is well below the all-India average which was 280 during 1971-72 and has risen to 320 during 1976-77. This is a factor in favour of expansion of postgraduate education in the State.

3.2 It is also, however, true that according to the census of 1971 while the literacy percentage was 26.18%, the wastage rates are very high particularly among the S.C./S.T. population which account for 38% of the population in the State. This means that the base of educational pyramid is not as wide as it ought to be and that the State has to make up much ground in the direction of primary and secondary education which ought to receive high priority in resource allocation. There is a strong case for expansion of postgraduate education in a carefully

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planned manner in certain areas of the State; the eastern, southern and the western zones have the universities and postgraduate colleges located therein, leaving a wide gap in this regard in the northern part of the State.

3.3 During the current session, the number of seats available in the postgraduate departments of the Utkal University and number of applicants for seats are given below to indicate the pressure for admission at the postgraduate level:

Subject:	No. of seats available	No. of applicants
English	40	215
Economics	96	439
History	160	504
Political Science	160	591
Philosophy	80	166
Oriya	48	260
Mathematics	64	221
Physics	20	248
Chemistry	24	128
Botany	16	143

The pressure is similar in the two other universities and the three postgraduate colleges.

3.4 The Committee visited Bhadrak College in the northern region of the State. This undergraduate college has now been taken over by the State Government. The Committee received several representations from the students and the public pressing the need for facilities for postgraduate education in this region, comprising the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. These three districts have 15 degree

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colleges with 6000 enrolment in the degree classes. The Bhadrak College alone has about 1200 students in the degree classes. Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar are predominantly tribal districts.

3.5 At the meeting of the Visiting Committee on 28th October, 1977 at Bhubaneswar with the Chief Minister, Education Minister, Education Secretary and the D.P.I., the Chief Minister sought the impressions of the Committee on the state of postgraduate education in the State and its prospects for the coming years.

3.6 The members of the Committee outlined the purpose of their present visit to Orissa. In the course of discussion, they pointed out that the development of higher education in the State has not been planned on a rational basis and the result has been imbalance and lopsidedness. There are three universities in the State - Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack respectively. These districts which are the most educationally advanced in the three regions have well-developed postgraduate colleges, one in each region which were established well before setting up of the universities. There are long standing colleges in Berhampur and Sambalpur and Ravenshaw College is only a few miles away from Bhubaneswar where Utkal University is located. It would have been better if the universities had been set up in districts, let alone for towns, other than where the postgraduate colleges are situated. This would have ensured the proper dispersal of facilities for postgraduate education, the demand for which has been mounting steadily in different districts. Alternatively, the postgraduate colleges should have been the nuclei of the universities which would have resulted in large savings of public funds by avoiding duplication

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and promoted diversification and strengthening of courses and reduction of migration of competent staff from the colleges to universities. As it is, there has been considerable cannibalising of the old post-graduate colleges by the new universities, It is pertinent to note that of 16 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges under Berhampur University-10 are in Ganjam district, 5 in Koraput and 1 in Phulbani district. Both the Berhampur University and Khallikote College, Berhampur are in Ganjam district, hardly separated by a few miles. Of the 25 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges under Sambalpur University 12 colleges are in Sambalpur district, 7 in Sundergarh, 5 in . . . Bolangir and one in Kalahandi. The G.M. College, Sambalpur and the University are situated around the district headquarters. Of the 50 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges under Utkal University-18 are in Cuttack district, 11 in Puri district 8 in Balasore, 6 in Mayurbhanj, 3 in Keonjhar and 3 in Dhenkenal district. The distance between Bhubaneswar where the University is located and Cuttack (Ravenshaw College) is about 20 miles.

3.7 It is, of course, not possible to reverse at this stage this unbalanced development of higher education in the State. But for the future, the Committee suggested that it would be useful to have a high level Planning Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister/Minister for Education with senior officils from concerned Ministries for Education with senior officials from concerned Ministries, the Vice-Chancellors and some Principals of colleges to undertake a perspective planning of higher education. Such a board could draw up a carefully thought out policy with plans according to a system of priority within a time schedule and with consideration of their

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financial implications. This is essential to ensure rational development of higher education with emphasis on improvement of standards. Proliferation of institutions without ensuring commensurate inputs for their proper development could be a great disservice to all concerned.

3.8 Such a machinery will help relate educational development to total development statewise, districtwise and talukwise, thereby linking education with the community. Restructuring of courses on diversified lines with ample scope for application oriented programmes at post-secondary stage, responding to changing demand of various types of skills and levels of training will become easier to implement under the surveillance of a high level Planning Board which can also break the communication barriers between the professional institutions and the universities on the one hand and between universities and the affiliated colleges on the other.

3.9 In such a scheme, the needs of existing institutions will attract the attention they deserve for greater financial support from the State Government in regard to such matters as academic inputs, students and staff amenities. Such a machinery will also be able to discern the obstacles and obstructions in the system hindering prompt implementation of development programmes and to streamline norms and procedures involved in construction projects. It can regulate the release of funds to the institutions including the matching share for UGC schemes and reduce the delays involved in issuing of completion documents and utilisation certificates.

3.10 In this context, it was suggested that the State Government might consider the formation of a special wing for educational

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buildings under PWD with flexibility of operation. This would accelerate construction of building projects in the education sector. Alternatively, the setting up of a public sector corporation for buildings was discussed.

3.11 It was noticed that the State Government and institutions in the State had not utilised UGC grants during the current plan. Procedures and regulations on financial matters as warranted by the Accountant General may be modified, if they are brought to the notice of the U.G.C. which could take up the matter with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Chief Minister directed the Education Secretary to supervise the methods of functioning in the State in consultation with the Accountant General.

3.12 The question of autonomy for outstanding colleges was discussed. The Committee was informed that the Orissa Government was planning to amend the University Acts in this regard.

3.13 The Chief Minister mentioned that while all efforts will be made by the Government to redesign courses orientated towards development in general and rural development in particular and diversified programmes will reduce pressure for higher education to some extent, in absolute terms there is need for expansion of postgraduate education in selected fields and in regions lacking in these facilities. He added that the State Government recognised that over-production of graduates and postgraduates has to be avoided; but within limits the State has to take into account the need for high level man-power in teaching, administration and business.

3.14 A strong case was made for having facilities for postgraduate

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education in a few subjects in the northern region of the State at Bhadrak in some subjects like Oriya, English, Public Administration, Business Management, Industrial Economics and Statistics which are not offered at the Utkal University headquarters.

3.15 The Chief Minister mentioned that there is a large building at Bhadrak where engineering courses were conducted earlier and have now been given up and that this building could be used for starting the above departments at Bhadrak under Utkal University. The State Government is prepared to provide funds for completion of the incomplete buildings at Barapad (near Bhadrak town) and provision of such other facilities as are required. The pressure is mounting from 6000 undergraduate students in the three adjoining districts for facilities for postgraduate education. The Chief Minister also said that looking ahead, it would be necessary to provide postgraduate instruction under Sambalpur University at Rourkela, a growing industrial city where the Regional Engineering College under the Union Ministry of Education have already started M.Sc. courses in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. In the same campus, it is proposed that the Sambalpur University may open certain postgraduate courses in Humanities and Social Sciences. The Chief Minister also suggested that at Koraput or Jeypore under Berhampur University, it will be necessary to open a rural campus of the University for new courses.

3.16 The Committee pointed out to the Orissa Government authorities that the question of starting new postgraduate institutions was outside its terms of reference. But the Committee decided to bring to the Commission's notice that the demand has much validity and Bhadrak may

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be permitted to start some postgraduate departments. They visited the empty building and found it functionally appropriate. The question of a postgraduate centre at Rourkela may be postponed to the next plan. The Committee made clear to the Chief Minister and his officials that in starting postgraduate centres the State Government will have to provide substantial resources and that, in resource allocations, priority attention should be bestowed on strengthening the existing universities and colleges before making new commitments.

3.17 At the various places visited by the Committee, it was pointed out that there should be closer cooperation and coordination between the postgraduate departments in the universities and colleges. If effective cooperation is brought about, the University teachers could teach both the postgraduate colleges and university students and competent teachers of colleges could also teach the university students. This will also avoid duplication of courses and special papers. Costly journals and sophisticated equipment could be purchased on a complementary basis and common facilities be shared between them. It is also necessary to make transport arrangements linking the university with the postgraduate college and the city/municipal buses may be run at regular and frequent intervals between the college and the university campus. In one or two places UGC assistance was sought for purchase of buses, but this is a difficult proposition. The State Level Coordination Committee may look into this matter for an early solution of the problem. In most of the postgraduate departments in the colleges, teaching is the exclusive activity, but if standards are to be raised, it is necessary that postgraduate level teachers

have to be researchers also. In this task there should be no differentiation between university teachers and postgraduate departments in colleges.

3.18 The teachers of the three postgraduate colleges, all of which are Government colleges, complained that unlike university teachers they are liable to be transferred from one college to another, but this is done without regard to the facilities for research, with the result that many teachers are not able to continue their research activities uninterrupted. This seems to be a real grievance. On the other hand the likelihood of transfer is used by some teachers as an alibi for not doing any research. The D.P.I. informed the Committee that the entire question is under review and that teachers having good research record to their credit would not be disturbed for a period of 8 to 10 years. As it is, the rate of transfer not even 5% per annum and this is confined mostly to junior teachers, teaching at the PUC and undergraduate classes. No major difficulty in promotion of research activities by college teachers is envisaged in the future on this ground.

3.19 Some of the difficulties in this regard will also be mitigated if research coordination committees, in various subjects are set up, so that when a teacher is transferred from one college to another he may continue his research in his field of specialisation.

3.20 The postgraduate college departments were also keen on availing of teacher fellowships under Faculty Improvement Programme initiated by U.G.C. There are many departments strong in research in the colleges which have not been brought within the purview of the F.I.P.

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by U.G.C. This has to be looked into by the U.G.C. for urgent action. However, care should be taken to select topics of research so that when the teachers return to the colleges they can continue research in their field of specialisation for which UGC may provide generous assistance.

3.21 Another point pertaining to teacher fellowships is the desire of the teachers to obtain Ph.D. degrees which takes three to four years in the normal course. This is a welcome development consequent on introduction of UGC scales of pay in colleges, but it will take some time before every college department will have a substantial number of teachers with Ph.D. qualifications. Further, the financial implications involved in appointment of substitute teachers in colleges are also considerable. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things, if the three universities and the three postgraduate colleges could start M.Phil. courses of one year's duration so that a large number of college teachers could be trained every year, who can then go back to the colleges and continue with research work for Ph.D. degrees with the availability of research grants from UGC, CSIR, ICSSR, ICHR etc. Active research workers will not then have difficulty in pursuing their research interests. This is one of the surest ways of initiating research activities in colleges. Apart from normal research work it will also be useful and necessary to have a component of research work relating to improvisation and innovation in teaching methods, evaluation, designing and fabrication of kits and equipment etc. as part of the programmes for college teachers.

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3.22 The other question that came up during discussion at the colleges was the appointment of Readers and Professors in colleges. The DPI pointed out that the State Government would consider this scheme favourably but it often happened that information was not made available to the DPI by the UGC. The Committee feels that the UGC may keep the State Government informed of all the schemes of UGC from time to time on a continuing basis since the State Government has to bear the financial responsibility in the development of the colleges and the universities in the State.

3.23 The Visiting Committee become aware of the problems arising out of the presence of universities in the vicinity of the three post-graduate colleges.

3.24 The Khallikote College has the history of a full century behind it; and now, it is affiliated to the Berhampur University which is only 10 years old. Similarly the Gangadhar Meher College of Sambalpur was established in 1944, but for academic matters, it has to toe the line of a university much younger than itself. The Ravenshaw College with a history of nearly 115 years and well known throughout the country is dominated by Utkal University which is only 35 years old and to which it is permanently affiliated.

3.25 The universities because of large grants from the UGC and the State Government carry a halo around them and are able to attract to themselves better talents from among both the teachers and students; and to that extent the colleges complained that they have been deprived of their experienced and senior staff members. The feelings in all three older colleges are like those of 'mothers' who have been

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divested of their status and seniority by their more glamorous 'daughters'.

3.26 It is a matter for regret that having committed this mistake not once but thrice of setting up universities in or very near the places where well-developed colleges exist, the authorities are doing little to foster association between the parent colleges and the daughter universities by way of best utilisation of talents through inter-departmental lectures and inter-departmental collaboration in research. Duplication of equipment and books and treading the same lines of research have become the norm.

Specialisation:

3.27 All the three bigger colleges have stressed that they have introduced what are called special papers or specialisation in the postgraduate courses; this specialisation consists in adding a topic or two in the syllabus depending on the convenience of the staff, a few lectures are delivered (if at all) and that in the last semester, to enable the students to take an additional paper or practical or the students may be given an option to shift for themselves as best as they can and prepare a home paper, a sophisticated sort of library record style as a thesis. This thesis can hardly contain research material. Any such specialisation is a mockery.

3.28 In the view of the Committee, on the basis of the number of publications and research activities and the standards of the staff and teaching, the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack stands first, G.M. College, Sambalpur second and the Khallikote College, Berhampur the third.

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3.29 It is essential that at least a few qualified teachers with doctorate degrees and active in research are posted in the postgraduate departments in all these colleges. The Director of Public Instruction mentioned to the Committee that this is not a difficult proposition since quite a large number of Ph.Ds. are available in Government service, and these could be transferred to build a core of leading staff in those postgraduate departments which are weak at present. The staff could further be augmented under the UGC scheme of Readerships in colleges for which special assistance is available for a period of five years. Though careful selection to such posts, it will be possible to strengthen the staff base in all the postgraduate departments. Whenever necessary, the Orissa Government should advertise and secure Professors and Readers from out ide the State rather than shuffle around sub-standard academicians who are already in the service of the Orissa Government.

3.30 Taking this into consideration and also the need for well trained postgraduates in the State, the Committee does not recommend closing down of existing postgraduate departments in the colleges even where they are weak, but recommends assistance so that the departments could grow to a higher level during the coming years. But no new postgraduate departments should be started in the colleges.

3.31 The teacher fellowships available under the Faculty Improvement Programme may be effectively used for strengthening of the postgraduate departments in particular. The teacher fellows should be encouraged to go outside the State. At present they are mostly deputed to the universities in the State.

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3.32 A considerable amount of scientific equipment is lying idle in most of the colleges for want of proper maintenance and service. The Committee recommends the appointment of qualified Instrument Engineer/Scientist with one or two supporting staff (technicians) for these colleges for Central Workshop facilities.

3.33 When the Committee met the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Syndicate of Berhampur University, there were many complaints that the UGC is harsh in applying its criteria about viability of colleges and granting of funds. It was said that Orissa was a poor State with many small under-equipped colleges and the U.G.C. should be more flexible in giving grants to colleges. The Committee explained the reasons for the U.G.C. laying down certain standards in this matter and also the relaxation of rules and norms of assistance to colleges in backward areas, recently agreed to by the UGC, but agreed to inform the UGC of this acute sense of grievance.

PART - II

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK:

4. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack was established in the year 1863 and is permanently affiliated to Utkal University since 1943. It is by far the biggest and the best among the colleges. It has a total enrolment of more than 3500 (excluding the strength of evening colleges) and has a campus area of about 86 acres. It coaches Intermediate, degree, Pass & Honours and the Postgraduate classes.

4.1 The enrolment in the degree and postgraduate classes is 2220 during 1977-78 with a total teaching staff of 204. The evening college has 1024 students (512 excluding Intermediate and has 28 staff members). The college also conducts a wireless training class for 200 students.

4.3 During the Fourth Plan period, the UGC had approved Rs.2,26,500/- as its share for postgraduate development. At present teacher fellowships have been sanctioned by the UGC only for the Chemistry Department. These should be sanctioned to the other postgraduate departments also. They have asked for these fellowships.

4.4 It was educationally unsound to shift the Zoology and Geology Postgraduate Departments from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack to the Utkal University. This has understandably created bitter feeling in the college and has not appreciably benefited the University. The college is pressing for restoration of the above two departments, failing which new courses could be started in these departments at the postgraduate level. Here is an instance, of avoidable conflict and confrontation; with thoughtful planning both the university and the college could have developed in a complementary fashion.

Department of Chemistry:

4.5 The postgraduate course in Chemistry was started in this college in the year 1947 and it is the oldest postgraduate department in the State. At present, there is provision for teaching of three special papers (Physical, Inorganic and Organic) and efforts are being made to open two more (Polymer and Pharmeceutical) shortly. The department has also the oldest and the richest research tradition in the State.

4.6 So far the department has produced one D.Sc. and about 40 Ph.D degree holders and over 600 research papers have been published. Research schemes sponsored by BSIR (Orissa), CSIR, UGC and ICAR are in operation in the department.

47. The present teaching faculty consists of two Professors, five Readers and seventeen Lecturers. Seventeen of the teachers hold doctorate degrees of various universities and others are actively

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engaged in research for their doctorates. Most of the teachers have considerable experience in Post-doctoral research and of guiding research. At least ten of them have got more than 10 years of postgraduate teaching experience.

4.8 About 35 persons are now actively engaged in research for their Ph.D. degree. Some of them are working with Teacher Fellowships of the UGC. Others are getting CSIR and UGC Fellowships. The fields in which research is being carried out in the department is as follow:

1. Investigation of Plant Products.

2. Studies on heterocyclic compounds for use as photographic sensitisers and for pharmacological investigation.

3. Synthesis of new organic fungicides, bactericides and weed killers.

Inorganic Chemistry:

1. Studies on metal complexes.

Physical Chemistry:

1. Reaction kinetics in solution.

2. Potentiometric studies of different electrolytes in mixed solvents.

3. Electronic spectra of organic molecules.

Polymer Chemistry:

1. Redox Polymerization.

2. Modification of the properties of wool collagen, silk and hides through graft co-polymerization.

3. Co-polymerization.

4. Synthesis of thermally stable polymers.

Biochemistry:

1. Physico-chemical investigation including miscellar effects.

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Geochemistry:

1. Geometrical investigations on beach sands.

Forensic Chemistry:

1. Investigations on blood.

This number is too big even for a big college like Ravenshaw. Teachers cannot bestow that much of individual attention as is required at the postgraduate level when the students has to acquire mastery of skill in practicals and manipulative ability of instruments. But it may be pointed out that, for the past five years, the passes from the department uniformly stood at a level of 96%, the first classes being in the range of 78%. This is a very good result compared with other colleges and even with other departments of the same college.

Recommendations:

4.9 A grant of Rs.1.00 lakh is recommended for equipment. Considering the amount of sophisticated equipment now lying idle and without repair, action may be taken to service them and put them in working condition. As a general rule sophisticated equipment in all science departments may be placed in a Centralised Instrumentation Laboratory in charge of an Instrument Technologist in the rank of a Reader (with one supporting staff) who would take care of the instruments and train the existing staff members in handling them.

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 40,000/-
2.	Additional Space: (the building requirements of various departments may be pooled within the permissible ceiling as a composite facility).	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	FIP/Seminar/Publication etc.	Rs. 10,000/-

4.10 The department has proposed to open M.Phil. course. As they have a fulfledged postgraduate department, they will be able to conduct M.Phil. course with the existing teaching staff.

Department of Botany:

4.11 The Department of Botany was started in 1906 when the subject was introduced at F.A. level. In 1924, it was introduced as one of the subjects at the degree course. Subsequently, Honours course was introduced in 1930 and the postgraduate course was started in 1949.

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4.12 The annual intake is 24. The enrolment in M.Sc. (Previous & Final) is 48. Examination results are very good ranging from 95% to 100% with none in the third division for the last five years. There are 15 teachers in the department two of whom have doctorate degrees. The department has brought out 21 Ph.Ds. between 1971 and 1976 and three doctorates have been awarded during the above period. Eight persons have registered for Ph.D.

4.13 The department has adequate space and staff for its present teaching and research activities. The orientation, as the research publications show, is towards Plant Physiology in its different aspects. This is to be expected as the department is one of the oldest centres of Plant Physiology in this country.

4.14 Since the Postgraduate courses include other topics essential for basic teaching in Botany as well, like Lower Groups, Taxonomy, Cytogenetics, Microbiology, Plant Pathology, etc. it is hoped that this department would take the assistance of teachers specialising in these subjects in Vani Vihar, Utkal University on a reciprocal basis for teaching the postgraduate classes. Some of the teachers at Ravenshaw College may also undertake research along these lines in different institutions, preparing for a Ph.D., since most of them do not have a doctorate degree.

4.15 For the type of research work being carried on, the following equipment may be sanctioned:

Refrigerated Centrifuge:	Rs. 25,000/-
Deep Freeze	Rs. 8,000/-
Fluorometer	Rs. 9,000/-
Electrophotic apparatus	Rs. 5,000/-
BOD inoculator	Rs. 8,000/-
Flash evaporator	Rs. 6,000/-
Special	Rs. 10,000/-
	Rs. 71,000/-

4.16 Other equipment required may be utilised at institutions where they are available, as the PIC in Bose Institute, Calcutta or even closer, at Chemistry department of the University or Ravenshaw College itself.

4.17 Some funds may be sanctioned for repair of the instruments purchased out of UGC grants or otherwise lying idle at present, including microtomes, microscopes, inculators and so on. These are essential both for teaching and research and most of such repairs

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can be carried out by Indian firms. This may be used from the general pool of Rs.30,000/- recommended for all departments. A grant of Rs.25,000/- may be provided for purchase of books and journals.

4.18 The following general suggestions are made for all departments including the Department of Botany. Pending the establishment of a Central Workshop, a certain amount of funds and/or spare parts should be kept with the Head of the department for immediate repairs of instruments, without which teaching or research may be hampered. Adequate transport should be provided for interchange of teachers for postgraduate teaching between the relevant departments of Ravenshaw College and Utkal University. In fact, it would be useful and necessary to have a shuttle service between Ravenshaw College and University. In the general building fund, a provision be made for wire-netted house for keeping living plants which require protection or special attention.

Department of Physics:

4.19 I.Sc. classes were started in 1906, B.Sc. Pass classes in 1914 and Honours classes in 1930. Postgraduate teaching was started in 1951. Subjects of specialisation at present are: (1) Spectroscopy, (2) Electronics and (3) X-rays.

4.20 Teaching has been almost the exclusive activity in the department and as the results of the University Examinations, show the achievement has been satisfactory.

4.21 The department has not been active in research. Two teachers secured the Ph.D. degree during their stay in the department. At present, there is no research student in the department and the staff have only one research project. It has also no teaching fellows.

Recommendations:

4.22 The department can develop a strong research base if it collaborates with the Utkal University and the Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar. The research which combines spectroscopy and electronics may be developed, such as, microwave spectroscopy or plasma physics.

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 35,000/-
2.	Laboratory Equipment:	Rs. 70,000/-
3.	Workshop Equipment:	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	Foreman	1

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Department of Home Science:

4.23 The postgraduate department in Home Science was started during 1973-74. The annual intake is 12 and the enrolment in both the years is 24. There are four teachers in the department. The special paper is Marriage and Family Relationships. This is essentially a teaching department with little research activities at present.

4.24 There is acute shortage of space; the department is now run in one of the old laboratory rooms of the Botany Department. Lecture rooms, laboratories, store and staff room are an urgent necessity.

Recommendations:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 40,000/-
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	Additional Space: (as part of composite facilities).	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	FIP/Visiting Experts/Seminars/ Publications.	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Mathematics:

4.25 The postgraduate department of Mathematics was started in 1947. It has had eminent mathematicians as Heads of the Department. It has on roll 48 students in M.A., M.Sc. (Previous) and 41 students in M.A., M.Sc. (Final). This is the largest number in the whole of the State as far as Mathematics Department is concerned. There are one Professor, two Readers and seven Lecturers in the department. The Head of the Department is highly qualified. He holds an M.S. degree from Wisconsin and a Ph.D. degree from Utkal University. Of the two Readers, one Reader holds a Ph.D. degree. Four lecturers also hold Ph.D. degrees of Utkal and Sambalpur Universities and IIT, Kharagpur. Professor R. Moharty who is an eminent mathematician and former Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University is also associated with the department under the UGC retired teachers scheme.

4.26 During the last five years the department has produced half a dozen Ph.Ds. and more than two dozen papers have been published. Five students are registered for Ph.D. The following four special papers are offered: (a) Real Analysis; (b) Complex Analysis, (c) Fluid Mechanics and (d) Statistics. The courses are outmoded. With the

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4.33 The department has one Professor, one Reader and 12 Lecturers. The Professor in the department is an A.M. from Standord University and Ph.D. from Utkal University. Five teachers have registered for Ph.D. Some kind of research and published activity is going on in the department.

Recommendations:

4.34 The department may be sanctioned additional posts of one Professor and one Reader in the following areas of specialisation: Mathematical Economics and Econometrics or Agricultural Economics.

4.35 The department has a genuine grievance that all the fellowships under the Faculty Improvement Scheme are taken away by the Utkal University. One or two F.I.P. fellowships may be instituted in the department of Economics.

4.36 A library grant of Rs.20,000/- may be granted for books and back numbers of journals. A sum of Rs.15,000/- may be provided for FIP/Field Work/Seminars/Publications, etc.

Library:

4.37 The library has nearly one lakh volumes. The average issue per day is around 200. Nearly 300 students read in the text-book section of the library. The average number of books issued in the text-book section is about 500. 106 journals are being subscribed for.

4.38 The average expenditure on books and journals from State Government's fund is around Rs.40,000/-p.a.

New Proposals:

4.39 The college has submitted proposals for starting postgraduate courses in Business Administration, Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry and Zoology. These are beyond the purview of the visiting committee.

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Subject	Sanctioned Strength	Enrolment		
		Men	Women	Total
Ist & 2nd Semester:				
English	32	28	4	32
History	32	30	2	32
Economics	32	25	7	32
Physics	8	6	2	8

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Subject	Sanctioned Strength	Enrolment		
		Men	Women	Total
Ist & 2nd Semester:				
Chemistry	12	11	1	12
Botany	8	6	2	8
Zoology	8	6	2	8
Mathematics	32	15	-	15
Commerce	32	32	-	32
Sanskrit	16	8	8	16
	212	167	28	195
IIIrd & IVth Semester:				
English	32	27	5	32
History	32	30	2	32
Economics	32	28	4	32
Physics	8	5	3	8
Chemistry	12	9	3	12
Botany	8	5	3	8
Zoology	8	5	3	8
Mathematics	32	8	-	8
Commerce	32	32	-	32
Sanskrit	-	-	-	-
	196	149	23	172

Total teaching staff of postgraduate departments is 116.

	Sanctioned	Existing
Professor	9	7
Reader	21	20
Lecturer	96	89

College Campus:

5.4 Academic buildings are occupying an area of 88,246 sq.ft. and an area of 8544 sq.ft. has been utilised for residential quarters. Hostels have been constructed over an area of 81,283 sq.ft. Sufficient space has been provided for sports facilities.

5.5 The College has a library with an area of 3000 sq.ft. which is functioning in a temporary accommodation with no reading seats. An

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area of 2250 sq. ft. is being used for stacking over 33000 books and is subscribing to 59 journals. On an average 500 books are issued daily during 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. There is no open shelf system. About 1000 books costing Rs. 30,000/- Rs. 35,000/- are added annually to the library which is manned by an undergraduate librarian assisted by two graduate assistant librarians.

Fourth Plan Development:

5.6 During the Fourth Plan, the following assistance was received from the UGC by the college:

Post-graduate Studies:

(a) For Humanities: (English, History, Economics-Books & Journals). Rs. 15,000/- (UGC share)

(b) For Sciences: Rs. 52,498.67 (UGC share)

	Books	Equipment	Total
Chemistry	4,500	19,500	24,000
Physics	4,500	19,500	24,000
Mathematics	4,500	-	4,500
	13,500	39,500	52,500

Fifth Plan Developments:

5.7 During the Fifth Plan, the following basic grants have been approved:

For Post-graduate Studies:

Department	Books Rs.	Equipment Rs.
Mathematics	20,000	20,000
Physics	40,000	40,000
Chemistry	40,000	40,000
Botany	30,000	30,000
Zoology	30,000	30,000
	1,60,000	1,60,000

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Department	Books	Equipment
	Rs	Rs
English	20,000	
Economics	20,000	
History	20,000	
Commerce	20,000	
	80,000	1,60,000

Grand Total: Rs.2,40,000/-

Department of Chemistry:

5.8 This department teaches intermediate, graduate honours and postgraduate classes. The postgraduate course in Chemistry was started in 1965. The number of students admitted to the postgraduate class is 12 and so the total strength of Postgraduate Chemistry is 24. The department has been consistently showing about 80% passes.

5.9 The staff pattern is Professor,-1, Readers - 3 and Lecturers-17. The research activity appears to be fairly brisk. One Reader and five Lecturers possess the doctoral qualification and one good feature is that their doctorate degrees happen to be from different universities, namely, Utkal, Sambalpur and Kharagpur I.I.T. Nine teachers have registered themselves for Ph.D. Some staff members are guides in research. There are four registrations for Ph.D. and two staff members have opted for teacher fellowships.

5.10 Most of the staff members have to their credit an appreciable amount of research work and all of them evinced an enthusiasm for continuing research. They were eager to enter into collaborative research with the University staff and they would be happy to get equipment even on a sharing basis with other departments. Many of them had been receiving enccuraging but small grants ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs.1,500/- for personal research from Sambalpur University, UGC and CSIR.

5.11 With the grants provided during the Fourth and Fifth Plans and with COSIP aid, the Chemistry Department had been able to procure quite a large number of equipment. Duplicate of apparatus possessed by the physics department, should be avoided. All the sophisticated instruments belonging to chemistry and physics departments should be located in a centrally managed laboratory. For example, the spectrographs and interferometers at present possessed by the physics department and the polarimeters and spectronic - 20 now possessed by the chemistry department can be placed for common use.

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5.12 Research in this laboratory is on diversified lines. Research problems should be formulated in such a way as to make use of common equipment. This would save on unnecessary expenditure on variegated equipment. Between 1972-74 the department has received Rs.35,000/- and procured some sophisticated instruments.

Recommendations:

1. Books and Journals: Rs. 40,000/-

   (The department should also subscribe to the following journals):

   1. Journal of Am. Chem. Soc.
   2. Analytical Chemistry.
   3. Talanta.
   4. Tetrahedron.
   5. Juournal of Inorg. and Nuclear Chemistry.
   6. Journal of physical chemistry.

2. Equipment: Rs.1,00,000/-

   (which includes UV Spectrophotometer & Cryogenic Thermostat costing Rs.70,000/-) which is common for both Physics and Chemistry Departments.

3. Additional Space:

   (as part of composite facilities)

   (the total requirement for space will be accommodated within Rs.3.00 lakhs available for postgraduate development)

4. FIP/Seminars/Publications: Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Physics:

5.13 The postgraduate teaching in Physics was started in 1965. The present annual intake is 8. The special papers taught are electronics and spectroscopy. The Principal himself is an able researcher in Physics. Facilities may be developed for encouraging research which combines electronics and spectroscopy, for example, microwave spectroscopy. There are 17 staff members, of whom (besides the Principal) there is only one teacher with a Ph.D. One teacher has registered for Ph.D. at the Sambalpur University. The department has brought out five research publications in recent years. There are 676 books in the departmental library, the two journals are subscribed for.

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Recommendations:

5.14 The following grants are recommended to the department:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 25,000/-
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Workshop:	Rs. 50,000/-
4.	Seminars/Publications etc.	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Botany:

5.15 The M.Sc. course in Botany was started in 1971-72 with an annual intake of 8. There is pressure for increasing this intake to 12, but this has not been possible for want of space. There are 10 teachers in the department. The Head of the Department has a Ph.D. and has 10 publications to his credit. Research work is concentrated in Plant Physiology and Biochemistry.

Recommendations:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 30,000/-
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 90,000/-
3.	Cold room facilities:	Rs. 20,000/-
4.	Field work/seminar/publications etc.	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Zoology:

5.16 The M.Sc. course in Zoology was started in the year 1971-72. The annual intake is 8. The semester system was introduced from the year 1973. The special papers are Helminthology and Developmental Biology. There are 14 teachers in the Department (one Professor, two Readers and 11 Lecturers), of which one post of Lecturer is lying vacant. The Head of the Department has a doctorate degree. Some teachers are engaged in research. There is acute shortage of accommodation.

Recommendations:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 30,000/-
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 50,000/-

p.t.o.

3. Additional Space: (as part of composite facility)

4. Field work/seminars/FIP/ Publications. Rs. 10,000/-

(It would be useful for Botany and Zoology Departments to pool their facilities of equipment, journals, space, staff etc. as was recommended for Physics and Chemistry Departments).

Department of Mathematics:

5.17 The postgraduate department of Mathematics was started in 1964. It has only 15 and 8 students in M.A., M.Sc. (Previous) and (Final) classes respectively though the sanctioned strength is 32 in each class. The Faculty consists of one Professor, two Readers and six Lecturers of which the Professor and two Lecturers hold Ph.D. degrees in three different areas. The department has published about half a dozen papers during the last five years. Two students have obtained Ph.D. during the last five years. One teacher has joined Sambalpur University under Teacher Fellowship Programme. It is suggested that all the teachers should be encouraged to do research and obtain Ph.D. preferably from Institutions outside Orissa. Those who hold Ph.D. degree should be sent out periodically to other institutions so that they are exposed to different aspects of research may be in their own branches of research. Ph.D. should be made an essential qualification for new recruitment in the Department.

5.18 Only four journals are subscribed. It is suggested that besides these journals all other Indian Journals may be subscribed. Back volumes of all the Indian Journals may also be obtained. The number of books in the Departmental library is estimated to be 2350. But most of these books are classical. Recent publications may be obtained. The department should have a mathematical typewriter and overhead projector which may be used for teaching purposes. Calculating machines may be sanctioned provided the department puts forward justification and need for these. The Committee is not in a position to give more information about the Department as no member of the teaching staff in Mathematics was available for discussion with the Committee. It is suggested that Intermediate classes may be separated from graduate and postgraduate teaching.

Recommendations:

1. Books and Journals: Rs. 50,000/-

2. Equipment: (Electronics calculators) Rs. 15,000/-

3. Seminars/FIP/Publications: Rs. 10,000/-

4. Additional Space (as part of composite facility)

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Department of Economics:

5.19 The postgraduate course in Economics were started in 1966 with a sanctioned strength of 32. The following is the position with regard to the sanctioned strength, actual admissions, number of students appeared and number of students passed in I, II and III classes during the last four years.

Year	No. of students admitted.	No. of students appeared.	No. of students passed I	II	III
1973-74	32	19	-	11	7
1974-75	32	24	-	7	10
1975-76	32	23	6	17	-
1976-77	32	23	-	16	-

Evidently; the number of students taking the examination is much less than the number admitted and the percentage of passes is low in some years.

5.20 The department has one Professor, two Readers and eight Lecturers. As in other departments and colleges, the staff is common for both degree and postgraduate courses. One teacher is an A.M. from Chicago University and one teacher has a Ph.D. degree from Utkal University. The staff members have conducted a few socio-economic surveys.

Recommendations:

5.21 To strengthen the department in teaching and research in the areas of specialisation offered by it at the postgraduate level, the following posts may be sanctioned:

One Professor (Specialisation - Development Economics or Planning).

One Reader (International Economics).

A grant of Rs.20,000/- may be sanctioned to improve the library facilities in the department.

FIP/Seminars/Publications: Rs. 10,000/-.

Department of Commerce:

5.22 The Sambalpur University does not have a department of Commerce. Only G.M. College has a department of Commerce with

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postgraduate courses. The sanctioned strength of students is 32. Actual intake had also been 32 during the last five years. The results in the university examinations is as follows:

Year	No. of students appeared	Number of students passed in Ist Class	IInd Class	IIIrd Class
1973-74	14	1	10	-
1974-75	12	4	8	-
1975-76	27	2	1	-
1976-77	32	3	19	-

The number of students appearing for examinations and the percentage of passes are disquietingly low.

5.23 The department has two Readers and eleven Lecturers. One Professorship is to be filled. None of the staff members possesses a Ph.D. degree. The staff is common for both degree and postgraduate courses. Only one staff member registered for Ph.D. The library facilities are inadequate.

Recommendations:

5.24 The department may be encouraged to offer specialisation in Accounting with the following papers: Advanced Financial Accounting; Advanced Cost Accounting; Management Accounting and Accounting Systems and Techniques. While the vacant provessorship may be filled with a person who has specialised in Banking, two Readerships may be sanctioned additionally and earmarked for specialists in Accounting/Cost Accounting.

1. Books and Journals: Rs. 40,000/-

2. FIP/Seminars/Publication: Rs. 10,000/-

Department of English:

5.25 The M.A. in English was started in 1964. The annual intake is 32. The enrolment in M.A. (Previous) and Final) year is 64. There are 16 teachers in the department (one Professor, four Readers and eleven Lecturers). One Lecturer has a Ph.D. Five students are working for the doctorate degree. The department specialises in Linguistics and teaching of English as a second language. American literature is an alternate specialisation.

5.26 The department proposes to strengthen linguistics pertaining to the study of various dialects of the region. This

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deserves encouragement and a language laboratory should be sanctioned.

Recommendations:

(1) Books and Journals:	Rs. 60,000/-
(2) Tapes, LP Records, Audio Visual Aids etc.	Rs. 20,000/-
(3) Seminars/FIP/Publications:	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of History:

5.26 The postgraduate course in History was started in 1964. The department has one Professor, two Readers and five Lecturers. None of these has a Ph.D. and the department has no research student. The annual intake is 32 and the enrolment in both the years (previous and final) is 64.

5.27 At present, the department offers three special papers - Medieval Indian History, Modern Indian History and History of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. . . . . .

Recommendations:

1. Books and Journals:	Rs. 50,000/-
2. Camera/Projector:	Rs. 15,000/-
3. Seminars/FIP/Publications:	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Sanskrit:

5.28 The postgraduate department in Sanskrit was started during the year 1977-78 with an intake of 16. In the whole of the Orissa State, this is the only Government institution which offers teaching of Sanskrit at the postgraduate level. There has been great pressure in western Orissa to start this course. The special papers offered in Sanskrit are - Veda, Indian Philosophy and Literature. There are three teachers in the department, none of whom possesses research qualifications.

5.29 As per norms and procedure, UGC cannot extend any assistance to a department which is recently started. The department should have at least four teachers and at least two with research qualifications. It is suggested that this lacuna may be filled by making use of schemes such as teacher fellowships, appointment of qualified Readers etc.

5.30 As a special case, the Committee, however, recommends Rs.15,000/- for books and journals and collection of manuscripts. FIP/Seminars etc. Rs.10,000/-

5.31 The annual budget of the college is about Rs.26.60 lakhs of which Rs.21.20 lakhs is for pay and allowances (88%). Rs.2.12 lakhs for scholarships and stipends (8%). Thus about 4 to 5% are available under the head contingency including apparatus, books, furniture etc.

KHALLIKOTE COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR:

6. The UGC Visiting Committee visited the Khallikote College on 24th October, 1977* and held discussions with the Principal and the teachers and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of Berhampur University. It also met some of the leading citizens of Berhampur.

Background:

6.1 The Khallikote College, Berhampur was set up in 1878 with F.A. classes affiliated to Madras University. Later it was affiliated to the Andhra University and then to Utkal University in 1943. Since 1967, the College has been affiliated to the Berhampur University.

6.2 The degree classes were opened in 1944. The postgraduate courses in Mathematics, Commerce, English, Economics and Chemistry were introduced between 1963 and 1967. At present, the college is imparting higher education in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce from intermediate to the postgraduate stages. The college was taken over by the State Government on 9th March, 1971 with a view to ensuring adequate academic discipline and better administration. Effective measures were introduced to restore congenial academic atmosphere for promotion of higher education. Positive steps were taken for qualitative improvement, especially at the postgraduate level. The College is located in Ganjam district which has 10 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges.

6.3 The enrolment in the college during 1977-78 is as follows:

(i) I.A./I.Sc./I.Com. (2 years duration) 1037

(ii) B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (2 years duration) 946

Postgraduate Departments:

	Sanctioned Strength V Year	VI Year	Sanctioned Strength V Year	VI Year
English	40	40	35	24
Commerce	48	48	46	37
Mathematics	48	48	22	11
Chemistry	16	16	15	13
Economics	48	48	46	38
	200	200	164	123

* Professor (Mrs.) Archana Sharma could not join the Committee at Berhampur.

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Thus, the total postgraduate enrolment is 287 as against the total sanctioned strength of 400. The enrolment is very low in relation to sanctioned strength particularly in Mathematics (23%) and English (60%) in the final year. There are 139 academic staff members (gazetted); one Principal, one Vice-Principal, five Professors, 24 Readers and 108 Lecturers.

6.4 The non-gazetted staff consists of - 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Cashier, 4 UDCs and 8 LDCs, 2 Typists, 1 Stenographer, 1 Physical Education Teacher and 33 Class-IV staff like Peons, Sweepers, Watchman, Gardener etc. The library staff consists of one graduate librarian, one matriculate librarian and four library peons. The laboratory staff consists of 20 graduate laboratory assistants, 11 intermediate laboratory assistants, 7 store-keepers, 42 laboratory bearers with a total number of 97 including glass-blowers, mechanics, specimen collectors etc.

Library:

6.5 The library has a stock of 51871 books and 4534 journals. The library hall has a dimension of 122 x 27 ft. and the reading room 50 x 25 ft. The reading room has 60 seats for men students and 20 seats for women students. On an average 500 books are purchased annually. The annual average regarding grant for purchase of books and journals is around Rs.35,000/- of which postgraduate departments get Rs.5,000/-.

6.6 During Fourth Plan period, the UGC assistance for postgraduate development was around Rs.1.60 lakhs. It is strongly recommended that students of the college should be allowed to utilise the Berhampur University library. Duplication of journals should be avoided as far as possible and each institution should give priority to specialised journals which the other institutions in the area do not have. This is a general recommendation for all three colleges and universities.

Fifth Plan Development:

6.7 During the Fifth Plan period Rs.2.75 lakhs have been approved by the UGC for development of undergraduate studies (Rs.1.50 lakhs for books and journals, Rs.75,000/- for laboratory equipment and Rs.50,000/- for workshop equipment). The college is eligible for a ceiling assistance of Rs.8.00 lakhs for undergraduate development. The college is also receiving assistance from UGC under COSIP. Other proposals are being examined.

6.8 For postgraduate studies, basic grants of Rs.50,000/- have been sanctioned - Rs.30,000/- for science departments and Rs.20,000/- for humanities and social sciences.

6.9 The ceiling assistance for postgraduate development during the Fifth Plan period is Rs.6.00 lakhs for the five departments

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(Rs.2.00 lakhs for Chemistry Department and Rs.1.00 lakh each for Mathematics, English, Economics and Commerce Departments).

Department of Chemistry:

6.10 The Chemistry Department of the Berhampur University is giving instruction in Organic and Pharmacological Chemistry as special subjects. Basic branches like Physical Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry have not been developed either in the University or in the Khallikote College. Besides, there is great demand for opening of instrumental methods of analysis because of large employment potential of such trained personnel. There are three teachers in the department having doctorate degrees. The research activity is at a low ebb for a staff strength of 19. The slight research that is being carried on is an almost the same lines as at the Berhampur University which leads to duplications and repetitions. The former Head of the Department in the College is now the Head of the Department in the University. Coordination of programmes with the University has not been explored due to lack of transport facilities to cover the distance between the college and the university (8 kilometers).

6.11 Specialisation in "Instrumental and Analytical Techniques" is recommended. A staff member could get training in the subject and, if necessary, some staff members can be deputed to reputed institutions on the teacher fellowship programme.

Recommendations:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 75,000/-
2.	Equipment:	Rs. 75,000/-
3.	Instrument Engineer/Scientist:	1
4.	FIP/Seminars/Publications:	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Mathematics:

6.12 The teaching of Mathematics at postgraduate level was started in 1962. The enrolment of students is as follows: I.A. and I.Sc. - 256; I.Com. - 128; B.A., B.Sc. - 144; B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) 22; M.A., M.Sc. - 21 (Previous) and 10 (Final). The faculty consists of one Professor, two Readers and seven Lecturers, none of whom holds a Ph.D. degree. 4 teachers are enrolled for Ph.D. in summability theory at Berhampur University. The faculty is weak. Therefore, the following suggestions are made - (1) The teachers may be encouraged to go on one or two years leave and study or do research in institutions outside Orissa. (2) Whenever a recruitment to a teaching post is made, the incumbent must hold a Ph.D. degree and people outside Berhampur must also be encouraged to apply. The department teaches the following papers - (1) Divergent

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Series and (2) Theory of Numbers. In both these special papers the contents are classical. With the addition of more qualified staff, it is recommended that special papers on those modern topics in which the research can be carried on in the department may be started. Duplication with the university must be avoided. Provision should be made that the students of the college can go to the university for the study of special papers and vice-versa. The department wishes to start a special paper on Numerical Analysis. This is a welcome move. But the course should be carefully drafted. For the teaching of this paper electronic calculating machines should be provided.

6.13 There is practically no library. Such books as are available in Mathematics Library are classical and mostly outmoded. The Committee understands that the grant for Mathematics Library is very meagre and of the order of Rs.1,000/- per year. Care should be taken in the selection of books and journals. Duplication in books and journals with the University Mathematics Library should be avoided. We would suggest that the College should subscribe to all the Indian mathematical journals and the university may concentrate on foreign journals which are more costly.

6.14 The department badly needs separate building in which there is provision for lecture rooms and seminar rooms.

6.15 The workload of teachers is on the heavy side. For teachers to engage in research they should have some time off their teaching schedule.

Recommendations:

1. Books and Journals: Rs. 50,000/-

2. FIP/Seminars/Publications: Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Economics:

6.16 The postgraduate department of Economics was started in the college in 1963-64. The enrolment figures for the last five years are as following:

Year	Actual strength Ist year	(sanctioned 48) 2nd year
1973-74	48	38
1974-75	48	40
1975-76	48	38
1976-77	42	40
1977-78	46	39

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The examination results are:

Year	No. of students appeared.	No. of students passed in		
		Ist Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1973-74	28	1	20	7
1974-75	29	1	20	8
1975-76	29	-	18	10
1976-77	33	1	22	10

6.17 The department has one Professor, two Readers and 12 Lecturers for both degree and postgraduate courses. One staff member has Ph.D. Two staff members are on lien at Bombay University and Utkal University to complete their Ph.D. thesis work under the Faculty Improvement Programme. The research activity in the department is fairly good. The department conducted several studies on such subjects as the Economic Development of Berhampur since Independence, problems of local finance in Orissa and tribal economics.

6.18 The departmental library consists of 3538 books and journals for postgraduate and honours students. There are 4300 text-books and reference books in the seminar libraries of M.A. and B.A. honours students for constant reference.

6.19 The department has also undertaken curricular reform, internal assessment and evaluation. The semester system has been introduced in the postgraduate classes and detailed internal assessment with question bank facilities have been provided to undergraduate students. Students of different classes are being put under a proctorial system and there is provision for detailed distribution of syllabus and courses of studies to students.

Recommendations:

1. Books and Journals: Rs. 60,000/-

2. Field work/seminars/publications. Rs. 10,000/-

6.20 The department's proposal to lay special emphasis in teaching and research in the areas of Regional Planning and Local Finances is well conceived. Two Readerships may be sanctioned additionally to strengthen the department in the areas of regional economics and area planning. But this may be considered by UGC under the scheme of appointment of Readers in colleges. The request for space is also recommended on a composite basis pooling the permissible ceiling as per UGC norms under both postgraduate and undergraduate development.

Department of Commerce:

6.21 The department of Commerce was started in 1954 with B.Com. courses. The postgraduate course in Commerce was started in 1964

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with a sanctioned strength of 32 students and increased to 48 during the last six years. Though the actual strength of admissions is about the same as the sanctioned strength by the time the students reach final year the drop out percentage has been about 20% in the last five years.

Year	Students strength in Ist Year.	Students strength in 2nd year
1973-74	43	36
1974-75	48	37
1975-76	48	39
1976-77	48	36
1977-78	48	39

6.22 The percentage of passes also is low. But the Committee was told that a good number of students usually do not take the examination immediately on completion of instruction in the academic year. They may appear for the examinations in subsequent years.

Year	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed in Ist Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1972-73	13	-	8	-
1973-74	2	1	-	1
1974-75	16	1	9	6
1975-76	32	1	25	6
1976-77	34	5	25	4

6.23 Though the situation seems to have improved during the last two years, the college should examine the causes for the attitude of the students in shying away from examinations and try to encourage the students to appear for the examinations immediately on completion of the instruction. The situation seems to be the same in the other colleges as well.

6.24 The department has one Professor, two Readers and twelve Lecturers. The staff is common for graduate and postgraduate courses. None of the teachers possess research degrees. Nine out of the 15 teachers have six or less than six years teaching experience. Inter-disciplinary teaching is encouraged in a limited way. The Economics Department offers instruction in the Commerce Department for the subject Managerial Economics. The teaching effort in the department is mainly concentrated in Accountancy. The library facilities leave much to be desired.

Recommendations:

6.25 Keeping in view the economy of Berhampur and the neighbouring region, the experience and qualifications of the teachers and the need for avoiding duplication of subjects offered in different postgraduate departments in Commerce in Orissa, it is recommended that the department may introduce specialisation in Agricultural Economics and Cooperation with two papers each in Agricultural Economics and Management in Cooperation.

6.26 To enable the department to offer this specialisation the department may be sanctioned one Reader's post and one Lecturer's post.

A grant of Rs.40,000/- may be provided to equip the library with latest editions of text-books and reference books and back numbers of journals.

6.27 For the post of Reader, UGC may provide assistance under the special scheme for appointment of Readers in colleges. For field work, seminars and publications Rs.10,000/- may be provided.

Department of English:

6.28 The department is in existence for 13 years. The sanctioned intake per annum is 40 and the enrolment in M.A. (Previous and Final) is 66. It has produced one Ph.D. in its whole history. At present, only three students are registered for research.

6.29 Theresults have been 100% during the last five years, 50% passing in 2nd division and the remaining in 3rd division. There is no teacher in the department having a doctorate degree. But almost all of them have attended summer institutes and other seminars.

6.30 Regular seminars are held in the department for postgraduate students. The professorship in the department is vacant and should be filled immediately.

Recommendations:

1.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 28,000/-
2.	Tapes, LP Records etc.	Rs. 12,000/-
3.	Seminars/Publications.	Rs. 10,000/-

Duplicating machine requested for is recommended as a common facility for all departments.

BUDGET:

6.31 The annual budget of the college for the year 1976-77 was Rs.52.70 lakhs, of which fee income was around Rs.3.20 lakhs. The salaries for staff come to Rs.36.00 lakhs, the books and journals Rs.47,000/-, Scholarships Rs.12.00 lakhs. Other expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs included contingencies, chemicals, apparatus, stationery etc.

Opening of M.Phil. Courses:

7. The college would like to start M.Phil. courses in Chemistry, Mathematics and Oriya departments, in the first phase, and in English, Economics, Botany and Physics in the second phase. The Principal and staff members emphasized that there is a great pressure for teachers from the affiliated colleges to take up teacher fellowships at the college under Faculty Improvement Programme. This is a matter for the UGC to consider. The Committee is of the view that along with strong university departments, outstanding postgraduate departments in colleges engaged in active research may also be selected by UGC for

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award of teacher fellowships. The orientation and course content of the teacher fellowship programme may also be considered by UGC in the context of raising of standards in undergraduate colleges. If all the college teachers from affiliated colleges register for Ph.D. under the scheme, it will take a long time before a sizeable number of teachers obtained research qualifications and go back to the colleges. This will considerably delay improvement of standards in undergraduate colleges. How best the teacher fellowship programme could be reorganised is for UGC to consider as a matter of priority.

Buildings:

8. The total assistance for postgraduate development from UGC is Rs.11.00 lakhs, of which the ceiling for buildings is Rs.2.75 lakhs. Even though the report indicates the requirements of buildings departmentwise, the available assistance may be pooled to plan building facilities in a composite manner. It is also necessary to augment the building component by pooling the available ceiling assistance for buildings for undergraduate development. The ceiling assistance for undergraduate development is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

. . . . . .

8.1 Apart from additional space required for certain departments, the college is in urgent need of one Men's hostel - 200 seats and one women's hostel - 150 seats. The college is also requested for staff quarters for the academic staff as well as for Class-IV staff. These are genuine demands, most of which could be accommodated if the college is given special assistance under the lead colleges scheme, i.e., Rs.3.00 lakhs.

The Committee records its gratitude to the Principals of the colleges and the staff, the Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Director of Public Instruction for the coordiality and cooperation extended to the Committee in the course of the visit in Orissa.

KHALLIKOTE COLIEGE, KHALLIKOTE (BERHAMPUR)

S.No.	Department	Books & Journals	Equipment	Field work/Seminar/FIP Publications etc.	Tapes/ LP Records
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Chemistry*	75,000	75,000	10,000	-
2.	Economics	60,000	-	10,000	-
3.	Commerce	40,000	-	10,000	-
4.	Mathematics	50,000	-	10,000	-
5.	English	28,000	-	10,000	12,000
		2,53,000	75,000	50,000	12,000

*(Instrumentation Engineer- one)

1. Duplicating Machine (Common facility) Rs. 10,000/-
2. Additional Space (Common facility) Rs.1,50,000/-

3. Assistance for teacher fellowship and appointment of Professors, Readers may be scught from UGC under these schemes.

Grand Total: Rs. 5,50,000/-

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Date : 20th February, 1978

Item No.20: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi for Departmental Support.

The Commission had appointed a committee comprising of the following members for examining the research proposal of the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi for Departmental Support:

1. Prof. S. Ramaseshan
   National Aeronautical Laboratory
   Bangalore.

2. Prof. B.R. Nag
   Institute of Radio
   Physics & Electronics
   Calcutta University,
   Calcutta.

The Committee visited the Department on 12th & 13th December, 1977 to examine the project entitled "Investigation of Electronics Materials" submitted by the Department for Departmental Support. The Committee had discussions with each one of the groups mentioned in the project proposal and also with Professor P.C. Sood, Head of the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

The Committee found that the level of science existing in the department is of a fairly high order - of a level that would permit the department to launch on the joint project under examination.

Some of the groups are well equipped (especially the Structure Group, the Spectroscopy Group and the Nuclear Physics Group. By and large, the equipment is also being put to use.

Discussions with the scientists particularly the younger ones revealed a commitment to science. It was also obvious that the impact, the Department has made

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in recent years is much less than its intrinsic scientific capability. This was probably due to a certain lack of cohesion between different groups of the department. The project under examination attempts to bring about this cohesion. The undertaking of this project would therefore prove an excellent morale booster for the Department.

The Committee felt that a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs would be required for equipment necessitating some saving under other heads.

The Committee also felt that the salaries of the research fellows could be obtained from other sources. Further, one STA and one SLA or two SLA's may be appointed in the first stage.

The Committee unanimously recommended that in view of the intrinsic capability of the department, a major department support of Rs.10 lakhs be given to the project by the Commission (for a duration of 3 years).....

The detailed report of the Committee is enclosed as Annexure-I.* *p 134

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item No.20

(134)

A report on the Research Project submitted by the Department of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, to the University Grants Commission.

I. The Committee and its Schedule of Work

An expert committee consisting of

Prof. B.R. Nag, Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta and

Prof. S. Ramaseshan, Materials Science Division, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore,

was constituted by UGC to examine the Departmental Research Project entitled "Investigation of Electronics Materials submitted by the Department of Physics, BHU.

The Committee visited Varanasi on 12th and 13th and its schedule of work was the following:

(i) Visits of the Committee to each one of the groups mentioned in the project proposal and detailed discussion with each group leader as also with individual scientists.

(ii) Discussion of B.R. Nag and S. Ramaseshan individually with some members of the Department.

(iii) Meeting amongst the members of the Committee to discuss the project report in relation to the capabilities of the department.

(iv) A meeting of the Committee with Professor P.C. Sood, Head of the Department of Physics

(v) Meeting of B.R. Nag and S. Ramaseshan to finalise the general recommendations and the structure of the report.

II. The Capability in the Department

The Committee found that the level of science existing in the department is of a fairly high order - of a level that would permit the department to launch on the joint project under examination.

p.t.o.

Some of the groups are well equipped (especially the Structure group, the Spectroscopy group and the Nuclear Physics group). By and large the equipment is also being put to use.

The Committee was impressed with the research efforts of some of the scientists.

(a) The work of Structure group is very good. Special mention must be made of the work in electron microscopy, electron diffraction, thin films and the study of their properties.

(b) An excellent effort is being put in to make lasers (nitrogen _ dye lasers) in the department itself and to start serious work being done in the spectroscopy group is also good.

(c) Under difficult circumstances the electronic group is making commendable effort to make MOS devices and to study them.

(d) In the Nuclear Physics group there is a theoretical capability which may prove useful in solid state studies contemplated in the project.

Discussion with the scientists (particularly the younger ones) revealed a commitment to Science. It was also obvious that the impact the Department has made in recent years is much less than its intrinsic scientific capability. This is probably due to a certain lack of cohesion between different groups of the department. The project under examination attempts to bring about this cohesion. The undertaking of this project would therefore prove an excellent morale booster for the Department.

III. Comments and Modifications recommended

(1) The identification of the material for study:

The general idea behind the project is basically acceptable. Unfortunately, the project attempts to do too many things. The preparation and the study of a large number of materials is contemplated. This would spread the resources too thin and diffuse the effort and decrease the chances of any substantial achievement. It seems worthwhile to concentrate on a few substances or (class of substances) whose properties could be studied by different groups.

(134 b)

Since there is considerable strength in the Department in polytypic materials the Committee was tempted to suggest that the growth, electronic and transport, optical, microwave properties and the effect of ion implantation on these polytypic materials could be taken up as a major project. Unfortunately such a recommendation cannot be made as the study of the literature reveals that in spite of many attempts it is not yet possible to evolve suitable methods for consistently growing a specific polytype. An extended study of polytypic materials may not prove worthwhile.

(However it is felt that the Structure group may put in some effort to find out the conditions under which such growth could be made possible).

It seems to the Committee that the actual choice of the materials be left to the Department. However it is important that the number be restricted to a very few substances whether they be semiconductors, oxides or chalcogenides.

The Committee feels that once this choice of specific materials is made the activity of the department will become purposeful. The experimental and theoretical studies will get limited. The general vagueness which the proposal suffers from will disappear. This focussing on specific materials will increase the probability of the project becoming successful.

(2) The equipment list

The Committee agrees to the equipment list given on page 6 of the proposal with the following suggestions, additions and modifications.

(a) An r.f. induction furnace (Item 1 page 6) has been requested for crystal growth with the implication that if the furnace is available all the other crystal growing facilities could be built around it. It is the experience of both the members of the Committee that building these (crystal growing facilities) are by no means simple. Further it is found that in many laboratories which possess induction furnaces, the utilisation factor is extremely low. The Committee suggests that in the early stages it may be worthwhile setting up the crystal growing facilities using resistance and other types of furnaces and changing over to an induction furnace in the second stage.

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(b) High temperature diffusion furnace: The Committee felt that this item could be postponed for a later stage as its maintenance etc. would present too many problems in a small Department - the effort not being commensurate with the results.

(c) The microwave bench: (Item 6) - There is an X band bench in the department used mostly as a demonstration equipment. It is suggested that instead of going for a K band bench, it may be worthwhile fitting the X band bench with all the accessories to make it suitable for research work (approximate cost Rs.25,000/-).

(d) Crystal processing equipment: This has not been included in the list of equipment requested for. A crystal cutting and lapping equipment, a small 'clean' area with a laminar flow table, a unit for affixing contacts in experimental crystals etc are necessary if the project is to be successful (approximate cost Rs.70,000/-).

(e) Measuring instruments: If accurate measurements are to be made the fast oscilloscope (item 3 second list), thickness monitor (item 4 second list) and xy recorders (item 7 second list) are required. It is suggested that these be transferred to the first list.

(f) Electronics and accessories for ion Implantation studies (Item 10 second list): The Department is one of the few places in the country where ion implantation work can be done. Hence accessories (to the extent of Rs.40,000/-) may have to be moved to the first list.

(g) Liquid air adapter for Philips Liquid Nitrogen plant: If money is available this item should also be in the first list.

IV. Finances and staff:

We have been informed that Rs.10 lakhs is the maximum grant given to special departmental projects by UGC. It may be noticed that if the suggestions of the Committee given above is accepted a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs would be required for equipment necessitating some saving under other heads.

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It is suggested that the salaries of the research fellows be obtained from other sources. Further (one STA and one SLA) or two SLA's be appointed in the first stage. (since the laboratory had already a good complement of staff they could be used to eract, maintain and run many of the new equipment in the first stage).

V. Suggestions regarding the programme of studies:

(i) It is important that as far as possible the experimental and theoretical studies be centered around the materials decided upon for detailed investigation. As pointed out earlier too many things are being attempted in this proposal. The department has to limit the range of its activities. This is a very important exercise in self-discipline which must be done immediately.

(ii) (a) The activities and experimentation must be applied to the specific materials chosen.

(b) It is also suggested that the group makes a concerted effort to study conditions under which specific polytypes can be grown so that it can possibly become a technical material useful for application.

(iii) Part II: It is suggested that the largest effort be put into:

(a) Measurement of surface properties of materials particularly of MOS type and

(b) the properties of thin films at microwave frequencies. It is suggested that the measurement to be made at the X band (and not at the X band).

(iv) Part III: Here again a considerable limitation of activity is absolutely necessary.

(a) The biological work does not come under this project at all.

(b) Organic semiconductors would be a field that may be taken up if at all at a very much later stage.

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(c) It is suggested that the sophisticated far infra red spectrometer in the section be put into operation and used systematically for the study of free carrier mobility and electroreflectance measurements to probe the band structure of semiconductors.

(d) The theoretical studies must be limited to the specific materials chosen for study.

(v) Part IV: Here again the studies must be limited to the specific materials chosen:

(a) The thermal conductivity and thermal properties and acoustic attenuation of polytypic material may be of interest. The experimentation requires some innovative skill. However, the theoretical studies are well within the extensive expertise this group has.

. . . . . .

(b) The study of liquid crystals may not form a part of this project.

(vi) Recommendations

The Committee unanimously recommends that in view of the intrinsic capability of the department a major department support of Rs. 10.lakhs be given to this project by UGC. The suggestions given in III and IV above be taken into account when the Department executes this project.

Sd/- S.Ramaseshan
19.12.1977

Sd/- B.R. Nag.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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MEETING:

DATED : . . 20TH FEBRUARY, 78.

Item No.21 :To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of the Department of Botany, Kalyani University, Kalyani for Departmental Support.

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The Commission had appointed a committee comprising of the following members for examining the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Kalyani University, Kalyani for Departmental Support.

1. Prof. S.M. Sircar
   Emeritus Scientist, ICAR
   Department of Botany
   Calcutta University
   Calcutta.

2. Prof. H.Y. Mohan Ram
   Department of Botany
   Delhi University
   Delhi.

Officer of the Commission

3. Shri K.N. Bhatnagar
   Education Officer
   UGC, New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Kalyani University on 8th October, 1977 and had discussions with the Head of the Department of Botany and members of the staff.

The Department of Botany which was started in 1961 is housed in a two-storeyed building. Semester system of teaching has been introduced this year at the Postgraduate level. The Department offers the following special papers at the M.Sc. level:

.../2....

1. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry
2. Microbiology
3. Mycology & Plant Pathology
4. Cytogenetics & Plant Breeding
5. Palaeobotany
6. Taxonomy of Angiosperms

For over a decade the Department has made significant contributions in Molecular Botany. Of special interest is the study of DNA base composition and DNA - DNA hybridization in a large number of taxa belongin to Fungi, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta. Curiously the extent of relationship between groups like mosses and liverworts is far more distant than has been assumed. Being the only institution in India which is studying molecular taxonomy, the efforts need to be commended and strengthened.

Scientists of this Department have also isolated nitrogen fixing bacteria of Klebsiella group from the leaf surface of a large number of plants.

The Committee recommends the following grants to the Department of Botany, Kalyani University, Kalyani:-

Non-recurring:

1.	Scientific Equipment	
	1. Beckman L5-65 ultra-centrifuge	Rs. 3.50 lakh
	2. Serval high speed Centrifuge	Rs. 0.25 lakh
	3. Fluoval microscope with spectrophotometer accessories	Rs. 1.10 lakh
2.	Liquid Scitillation counter	Rs. 1.10 lakh
3.	Fittings for culture room	Rs. 0.25 lakh
4.	Special Books & Literature	Rs. 0.09 lakh
	Total:	Rs. 6.29 lakh

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Recurring: (for 3 years)

1. Research Associates - 2	Rs.1,000/- p.m. (fixed)
2. SRF - 2 (Total at any time)	Rs. 600/- p.m.
3. JRF - 4 (-do-)	Rs. 400/- p.m.
4. 2 Tech. Assistants	Scale Rs.210-540
5. One field man	Scale Rs.100-160
6. Special chemicals-Fine biochemicals, high grade reagents enzymes including radio chemicals	Rs.25,000/- p.a.
7. Contingency/Working expenses	Rs.25,000/- p.a.
Total R for 3 years:	Rs. 3.64 lakhs
Total (R+NR):-	Rs. 9.93 lakhs

The detailed report of the Committee is enclosed as Annexure-I* 138-145

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Botany Department, Kalyani University, Kalyani for Departmental Support.

.-.-.-.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to examine the proposal of the Botany Department of the Kalyani University for Departmental Support. The Committee comprised the following :

1. Professor S.M. Sircar
   Emeritus Scientist, ICAR
   Department of Botany
   Calcutta University
   Calcutta.

2. Professor H.Y. Mohan Ram
   Department of Botany
   University of Delhi
   Delhi-110007

Officer of the Commission

3. Shri K.N. Bhatnagar
   Education Officer
   University Grants Commission
   Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
   New Delhi 110002.

The Committee visited the Kalyani University on 8th October 1977 and had discussions with the Head of the Department of Botany and members of the staff.

Background Information :

The Department of Botany which was started in 1961 is housed in a two-storeyed building. Semester system of teaching has been introduced this year at the postgraduate level. The Department publishes a journal entitled 'Udvid'.

The break-up of students and research workers in the Department is as follows:

B.Sc.(Hons)	-	48
B.Sc.(Sub-major)	-	48
M.Sc.	-	50
Ph.D.	-	22
Post Doctoral	-	3

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The strength of the teacher staff is

Professor	-	2
Reader	-	6
Lecturer	-	9

The total floor area is about 11,000 sq.ft. and is highly inadequate. The designing of the building is not suited to the functional requirements. The Committee is of the opinion that the users' needs have not been taken into account during construction. The Department offers the following special papers at the M.Sc. level:

1. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry
2. Microbiology
3. Mycology & Plant Pathology
4. Cytogenetics & Plant Breeding
5. Palaeobotany
6. Taxonomy of Angiosperms

For over a decade the Department has made significant contributions in Molecular Botany. Of special interest is the study of DNA base composition and DNA - DNA hybridization in a large number of taxa belonging to Fungi, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta. Curiously the extent of relationship between groups like mosses and liverworts is far more distant than has been assumed. Byeing the only institution in India which is studying molecular taxonomy, the efforts need to be commended and strengthened.

Scientists of this Department have also isolated nitrogen fixing bacteria of Klebsiella group from the leaf surface of a large number of plants. Foliar application of these bacteria have been found to be effective in being equal the soil-applied nitrogen fertilizers in rice, wheat, jute and potato. Foliar application of Rhizobium to non-leguminous plants has also been shown to beneficial. Besides demonstrating the value of these findings to practical agriculture, Professor Sen and his collaborators have added much to our fundamental knowledge of genetic transformation in microorganism. The information provided is of both taxonomic and biochemical significance. Evidence has been obtained that the Nif gene is plasmid carried.

Among the other achievements in areas of plant physiology and biochemistry the following have been noteworthy: (i) the discovery and role of antigibberellin compounds in members of the cucurbitaceae, notably tetracyclic (Cucurbitacins) and pentacyclic triter-

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penoids; (ii) photorespiration in 12 varieties of rice, (iii) role of nucleic acids in morphogenesis and (iv) mechanism of action of hormones and molecular aspects of ageing.

Having published the initial findings in leading professional journals and having planned interesting lines of study, the Department now proposes to strengthen and carry out investigations in some aspects of Molecular Botany. The three main lines in which studies would be carried out are: molecular taxonomy, developmental physiology and molecular genetics.

The Committee is satisfied that the plan of work is challenging and interesting and that the investigators are competent, experienced and highly motivated.

The estimated expenditure is attached as Appendix-I. The duration of the project is 5 years (three years in the first phase). The actual plan of work proposed is enclosed as Appendix-II.

Considering the excellent work done by the Department and keeping in view the importance of the proposed work, and the minimal inputs to carry out the investigations, the Committee would have been happy to recommend a more realistic financial grant. However, constrained by the ling set up by the Commission for Departmental Support, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

Non-Recurring:

1. Liquid Scitillation counter	Rs.1,10,000/-
2. Fittings for culture room	Rs. 25,000/-
3. Special books and literature	9,000/-
4. Beckman L5-65 K Ultracentrifuge	Rs.3,50,000/-
5. Serval high speed Centrifuge	Rs. 25,000/-
6. Fluoval Microscope with spectro-photometer accessories	Rs.1,10,000/-
Total:	Rs.6,29,000/-

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Recurring for 3 years

1.	Research Associates - 2	Rs.1000/- p.m. (fixed)
2.	SRF - 2	Rs. 600/- p.m. (fixed)
3.	JRF - 2	Rs. 400/- p.m. (fixed)
4.	2 Technical Assistants	Scale Rs.210-540
5.	One Field Man	Scale Rs.160-160
6.	Special chemicals - Fine biochemicals, high grade reagents enzymes including radio chemicals	Rs.25,000/- p.a.
7.	Contingency	25,000/- p.a.

. . .

Appendix-I

Detailed estimates of the expenditure to be incurred on the project (on annual basis and not to exceed three years in First phase)

A. Non-Recurring:	Expenditure
(i) Laboratories	
Remodelling of laboratories including tissue culture laboratory (1500 ft.^{2} @ Rs.60/- per ft^2)	Rs.90,000.00
(ii) Scientific equipment	
(a) Beckman L5-65 ultracentrifuge (for isolation and purification of chromatin ribosomes. Plasmid DNA and Bacterophages for Rhizobium and Klebsiella)	Rs. 3,50,000 ($ 40,000)
(b) Serval high speed Contrifuge	Rs.25,000.00
(c) Fluoval (Cerlzeiss Jena) Microscope with spectrophotometer accessories (for spectrofluorometric determination of DNA etc. in situ)	Rs. 1,CC,CC Rs.1,10,000.00
(d) Room Air Conditioners	Rs. 16,000.00
	Rs.5,91,000.00
(iii) Scientific journals and books Rs.3000 x 3 years	Rs. 9,000.00
(iv) Strengthening of workshop facilities (The workshop of the University has not yet started functioning)	Nil
Total portion to be met from the normal development grants for V Plan:	Nil
	Rs.6,00,000.00

p.t.o.

B. Recurring: per annum

(i) Personnel: Research personnel

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total
One Reader (1200-50-1300-60-1900)	14,400	15,000	15,000	44,400
Two Lecturers (700-40-1100-50-1600)	16,800	17,760	18,820	53,280
Two Senior Fellows (Rs.600/- p.m.)	14,400	14,400	14,400	43,200
Three Junior Fellows (Rs.400/- first 2 years Rs.500/- 3rd year)	14,400	14,400	18,000	446,800
Supporting Technical Personnel				
One Junior Assistant (125-10-165-15-390)	4,700	4,840	4,980	14,520
One Technical Assistant (210-10-540)	5,320	5,460	5,600	16,380
One Laboratory-cum-Office Attendant (125-5-210)	4,630	4,700	4,770	14,100
One Mali (100-4-160)	3,320	3,370	3,420	10,110
				2,42,790
Working Expenses				
1. Chemicals	25,000	25,000	25,000	
2. Radiochemicals	6,000	6,000	6,000	
3. Glassware	10,000	10,000	10,000	
4. Stationery	1,000	1,000	1,000	
5. Field Labour	2,000	2,000	2,000	
6. Miscellaneous (X-ray films, auto-radio graphic emulsion etc.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Other Expenses				
Travel expenses (collection of plants attending conferences)	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Repair of instruments	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	53,000	53,000	53,000	

Grand total: Rs.10,01,790/-

Annexure II to Item No.

Actual Plan of work proposed

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Molecular Taxonomy

The following aspects of molecular taxonomy will be investigated in collaboration with Dr. A.K. Sarkar, Reader in Taxonomy, Dr. J. Mukherjee. Lecturer in Botany (Taxonomy) and Dr. K.B. Datta, Reader in Botany (Cytogenetics & Plant Breeding).

(1) Gymposperms: The DNA base composition of different species of Cycas, Ephedra, Pinus, Taxus, Juniperus, Araucaria, Abies and Gnetum will be determined from the helix-coil transition temperature of their DNA. The mitochondial, Chloroplastic, nuclear and satellite DNAs, if any, will be separated by density gradient centrifugation. DNA/DNA hybridization will be studied by the membrane filter method and by hydroxyapatite column chromatography, particularly for determination of the degree of occurrence of redundant sequence in DNA. The DNA content per genome will be measured spectrofluorimetrically. (2) Angiosperms: Similarly relationship between Gnetum and Magnoliaceous plants will be investigated to examine the degree and of relationship between Gnetales and primitive Angiosperms. Other Angiospermous families which will be studied include Ranunculaceae and such families which will be regarding the homogenity or taxonomic position of which, there are controversies e.g., Bombacaceae, Olacaceae, Molluginaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Amaranthaceae etc. Some of the genera which will be investigated in details are: Nyctanthes, Lippia, Pentaphragma, Trapa etc. Developmental Physiology: The investigations will be carried out in collaboration with Dr. S.P. Saha, Reader in Botany (Plant Physiology & Biochemistry). Attempts will be made to study the role of Sigma and Rho factors in RNA synthesis in developing plants from gerimination to senescences. The plants studied will include Rupsail rice (a short day plant), Bonneville pea (a day, neutral plant) and Lolium temulentum (a long day plant). The synthesis of RNA molecules which are qualitatively different will be examined by DNA/RNA hybridization and gel electrophoresis. Ribosomal protein synthesis will be examined in relation to plant age and changes in the environment with respect to physical and chemical and chemical factors. Particular emphasis will be laid on initiation, elongation and termination of protein chains. Ribosomes will be isolated at 105000g in an ultracentrifuge. The synthesis of DNA, RNA and protein at the cellular level

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will be examined using autoradiographic techniques and 3H-labelled thymidine, uridine and arginine, Shoot-tip, axillary bud and leaf cells will be studied. Plants will be grown in a green house provided with arrangements for application of photoperiods.

The interaction of hormones with respect to differentiation will be examined in relation to auxin and kinetin effects on carrot tissue cultures. The synthesis of RNA and protein, as the undifferentiated tissue develops into a differentiated plant due to alterations in the ratio of auxin to cytokinin will be studied using isotopically labelled precursors RNA and protein will be separated by gel electrophoresis. Qualitative changes in RNA will also be examined by DNA-RNA hybridization. Autoradiographic techniques will be used for examination changes in DNA/RNA and protein synthesis at the subcellular level.

Molecular Genetics: For introduction of Nif gene into plant cells legume and cereal cells will be grown in vitro as single cells and protoplasts prepared by the method of Cocking. These Cells will then be treated with the satellite DNA of Rhizobium and of Klebsiella - located earlier by acridine organce and ethidinum bromide treatment and isolated previously in an ultracentrifuge. Attemps will also be made to infect plant cells with a bacteriophage which attacks Rhizobium or Klebsiella. Experiments will also be extended to haploid cultures, if such cultures can be established. Nitrogenase activity will be measured by the acetylene reduction method, These experiments will be performed in collaboration with Dr. M. Sen, Lecturer, in Botany (Microbiology).

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University Grants Commission

Meeting :
Dated : February 19-20, 1978

Item No. 22 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University for Departmental support.

The Commission had appointed a committee comprising of the following members for examining the research proposal of the Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University for Departmental support :

1. Professor B.M. Johri,
   Honorary Professor,
   Department of Botany,
   Delhi University,
   Delhi.

2. Professor V. Puri,
   Institute of Advanced Studies,
   Meerut University,
   Meerut.

The Committee visited the Sardar Patel University on October 23-25, 1977 and discussed the proposal for support of research with Professor J.J. Shah and his colleagues and then with the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

The Committee recommended a total recurring and non-recurring grant of Rs. 9.63 lakhs for a period of three years duration for the conduction of advanced developmental and structural studies as under :

A. Recurring for 3 years

1. Laboratories-Chemicals, glassware, photographic goods — Rs. 1.00 lakh p.a

2. Scientific Journals, books and reprints — Rs. 0.50 lakh p.a

Rs. 1.50 lakh p.a

2. Jr. Research Fellows : 6 at any time
   Sr. Research Fellows : 1
   Research Associates : 2
   Lab. Technician : 1
   (Rs. 700-40-1300 + D.A)
   Clerk-cum-typist 1
   Travel — Rs. 20,000/- p.a

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B. Non-Recurring

1. Equipments Rs. 5.16 lakhs

The detailed report of the Committee is enclosed as Annexure *. *p 148-156

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure Itp Item No.22

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Report made by Expert Committee which examined the Departmental Research Project submitted by Department of Botany, Sardar Patel University.

As desired by the Commission, Professor V. Puri, Meerut University and Professor B.M. Johri, University of Delhi, visited the Sardar Patel University from October 23 to 25, 1977.

The members of the Review Committee discussed the proposal for support of research with Professor J.J. Shah and his colleagues, and then with the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

After a very careful consideration, we strongly recommend that the Department of Bio-Sciences be sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,00,000/- (Recurring and Non-recurring) to conduct advanced developmental and structural studies.

In addition, the Departments of Bio-Sciences, Physics and Chemistry be sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 20,00,000/- to enable them to purchase an Electron Microscope to establish a central facility.

The proposal and the recommendations are detailed as follows :

Sd/- B.M. Johri Sd/- V. Puri

Sardar Patel University

Department of Biosciences

1.	Title of Departmental Research Project	Developmental and structural studies in Angiosperms.
2.	Duration	Three years
3.	Areas of Research	1. Phloem, Cambium and Xylem. II. Gum/resin cell system in some forest trees III. Stomata and Trichomes

The details are given in Appendix I.

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4. Budget Estimates : (a) Non-Recurring Rs. 5,16,000

(b) Recurring Rs. 4,47,240

Total Rs. 9,63,240

The details are given in Appendix II.

5. Academic staff :

Name	Academic Qualification	Research experience
Prof. J.J. Shah	M.Sc. Ph.D.	30 yrs
Dr. G.L. Shah	M.Sc., Ph.D	30 yrs
Mr. J.A. Inamdar	M.Sc.	13 yrs
Dr. B.P. Deshpande	M.Sc., Ph.D	13 yrs
Dr. Y.S. Dave	M.Sc., Ph.D.	12 yrs
Dr. J.D. Patel	M.Sc., Ph.D.	10 yrs.

Prof. J.J. Shah, Dr. B.P. Deshpande and Dr. J.D. Patel would be involved in Projects I and II, and Dr. G.L. Shah Mr. J.A. Inamdar and Dr. Y.S. Dave in III.

6. Recommendations :

The staff of the department of Biosciences is fully qualified to take up advanced studies in the three areas of research mentioned under item 3. Each member of the academic staff has published a number of research articles in their respective areas. Professor J.J. Shah has set up an excellent department for developmental and structural studies.

We strongly recommend that Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten lacs) be sanctioned to the department of Biosciences to expand and intensify the proposed areas of research.

Also Rs. 20,00,000 (Twenty lacs) be sanctioned for a TEM for the Department of Biosciences, Physics and Chemistry, for the Central facility. A complete proposal with full justification is attached.

Sd/- B.M. Johri Sd/- V. Puri

December 31, 1977

Members UGC Review Committee

Appendix I

Proposed Areas of Research

I. Phloem, Cambium and Xylem

(a) to investigate the nature and development of various proteinaceous inclusions encountered with in the phloem, viz., p-protein of various descriptions, spherical inclusions or so-called extruded nucleoli of dicotyledons, refractive spherules in sieve elements of ferns, and other similar phloem restricted proteins : (b) to investigate into the nature of sieve element wall and in particular, the development of the macreous wall reported in sieve elements in various groups of vascular plants; (c) to study the nature and distribution of plasmodesmata or primordial pits in the cambium and their development into various specialised intercellular connections among phloem cells, including sieve plate pores, sieve area pores, sieve element companion cell connections ; (d) to investigate the structure and ontogeny of secondary eylem in trees; (e) to study the structure of dormant and active vascular cambium ; (f) to study the nature of transition of sapwood into heartwood. Some very critical gaps exist in our knowledge of the structure and ontogeny of sieve elements, companion cells and other cells in the phloem. For example, the various highly unique intercellular connections found among the cells in the phloem are assumed to be homologous with plasmodesmata, but there is no direct proof of their development from primordial pits in the cambial cells or their undifferentiated derivatives. At this university sieve areas and sieve plates have been examined with the light microscope in a number of plants representing different groups of vascular plants. We now propose to investigate the ultrastructure of cambial cells and their derivatives differentiating into nature phloem cells to study and compare the development of sieve plates, sieve areas, sieve element, companion cell connections, and other intercellular connections. We also propose to investigate at the electron microscope level into nature of various proteinaceous inclusions highly characteristic of sieve elements and other cells in the phloem of different vascular plants. These are restricted in their distribution to phloem tissue and one may expect them to be of significance in the functioning of phloem. Light microscope investigations have at the best suggested the presence or general nature of such inclusions but attempts to trace their origin with the light microscope have occasionally been misleading as in the case of the spherical inclusions erroneously identified as extruded nucleoli in sieve elements of certain dicotyledons. Similarly the occurrence of nacreous wall has been reported in a

number of plants and yet so far we do not know the nature of these walls and in what manner they differ from walls of 'non-nacreous' sieve element walls and other cell walls. We plan to study the construction of sieve element walls nacreous or dherwise with the electron microscope.

The continuous development of the heartwood is considered to be an ageing process in the living wood of tree. There is less of water from the cells of the sapwood. The ray cells and the axial parenchyma cells of sapwood ultimately die. Alongwith this process certain histological and histochemical changes occur in the wood. Formation of toxic substances and their transportation and accumulation at lethal concentration at the region of the heart wood formation, i.e. the transition region, are important processes leading to the formation of heartwood. The principal investigator has studied these aspects at the light microscopic level in Dalbergia latifolia and Tectona grandis. These plants will be selected for studes at electron microscopic level. Qualitative and quantitative studies on histochemical changes will also be undertaken.

II. . . Gum / resin cell system in some forest trees. . . . .

(a) to study the histological and cytological changes of th cells and their organelles associated with gum/resin production at light microscopic and electron microscopic level; (b) to devise the surgical treatment or the use of growth hormones / substances to induce or inhibit gum production. This investigation will have R & D importance as the investigation is going to be centred on the trees producing gum/resins of economic importance.

The principal investigator and his associate investigated the ultrastructure of epithelial cells of Commifora mukul which produces gum/resin (Gugul of Ayurved). The presence of paramular bddies between the plasmalemma and the cell wall lining the gum canal and absence of plasmodesmata suggest that the gum/resin material may pass across the cell wall region through vesicles that originate from dictyosomes or endoplasmic reticulum. The role of microtubules in the epithelial cell is also not determined. There is an urgent need of studying, at the ultrastructural level, the formation of gum canals and gum cavities, and a series of events leading to the formation of gum/resin. Some experimental work with the use of growth hormones/substances will be undertaken to induce more gum production. Plants which are investigated with light microscopy will be selected for this investigation.

Qualitative and quantitative studies in the histochemical changes will also be undertaken.

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III. Stomata and Trichomes

In this department considerable work is done on the structure, ontogeny and classification of stomata and trichomes at the light microscope level. Only a few electron microscopic studies on the stomata have been published (see Brown and Johnson, 1962; Pallas, 1966 ; Picket-fleaps, 1967 ; Kaufman et al. 1970 ; Thomas and Journett, 1970; and Johnson and Walter, 1973). The kinds of organelles that occur in the mature guard cells are described but considerable controversy exists regarding the occurrence of plasmodesmata and plastids in both subsidiary cells as well as guard cells. The ontogeny of the meristemoid is also a matter of great controversy. Further we do not have complete details on the formation of the pore between the two guard cells, or on the process of wall thickening around the developing aperture. Therefore, this department desires to undertake histochemical as well as this aspect of work on stomatal studies.

4. Budget Estimates

Appendix II

(a) Recurring :

(i) Laboratories -chemicals, glassware, photographic goods	Rs. 1,00,000
(ii) Scientific journals, books and reprints	Rs. 50,000
	Rs. 1,50,000

(b) Recurring : Staff

First Year

	No.		
Research personnel			
(i) Jr. Fellows	6	Rs.	28,800
(ii) Sr. Fellow	1	Rs.	7,200
(iii) Research Associates	2	Rs.	24,000
Supporting technical personnel			
Laboratory Technician (grade 700-40-1300 + DA)	1	Rs.	11,400/-
Clerk-cum-typist	1	Rs.	4,800/-
Total of Recurring staff 1st year		Rs.	76,200/-

Second year

(i) Jr. Fellows	6	Rs.	28,800/-
(ii) Senior Fellow	1	Rs.	7,200/-
(iii) Research Associates	2	Rs.	24,000/-
(iv) Laboratory Technician	1	Rs.	11,880/-
(v) Clerk-cum-typist	1	Rs.	4,800/-
Total of second year		Rs.	76,680/-

Third Year

(i) Jr. Fellows	6	Rs.	36,000/-
(ii) Senior Fellow	1	Rs.	7,200/-
(iii) Research Associates	2	Rs.	24,000/-
(iv) Laboratory Technician	1	Rs.	12,360/-
(v) Clerk-cum-typist	1	Rs.	4,800/-
Total of Third year		Rs.	84,360/-
(c) Travel grant (for 3 years)		Rs.	60,000/-

Total recurring Rs. 4,47,240/-

(d) Non-recurring :

Scientific equipment (give a list, with necessary justifications and also any foreign exchange required).		16,000/-
(i) Diamond knives (2)	Rs.	16,000/-
(ii) Burst enlarger for enlargement of E.M. graphs and dark room accessories, de-ionizer and chilling equipment	Rs.	1,00,000/-
(iii) "Axiomate" research microscope for phase contrast, interference, polarised and flourescence microscopy	Rs.	3,00,000/-
(iv) Research Microscopes (4)	Rs.	1,00,000/-

(Note : Foreign exchange required for items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	
(v) Strengthening of workshop facilities	nil
(vi) Working expenses	nil
(vii) Other costs	nil
Total non-recurring	Rs. 5,16,000/-
Total recurring for the duration of project	Rs. 4,47,240/-
Total non-recurring for the duration of project	Rs. 5,16,000/-
Total recurring & Non-recurring	Rs. 9,63,240/-

Central Facility

Department of Biosciences, Physics and Chemistry

The departments of Physics and Chemistry have submitted proposals for departmental research projects, and have requested for an electron microscope.

The department of Biosciences has also requested for a transmission type of electron microscope (TEM). The various types of studies to be conducted with the TEM are indicated in the main accompanying proposal. The Technician for the TEM, for biological work, is included in the staff indicated in the main proposal.

The department of Physics already possesses a TEM, but it is an old model completely unsatisfactory for investigations with biological materials. A detailed note on this is given in Appendix I.

The new TEM would be used equally by the departments of Biosciences, Physics, and Chemistry, as a Central facility. We discussed this proposal in great details with the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the departments concerned. We are fully convinced that these three departments have the necessary know how, and a very comprehensive research programme to fully utilise the TEM.

We, therefore, strongly recommend that a TEM may be sanctioned as a Central facility for the Department of Biosciences, Physics and Chemistry. The total expenditure is likely to be about Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lacs):

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1. Expenditure on TEM Philips model 400 with accessories for use by all the three departments — Rs. 15,00,000

2. Spares to be purchased with the microscope — Rs. 5,00,000

Total — Rs. 20,00,000

The university has the necessary funds for building and installation.

Sd/- B.M. Johri 19.1.78
Members UGC Review Committee

Sd/- Puri has signed on page 1

Appendix I

Justification for the purchase of New Transmission Electron Microscope

The University has one transmission type electron microscope (EF. 4) in the Department of Physics which is available for use by the Department of Biosciences, However, the microscope is highly unsuitable for most biological investigations as it has some serious shortcomings.

1. The microscope column is not compartmentalized for evacuation and, therefore, not only insertion of specimen but loading and unloading of the camera as well as changing pole pieces involves breaking of vacuum in the entire column. The capacity of the camera is limited to 6 plates and, thus, after every six exposures one must discontinue operation for at least 20 to 30 minutes.

The sensitized photographic materials suitable for electron microscopy have to be imported. While a larger frame of exposure can be very desirable, the cost of imported plates or sheet film can set a limit to a biological investigation since, for most developmental studies, a very high number of micrographs is required for a thorough understanding of the structural details and their development. It is, therefore, desirable to have a microscope which can use not only sensitized glass plates or cut films but also 35 mm roll film which is reasonably priced. The EF 4 can only use glass plates and, with special adaptation, cut film with a size 6.5 x 9 cm.

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2. The microscope has two pole pieces for two ranges of magnification, 1000 to 13000 and 9000 to 40000, 40000 being the highest possible magnification. For cytological observation it is usually necessary to change magnifications back and fourth so as to be able to locate the relevant tissue or cell in the specimens under a lower magnification and, at the same time, periodically switch to a higher magnification to scrutinize closely a region of possible interest. As mentioned above, the necessity to introduce air in the column for changing pole pieces make it highly inconvenient to examine any specimen thoroughly.

3. Biological specimens are notorious for their capacity for self-contamination. EF 4 does not have any anticontamination device; and this is another aspect of the microscope not quite favourable for biological material.

4. The best resolution achieved with the EF 4 for metallurgical and similar type of work is 20 A. Biological material has to be embedded in some medium for support and, therefore, the resolution obtainable for it may be expected to be even less. Many cytological details would, therefore, be barely resolved or even totally obscured.

For undertaking any serious biological investigation it is essential to have another more suitable microscope with compartmentalized vacuum system, continuous magnification, greater camera capacity, an anticontamination device, and a better resolving power. An automatic vacuum system, specimen tilting mechanism, and a multiple camera system with adapters for both sheet and roll film will be other desirable features in such a microscope.

The EF 4 was manufactured by Zeiss Jena which has discontinued the production of this model for quite sometime. As a result no spare parts are available for replacement when needed. Further, no new accessories or replacement for any part by which usefulness and efficiency of the microscope can be increased are available. In short, the microscope is practically outdated. Therefore, Department of Biosciences in collaboration with the Departments of Physics and Chemistry request for a special grant for the purchase of a new T.E.M. as a central facility for the university.

Sd/- B.M. Johri
19.1.78

cp
5/2

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : [illegible]-20th February,78

Item No. 23: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda for Departmental Support.

The Commission had appointed a committee comprising of the following members for examining the research proposal of the Department of Geology, Baroda University Baroda for Departmental Support:-

1. Prof. A.K. Saha
   Professor of Geology
   Presidency College
   Calcutta.

2. Prof. I.K. Kaul
   Indian Institute of Technology
   Kharagpur

Officer of the Commission

3. Shri K.N. Bhatnagar
   Education Officer
   U.G.C.
   New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Department of Geology, Baroda University, Baroda on 29th December, 1977 and examined the physical facilities available in the Department of Geology. The Committee had discussions with the Head of the Department of Geology and other members of the staff. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor was also kind enough to spare some time with the Visiting Committee.

The Department is one of the known centres of structural and metamorphic research. Stratigraphic and palaeontological studies are also receiving adequate attention.

The Department now desires to develop mainly as a Centre for Advanced Researches pertaining to the vast areas that comprise (i) Coast Line and (ii) Ranns of Kutch.

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In fact, the Department has already made a substantial beginning in Quaternary research and a systematic geomorphic and geologic study on the Costal areas is in progress.

A Research Project entitled 'Geological investigations of the Quaternary terrains of Gujarat and S.W. Rajasthan with special reference to their geomorphology and geochronology' which had been submitted by the department for implementation under the Departmental Support Scheme was scrutinised by the Committee in the light of the physical facilities and technical expertise available in the department. The Committee made certain suggestions for improvement of the proposal and the department has accordingly revised the original proposal. This revised proposal (copy enclosed as Appendix- * is considered by the Committee to be highly satisfactory; almost all the members of the present teaching members of the department would be able to participate in it. The Committee would, therefore, strongly recommend to the Commission for acceptance of this Research Proposal.

*159-182

The Committee after detailed discussions with the Head of the Department and other members of the faculty recommended the following grants for the department:

Non-recurring	6.87 lakhs
recurring	3.34 lakhs

The detailed report of the Committee is enclosed as Appendix.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(SR.II)/Addl. Secretary

APPENDIX Io Item No. 23

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Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Department of Geology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda for Departmental Support for Research.

The University Grants Commission had appointed a committee to examine the proposal of the Department of Geology, Baroda University, Baroda for Departmental Support. The committee comprised of the following:-

1. Prof. A.K. Saha
   Department of Geology
   Presidency College
   Calcutta

2. Prof. I.K. Kaul
   Indian Institute of Technology
   Kharagpur

Officer of the Commission

3. Shri K.N. Bhatnagar
   Education Officer
   U.G.C.
   New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Baroda University on 29th December, 1977 examined the physical facilities available in the Department of Geology and had discussions with the Head of the Department of Geology and other members of the staff. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor also was kind enough to spare some time with the Visiting Committee.

There are in all 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 10 Lecturers in the department at present. Since 1967 to date, the department has awarded 17 Ph.D. and has published about 71 research papers. 12 research workers are working for Ph.Ds. in the department. In the course of last 20 years, the department has made a good progress. It has received grants during 3rd and 4th plans to develop M.Sc. teaching in Geology and Applied Geology. The Department is now one of the known centres of structural and metamorphic research. Stratigraphic and palaeontological studies are also receiving adequate attention. However, the department now desires to develop mainly as a centre

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for Advanced Researcher pertaining to the vast areas that comprise (i) Coast line (ii) Ranns of Kutch (iii) Deserts of NorthGujarat and (iv) Alluvial tracts of Central and South Gujarat. All these essentially comprise terrains of Quaternary deposits. Apart from the inter-disciplinary nature of Quaternary research it has much relevance to a number of R&D problems.

In fact, the Department has already made a substantial beginning in Quaternary research, and a systematic geomorphic and geologic study on the coastal areas is in progress.

Since last 24 years, the M.S. University of Baroda has been gradually developing the Department of Geology. A beginning was made in 1953 by starting B.Sc. courses, and thereafter in 1960, post-graduate courses were introduced.

The department is housed in an independent building (18,500 sq. ft. built up area) and is equipped with a wide range of routine instruments. As already started it has a total teaching staff comprising of 14 members. Ancillary staff is also fairly adequate to look after the existing needs. The committee was impressed favourably with the team spirit prevailing among the members of the staff.

The UGC had sanctioned a 3-year research project on 'Quaternary geology and geomorphology of Gujarat with/reference to coastal areas' which is now nearing completion. / special

The department had arranged a successful 'National Seminar on Quaternary environments with special reference to Western India' on November 21 to 23, 1977. About 150 workers-delegates and invitees belonging to various disciplines and specialisations from all over India actively participated in the seminar. The seminar was sponsored by the Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Terrain Evaluation Cell (Ministry of Defence) and Geological Survey of India.

The department proposes to utilise the UGC assistance for the developmental support to strengthen Quaternary research and gradually develop the department as an All India Centre of Quaternary Research.

A Research Project entitled 'Geological Investigations of the Quaternary terrains of Gujarat and S.W. Rajasthan with special reference to their geomorphology

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and geochronology' which had been submitted by the department for implementation under the D.S.R. scheme was scrutinised by the Committee in the light of the physical facilities and technical expertise available in the department. The committee made certain suggestions for improvement of the proposal, and the department has accordingly revised the original proposal. This revised proposal (copy enclosed Annexure-I) is considered by the Committee to be highly satisfactory; almost all the members of the present teaching members of the department would be able to participate in it. The Committee would, therefore, strongly recommend to the Commission for acceptance of this Research Proposal.

The committee after detailed discussions with the Head of the Department and other members of the faculty recommended the following grants for the department:-

Non-Recurring	6.87 lakhs
Recurring	3.34 lakhs

The financial recommendations of the committee are enclosed as Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

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M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
BARODA

Research proposal under the U.G.C. scheme of Departmental Support for Research

Title of the Research Project: Geological Investigations of the Quaternary terrains of Gujarat and S.W. Rajasthan with special reference t their geomorphology and geochronology.

GENERAL

1. In the course of last 25 years, the Department has made good progress. It has received grants during 3rd and 4th plans to start and develop M.Sc. teaching in geology and applied geology. But utilising the available funds from the U.G.C. and the annual grants from the University the Department has not only developed its post-graduate teaching programmes, but has side by side, established itself as a reputed centre of research in many branches of geology. For developing research activities we did not receive any special assistance from any source. By making full use of the facilities made available during the last two Five Year Plans, we have developed various research programmes. In fact, ours is a fairly active centre known all over India, and the only one in the Western India.

2. The U.G.C. Visiting Committee for the Vth Five Year Plan, was quite happy with the progress made by the department, and in its report, recommended that the department has reached a stage when it could be considered for Special Assistance Programme. The Committee also suggested that the department may develop such research programmes that may have direct relevance to Gujarat.

3. Looking to the geographic factors, geology and regional needs, it was considered advisable to develop the department mainly as a centre of advance research pertaining to the vast areas that comprise (1) Coastline, (2) Ranns of Kutch, (3) Semi-arid and arid zones of N. Gujarat and S. Rajasthan and (4) Alluvial tracts of Central and South Gujarat. Obviously, all these areas essentially comprise terrains of Quaternary deposits.

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4. All over the world, the Quaternary research is getting much attention of geologists, geographers and archaeologists. But in India, such inter-disciplinary studies are still in infancy. Western-India especially Gujarat comprises ideal sites for researches in Quaternary, and Baroda can provide a much needed nucleus for such studies.

5. Considering all aspects, it is proposed to develop the Department of Geology at M.S. University of Baroda as a Centre of Quaternary research pertaining to Gujarat and SW Rajasthan. The U.G.C. has identified Quaternary Geology as one of the major thrust areas of research in Earth Sciences, and has selected Baroda for a Major Departmental Research Support.

RESEARCH SET UP OF THE DEPARTMENT:

6. The department is housed in an independent 3-storeyed building (total built up area 18,500 sq.ft.) and is fully equipped with all the routine instruments. It has a total teaching staff comprising 14 members-all suitably qualified and experienced. Ancillary staff is also adequately provided to look after the existing needs. The details of the staff position and their research interests are given in the enclosed list (Encl. No. 1).

7. An idea of the existing status of research activity in the department can be had from the lists giving the names of the research workers who have already taken their Ph.D. degrees (Encl. No. 2) and of the full-time research scholars at present working for Ph.D. and their respective problems (Encl. No. 3).

EXISTING STATUS OF QUATERNARY RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT

8. In the course of last few years, some work has already been done in this direction, and considerable research work has been produced by the members of this department.

9. Under the sponsorships of the Terrain Evaluation Cell (Directorate of Engineering, R&D Org.) Ministry of Defence the various strategically important Quaternary areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan, have been investigated. Since 1965, the Department is in

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continued collaboration with the T.E. Cell, and has taken up following projects:-

1. Terrain Evaluation of Kutch, Gujarat (1967-68)-1 year.

2. Terrain Evaluation of S.W. Rajasthan (1968-69)-1 year.

3. Causes and Pattern of inundation of Rann of Kutch (1970-73)-3 years.

4. Detailed investigations of inundation of the Bet-Zone of the Rann of Kutch (1974 & 1975)-2 years.

5. Geomorphic Studies on the coast-line between Jamnagar and Okha.Madhi in Saurashtra-Work under progress (1976-79)-3 years.

10. A number of staff members and research workers of the department, are working on one or the other aspects of Quaternary geology of Gujarat. Some idea of the work being done in the department can be had from the topics on which the papers were presented by them at the 'National Seminar on Quaternary Environments' held at Baroda on November 21-23, 1977. (Encl. No. 4).

11. The department is receiving active support, and is promised all help in its Quaternary research from several organisations, the more important ones being the SA.C. (ISRO) T.E. Cell (Ministry of Defence) and G.S.I. During the National Seminar, a Steering Committee headed by Prof. S.S. Merh has been formed to give a permanent shape to the awareness created during the Seminar (Encl. No.5).

PROPOSED PLAN OF INVESTIGATIONS

12 It is proposed to utilise the U.G.C.'s D.R.S. grants to strengthen the Quaternary research and gradually develop the department as an all-India Centre of Quaternary research. To begin with some specified problems have been tentatively selected (Encl. No. 6).

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13. It is proposed to go into the depth of the various problems connected with the Quaternary deposits of the coastal areas, and also to take up investigations of the (i) desertic terrains of N. Gujarat and S.W. Rajasthan, and (ii) alluvial tracts of central Gujarat. Accordingly, the project has been formulated, so that with the help of one Research Associate and one Jr. Research Fellow for each area, intensive studies in the following areas will be taken up:

1. Coastal areas of Gujarat;

2. Arid and Semi-arid area of North Gujarat and South Gujarat;

3. Alluvial tracts of Gujarat.

In addition to the routine geological and geomorphic studies it is proposed to go into palaeontological palnological and geochronological aspects of the Quaternary deposits. The methods of study will comprise (1) detailed field work, (2) laboratory investigations of the samples (of sea and river water sediments, rocks etc.) by means of microscopes, routine chemical methods, D.T.A., X-Ray and Spectrophotometer, thermoluminescence etc. (3) geomorphic analysis of the terrain with the help of field data topo-sheets, air photos, and satellite imageries In order to carry out our project we require such equipments which will enable us to take up above-mentioned studies in our own department (Encl. No.7).

14. The Quaternary research to be initiated with the financial support under D.R.S. has been so planned that the various topics (listed in Encl. 6) involve most of the staff members of the department. Prof. S.S. Merh will be the Principal Investigator and Co-ordinator of the entire project, and he will involve most of his colleagues in the various aspects of the research. It may be emphasized that in the Quaternary research, almost all branches of Geology are involved, and thus in the proposed project, a total involvement of the teaching staff is envisaged. It may be mentioned that all the 14 staff members of the department are willing to contribute and participate in the programme and fullest advantage of this enthusiastic support will be taken. Of course, this will be done side by side with the other research interests of the individual colleagues.

Encl. No. 1

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List of staff Members

aching:

Name & Designation	Qualifications	Exp. (Yrs.)	Specialisation
Prof. S.S. Merh, Professor and Head of the Department.	M.Sc., Ph.D. (London) D.I.C.	26	Structural Geology
Shri S.D. Desai Reader	M.Sc., Post-graduate training at A & M College Texas (USA) & Imperial College (London) U.K.	23	Engineering Geology Applied Geology
Dr. M.K. Murty Reader	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Prague)	12	Igneous Petrology
Dr. D.R. Gadekar Reader	M.Sc., M.S. Petroleum Geology (California)	15	Petroleum Geology Sedimantology
Dr. N.M. Vashi Lecturer	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Baroda)	17	Structural Geology Himalayan Geology
Dr. S.J. Desai Lecturer	M.Tech., Ph. D. (Baroda) D.I.C. (London)	16	Metamorphic Petrology
Shri G.T. Malpathak Lecturer	M.Sc. (Geog.) M.Sc. (Geology)	25	Groundwater Geology Engineering Geology
Shri D.T. Brahmbhatt Lecturer	M.Sc. (Baroda)	19	Photogeology Remote Sensing
Shri D.M. Shringarpure Lecturer	M.Sc. (Baroda)	16	Palaeontology Stratigraphy Sedimentology
Dr. O.K. Shah Lecturer	M.Sc., M.Sc. (App. Geol.) Ph.D. (Baroda)	16	Igneous Petrology Photogeology
Dr. M.P. Patel Lecturer	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Prague)	10	Structural and Metamorphic Geology.

Sl. No.	Name & Designation.	Qualification	Exp. (Years)	Specialisation
12	Shri S.G. Patel Lecturer	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Prague)	12	Precambrian Geology and Geochronology
13	Dr. P.P. Patel Lecturer	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Baroda)	10	Geomorphology Neotectonism and Geochronology
14	Dr. R.V. Karanth Lecturer	M.Sc. (Mysore) Ph.D. (Baroda)	6	Mineralogy, Granite Petrology

Ancillary

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1.	Sh. R.K. Parmar	Tech. Asstt.	D.C.E.	22 years
2.	Sh. B.M. Chauhan	Artist	Diploma in Photography	12 years
3.	Smt. H.M. Thite	Lab. Asstt.	S.S.C.	12 years
4.	Sh. S.P. Dalvi	Lab. Asstt.	S.S.C.	10 years
5.	Sh. D.S. Patel	Lab. Asstt.	B.Sc.	2 years
6.	Sh. R.T. Dave	Driver	VIstd. Gujarati	12 years
7.	Sh. S.V. Pagar	Attender	VIII Std. Gujarati	35 years
8.	Sh. H.M. Thakor	Section Cutter	II Std. Gujarati	12 years
9.	Sh. M.B. Verma	Lab. Attendant	II Std. Hindi	12 years
10.	Sh. K.S. Padhiar	Lab. Attendant	IV Std. Gujarati	12 years
11.	Sh. M.A. Solanki	Lab. Attendant	VII Std. Gujarati	12 years
12.	Sh. E.R. Nakum	Lab. Attendant	-	12 years
13.	Sh. M.A. Chikne	Lab. Attendant	-	4 years
14.	Smt. P.C. Solanki	Sweeper	-	12 years

Encl. No. 2

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List of Doctorates Awarded

1.	N.M. Vashi	1967	Geology of the area around Pilkholi, Dist. Almora (UP) with special reference to its structure and metamorphism.
2.	M.G. Hardas	1969	Geology of the area to the South and South-West of Bhuj Distt. Kutch (Gujarat) with special reference to its stratigraphy, sedimentation and structure.
3.	V.N. Kulkarni	1969	Limestones of Gujarat
4.	S.J. Desai	1969	Stratigraphy, structure and metamorphism of the area around Majkhali, Distt. Almora (UP)
5.	Y.V. Deshpande	1969	Geology of the area around Ankola and Gokaran (Distt. N. Kanara, Mysore State) with special reference to its structure and metamorphism.
6.	B.B. Jambusaria	1970	Geology of the area around Shivrajpur (Distt. Panchamahals Gujarat) with special reference to the stratigraphy structure and metamorphism.
7.	P.R. Raval	1972	Geological Studies in Idar and its neighbourhood with special reference to structure, metamorphism and igneous activity of the area.
8.	P.P. Patel	1972	A detailed study of the rocks of Bhatana and Kapasia area of Sirohi-Palanpur (N. Gujarat-Rajasthan) with special referenc to their structural and metamorphic history and igneous activities.
9.	S.K. Munshi	1972	Geology of the area around Someshwar, Distt. Almora, UP with special reference to the structure and metamorphism.

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10.	J.P. Patel	1972	Geology of the Ramgarh area Distt. Nainital, U.P. with special reference to the structure and metamorphism.
11.	A.N. Shah	1973	Structure and metamorphism of the rocks around Almora (U.P.).
12.	S.V. Deshpande	1973	Geology of Wagad, hills, Eastern Kutch, with special reference to stratigraphy and structure.
13.	C.P. Shah	1973	Geology of the area around Garampani (Distt. Nainital U.P.).
14.	Devendra Pal	1974	Geology of the area around Nainital Distt. Nainital (U.P.)
15.	Bhaskar Roy	1974	Pattern and causes of inundation of the Rann of Kutch.
16.	R.A. Chansarkar	1975	Drainage and slope aralysis of Kosi Basin in central Kumaon with special reference to the geological cortrols.
17.	O.K. Shah	1975	Geology of the area around Bhimtal, Distt. Nainital (UP).
18.	D.R. Gadekar	1977	Geology of Tertiary rocks of South Gujarat with special reference to their stratigraphy and sedimentation.
19.	R.N. Pande	1977	A reinterpretation of the Geology of the Ganai Chaukhutia area in Kumaon Himalaya.

Encl. No.3

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List of Research Scholars presently working for Ph.D.

Sl. No.	Name	Full time fellows.	External scholars/ Officers working in	Problems
1.	Kum. G.K. Desai	U.G.C.		The Mesozoic sediments of the Wagad hills of Eastern Kutch & their depositional environments.
2.	Sh. A.K. Jadia	U.G.C.		Geology & Geomorphology of the Coastline belt between Kodinar and Porbandar.
3.	Sh. T.D. Thorat	Min. Defence		Evaluation of the Coastline between Jamnagar and Okha-Madhi with special reference to the Geology & Geomorphology.
4.	Sh. Southanou Sychanthavong	Col. Plan		Studies in the Pre-Cambrian rocks around Posina & in N.G.
5.	Sh. Ganapathi	U.G.C.		Geology of the area around Bhavnagar and Ghogha with special reference to Geomorphology, Sedimentation and tectonic history.
6.	Sh. B.K. Patel	U.G.C.		Geological investigation of Bentonite deposits of Gujarat with special reference to origin occurrence and
7.	Sh. J.M. Shirje	U.G.C.		Geological investigation and industrial utilization of the fire clay deposites of Gujarat.

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Sl. No.	Name	Full time fellows	External scholars/ officers working in	Problems
8.	Sh. B.N. Upreti	W.I.H.G.		Geological investigation of the area around Shirkang with special reference to its structure and metamorphism.
9.	Sh. Toran Sharma.	W.I.H.G.		The structure and metamorphic History of Chail Nappe around Kusma.
10.	Sh. Rupendra Shakya	U.G.C.		Structural and Metamorphic studies around Chandragiri (Nepal)
11.	Sh. Krishnakumar Verma	G.S.I.		Study of the qualitiative composition and quantitative distribution of microfauna in recent sedi. of southern Saurashtra Coast Gujarat State India.
12.	Sh. Umesh Mathur	G.SI.		Distinguishing between recent carbonate Beach and Dune deposits of souther Saurashtra from their textural characteristics.
13.	Sh. N.D. Desai	G.E.R.I.		Dimension stones of Gujarat.
14.	Sh. M.V. Muley	S.A.C.		Geology of the graphite deposits of Gujarat State with special reference to their Origin occurence and uses.
15.	Sh. S.R. Nayak	S.A.C.		Bauxite deposits of Gujarat with special reference to their origin occurence and utilization.

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Sl. No.	Name	Full time fellows.	External scholars/ Officers working in	Problems
16.	Sh. S.V. Zala	G.M.D.C.		Detailed Geological investigations of Ambamata and Eri base metal deposits with special reference to control of mineralisation.
17.	Kum. J.K. Desai	G.E.R.I.		Petrology of the Pre-Cambrian granites and gneissis of Gujarat.
18.	Sh. D. Ray	ONGC		Geology of the Bagh Beds of Lower Narmada Valley.

Encl. No. 4

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List of the papers presented by the members of the Geology Department, M.S. University of Baroda at the National Seminar on Quaternary Environments.

November 21-23, 1977

1. Some aspects of geomorphic evolution of the Lower Narmada and Mahi rivers from Landsat imagery-D.R. Gadekar, S.D. Naik and Baldev Sahai.

2. Study of sediment distribution in the Gulf of Kutch from Landsat imagery-M.V. Muley and A.K. Gupta.

3. Pattern of inundation of the Great Rann of Kutch- B. Roy and S.S. Merh.

4. Intriguing problems of groundwater in Padra Taluka, Vadodara district, Gujarat.- G.T. Malpathak.

5. Formation of Laterites of South Gujarat in Quaternary environments - S.R. Nayak, P.K. Patel and S.D. Desai.

6. Holocene sediments of southern Saurashtra Coast (Gujarat) and their textural characters- U.B. Mathur.

7. Umrath beach of South Gujarat: Recent sedimentation pattern and their role in shore-line development-M.G. Hardas and D.M. Shringarpure.

8. Recent sediment outwash of Mahi river section between Kadana and Fajalpur- A relation of grain-size sediment distribution patterns- S.R. Nayak, S.D. Desai and D.M. Shringarpure.

9. Granulometric techniques confirming depositional environments of the Ambica river sediments- P.K. Patel, S.P. Nayak and N.D. Desai.

10. Development of shore- line between Porbandar and Kodinar during the Quaternary period- A.K. Jadia and D.M. Shringarpure.

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11. Saurashtra Coast between Okha-Madhi and Jamanagar Geomorphology Quaternary History and Neotectonism T.D. Thorat and D.M. Shringarpure.

12. Recent forminifora of Saurashtra and South Gujarat Coast: Impact of Sedimentation on their near shore distribution-Geeta Desai and D.M. Shringarpure.

13. Magroves of the North Saurashtra Coast of Gujarat and their geobotanical significance- G.M. Oza and D.M. Shringarpure.

14. Application of slip-line field theory to the Western Indian borderland Neotectonics related to Indian Plate movement- S.P.H. Sychanthavong and S.S. Merh.

15. Eustatic Changes of Delvada Coast, Southern Saurashtra-P.C. Srivastava, K.K. Verma and U.B. Mathur.

16. Recent Broach earthquake in Gujarat: Influence of Seismotectonic movements or Man's inadvertant intervention in the geologic set up-D.T. Brahmbhatt and D.M. Shringarpure.

17. On the tectonic stability of Saurashtra (Gujarat) during Quaternary - K.K. Verma and U.B. Mathur.

18. Morpho-tectonic framework of Gujarat Coast- P.P. Patel and M.G. Hardas.

19. Economic mineral deposits of the Quaternary terrains of Gujarat - P.P. Unni and P.P. Patel.

20. Irrigation potential of Soils around Than, Surendranagar Distt., Gujarat- M.C. Trivedi and S.D. Desai.

21. Miliolite limestone as a construction material - N.D. Desai., D.M. Pancholi and S.D. Desai.

22. Miliolite rocks of Saurashtra: Geological set up sedimentary structures and Depositional Environments-B.B. Jambusaria, S.R. Nayak & N.D. Desai.

Encl. No. 5

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NATIONAL SEMINAR ON QUATERNARY ENVIRONMENTS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WESTERN INDIA
(21-23 NOVEMBER, 1977)

A meeting of the delegates was held on Wednesday the 23rd November, 1977 at the General Education Auditorium under the chairmanship of Professor V.C. Misra. It was decided that in order to provide a follow up to the awareness and enthusiasm generated during the Seminar, steps be taken to give some concrete shape to the multi-disciplinary programme of Quaternary research on an all-India basis. To chalk out the future plan of action and to evolve a permanent machinery, the participating delegates formed a Steering Committee of following members:-

1. Dr. S.S. Merh
Department of Geology
M.S. University of Baroda
Baroda-390002

2. Dr. Vishnu Mittre
Quaternary Department
Birbal Sahni Institute of
Palaeobotany
53-University Road
Lucknow-226007

3. Dr. S.N. Rajguru
Deccan College
Pune-411006

4. Dr. A.K. Ghosh
Department of Anthropology
Calcutta University
35, B.C. Road
Calcutta-700019

5. Dr. V.K. Verma
Department of Geology
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007

6. Nominee from the Geological Survey of India

7. Nominee from the Space Applications Centre (ISRO)

8. Nominee from the Terrain Evaluation Cell (R&D)
Ministry of Defence

Organisations who sponsored the seminar

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To begin with, the nominees of only the sponsoring organisations have been included, but later on, if necessary, a few others may also be co-opted.

Professor Merh was requested to work as the Chairman of the Committee, and take further appropriate steps in the matter.

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Encl. No. 6

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PROPOSED TOPICS OF RESEARCH

1. Intensive studies on coast-line geology and geomorphology; coastal processes of erosion and deposition.

2. Micropalaeontology and palynology of the coastal deposits.

3. Quaternary paleoclimates-coastal, alluvial and aeolian deposits.

4. Geochronology of Pleistocene and Holocene of Gujarat.

5. Neogene-Quaternary boundary in Saurashtra.

6. Morpho-tectonic evolution of the Quaternary areas of Gujarat with special reference to neotectonism.

7. Problems of salinity and inundation of the coastal areas of Gujarat and Saurashtra.

8. Geomorphological studies in the desert and semi-desert areas of N. Gujarat and S.W. Rajasthan.

9. Geomagnetic studies on Quaternary deposits of Gujarat.

10. Problems of land erosion-studies on causes, patterns and prevention.

11. Terrain evaluation of Quaternary areas including geomorphic classification, and parametric and data-bank studies from the point of view of their strategic importance.

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Proposed Budget (3 years)

NON-RECURRING

Equipment

1.	Advance Steroscopic Microscope with photo-micrographic attachment.	Rs.	25,000.00
2.	Differential Thermal Analyser	Rs.	1,00,000.00
3.	Stereo-sketch Machine	Rs.	20,000.00
4.	Photomicrographic equipment for micro-fossils.	Rs.	20,000.00
5.	Radioactivity Measuring Set Up	Rs.	50,000.00
6.	Humidity Apparatus	Rs.	10,000.00
7.	Zoom Transferoscope	Rs.	40,000.00
8.	Selective Ion Meter	Rs.	20,000.00
9.	Digital PH meter	Rs.	5,000.00
10.	Resistivity Meter	Rs.	6,000.00
11.	Conductivity Meter	Rs.	6,000.00
12.	De-ioniser	Rs.	5,000.00
13.	Electronic Calculator (Programmable)	Rs.	15,000.00
14.	X-Ray Generator, powder camera, tubes and other accessories.	Rs.	2,50,000.00
15.	T.L.D. Reader with X-Y Recorder	Rs.	55,000.00
		Rs.	6,27,000.00
	Vehicle for field work	Rs.	60,000.00
	Total Non-Recurring:	Rs.	6,87,000.00

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RECURRING:

Staff: per annum

1.	Research Associates @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. - 3	Rs.	36,000.00
2.	Jr. Research Fellows @ Rs. 400/- p.m. for 2 years Rs. 500/- p.m. for 3 years (3)	Rs.	16,200.00
3.	Field Assistants as per scales admissible to the equivalent University staff-4	Rs.	19,000.00
4.	Contingencies including Laboratory expenses and field expenses.	Rs.	30,000.00
5.	Running and maintainance of field vehicle	Rs.	10,000.00
		Rs.	1,11,200.00

Total Recurring (p.a.)	Rs. 1,11,200.00
Recurring (3 years)	Rs. 3,33,600.00

Non-Recurring	Rs.	6,87,000.00
Recurring	Rs.	3,33,600.00
Grand Total	Rs.	10,20,600.00

Confidential

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :
Dated : February 20, 1978

Item No. 24: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission for enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science laboratories in the colleges for undergraduate, Pass and Honours courses.

The Commission at its meeting held on 17th October, 1977 (item No. 27) considered the proposal of the Delhi University for enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science laboratories in the colleges for Undergraduate, Pass and Honours courses, and desired that this may be referred to a Committee. The Committee consisting of the following was appointed :

1. Professor B. Ramachandra Rao,
   Vice-Chairman,
   University Grants Commission

2. Professor J.P. Thapliyal,
   Department of Zoology,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

3. Professor R.P. Rastogi,
   Department of Chemistry,
   Gorakhpur University,
   Gorakhpur.

4. Professor R.P. Roy,
   Department of Botany,
   Patna University,
   Patna.

The Committee has since submitted its report and a copy of the report is attached as Annexure.* The main recommendations of the Committee are given below : P.185-187

1. Taking into account the requirements of chemicals, glaswares etc., the following limits of expenditure for maintenance of Science laboratories were recommended :

   1. B.Sc. (Gen) Group 'A'

Physics	Rs. 80/- per annum per student
Chemistry	Rs. 100/- -do-

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2. B.Sc. (Gen.) Group 'B'

Chemistry	Rs. 100/-	per annum per student
Botany	Rs. 75/-	-do-
Zoology	Rs. 75/-	-do-

3. B.Sc. (Hons.) Physics

Physics (Main)	Rs. 120/-	-do-
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

4. B.Sc. (Hons.) Chemistry

Chemistry (Main)	Rs. 150/-	-do-
Physics (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-

5. B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology Main

Zoology (Main)	Rs. 120/-	-do-
Botany (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

6. B.Sc. (Hons.) Botany Main

Botany (Main)	Rs. 120/-	-do-
Zoology (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

2. The maintenance grant for Botanical Gardens, Zoological Museums etc. were recommended to be revised as under :

Maintenance of Botanical Garden	Rs. 1500/- p.a.
Maintenance of Herbarium and Botanical Museum	Rs. 1500/- p.a.
Maintenance of Zoological Museum	Rs. 1500/- p.a.

3. No change in the present ceiling allowed for additional physics was considered necessary as this would not be required when the courses would be re-cast on the basis of the New Patterm for the first degree courses by the Delhi University.

4. Any increase in the per annum limit of expenditure for field work excursions (Botanical and Zoological) was also not considredd necessary as it was felt that the present limit already allowed by the Commission is sufficient to organise the field work excursions. It was also felt that at the undergraduate level the approach ought to be to do this work in neighbouring areas rather than taking students to distant places on field trips.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure to Item No. 24

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The meeting of the Committee constituted by the Commission to consider the proposals of the Delhi University for enhancement of recurring grants for the maintenance of Science laboratories in the Delhi Colleges for undergraduate pass and honours courses was held on 12th December, 1977 in the UGC office. The following were present :

1. Professor B. Ramachandra Rao,
   Vice-Chairman,
   University Grants Commission

2. Professor J.P. Thapliyal,
   Department of Zoology,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

3. Professor R.P. Rastogi,
   Department of Chemistry,
   Gorakhpur University,
   Gorakhpur.

4. Professor R.P. Roy,
   Department of Botany,
   Patna University,
   Patna.

Officers of the Commission

1. Shri M.P. Balakrishnan,
   Deputy Secretary

2. Shri V.M. Seth,
   Assistant Secretary

The Committee noted that the proposals of Delhi University for enhancement of recurring grants for undergraduate Science courses in Delhi colleges have been made on the basis of the recommendations of a Committee appointed by it in this connection.

2) It was further noted that the Commission on the basis of recommendations of Expert Committees had revised the ceiling expenditure in 1965 and 1973-74.

(3) The maintenance grants are paid for meeting the needs of chemicals, glass-wares, cost of replacement of worn out equipment, workshop facilities for maintenance of equipment and the present payments are on the following basis :-

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1.	B.Sc. (Gen.) Group 'A'	Rs. 130/- per student p.a.	(1965-66)
2.	B.Sc.(Gen.) Group 'B'	Rs. 170/- per student p.a.	(1965-66)
3.	B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics	Rs. 90/- per student p.a.	(1970-71)
4.	B.Sc. (Hons.) in Chemistry	Rs. 100/- per student p.a.	(1970-71)
5.	B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany	Rs. 170/- per student p.a.	(1973-74)
6.	B.Sc. (Hons.) in Zoology	Rs. 170/- per student p.a.	(1973-74)
7.	B.Sc. (Gen) Group 'B' with Physics	Rs. 170/- + Rs. 35/- extra per student p.a.	(1973-74)
8.	B.Sc. (Hons.) Botany with Physics	Rs. 170/- + Rs. 35/- extra per student p.a.	(1973-74)
9.	B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology with Physics	Rs. 170/- + Rs. 35/- extra per student p.a.	(1973-74)
10.	Maintenance of Botanical Garden	Rs. 1000/- p.a.	(1965-66)
11.	Maintenance of Harbarium and Museum	Rs. 1000/- p.a.	(1965-66)

(4) It was further noted that the expenditure on maintenance of Science laboratories is calculated on 100% basis while paying maintenance grant.

(5) The proposals made by the Delhi University were examined by the Committee in this context. The Committee felt that in many cases the limits of expenditure for maintenance of Science laboratories had been reviewed by the Commission in the year 1974 and as a general rule an increase of 25-30% would be justified in terms of the rise incost of materials.

(6) It was also noted that nearly 80% of the honours courses would be the coverage for pass course.

(7) Taking the requirements of chemicals, glass-wares etc., the Committee agreed to recommend the following limits of expenditure for maintenance of Science laboratories for consideration of the Commission ::

1. <u>B.Sc. (Gen.) Group 'A'</u>

Physics	Rs. 80/-	per annum per student
Chemistry	Rs. 100/-	-do-

2. <u>B.Sc. (Gen.) Group 'B'</u>

Chemistry	Rs. 100/-	-do-
Botany	Rs. 75/-	-do-
Zoology	Rs. 75/-	-do-

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3. B.Sc. (Hons.) Physics

Physics (Main)	Rs. 120/-	per annum per student
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

4. B.Sc. (Hons.) Chemistry

Chemistry (Main)	Rs. 150/-	-do-
Physics (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-

5. B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology Main

Zoology (Main)	Rs. 120/-	-do-
Botany (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

6. B.Sc. (Hons.) Botany Main

Botany (Main)	Rs. 120/-	-do-
Zoology (Subs.)	Rs. 60/-	-do-
Chemistry (Subs.)	Rs. 75/-	-do-

(8) It was also agreed that there is no need for changing the present ceiling allowed for additional Physics as this would not be required when the courses would be re-cast on the basis of the new pattern for the first degree courses by the Delhi University.

(9) It was felt that the maintenance grants for Botanical Gardens, Zoological Museums etc. be revised as below :

Maintenance of Botanical Garden	Rs. 1,500/- p.a.
Maintenance of Herbarium and Botanical Museum	Rs. 1,500/- p.a.
Maintenance of Zoological Museum	Rs. 1,500/- p.a.

(10) Regarding the proposal for increasing the per annum limit of expenditure for field work excursions (Botanical and Zoological), the Committee felt that it would not be justified in increasing the present limits already allowed by the Commission. It should not be difficult for the colleges to organise these field work excursions within the amount allowed. Further, the approach at the undergraduate level should be to do this work in neighbouring areas rather than taking students to distant places on field trips.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Date :

25 20 & 21st. 1977

Item No. : To consider the minutes of the meeting of the committee to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses in universities and colleges.

The University Grants Commission in January, 1973 invited the attention of the universities to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Universities/Colleges. The matter was further considered at the forty-second meeting of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the light of the replies received from the universities in this connection. The Committee was dissatisfied that the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was not uniform and varied from 2 to 20% and that some universities did not adopt the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and inter-alia suggested that immediate effective remedial measures be taken to do the needful in the matter.

2. In pursuance of this, the Commission while framing the guidelines for preparation of development proposals by colleges for the 5th Plan made a specific reference that the colleges may consider organising special supplementary remedial mprogrammes to make up for the deficiency of the earlier school education of the deprived sections of the society like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on March 21, 1977 (Item No.30) while receiving a note regarding the reservation of seats for various courses in Universities/Colleges for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes inter-alia agreed that a committee may be appointed to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses to be provided in the Universities/ Colleges. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the

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following members was constituted:by the Commission:

1. Dr. A.K. Dhan,
   Vice-Chancellor,
   Patna University,
   Patna.

2. Prof. P.K. Ghosh,
   Department of Mathematics,
   Calcutta University,
   Calcutta.

3. Prof. R.N. Ghosh,
   Head of the Deptt. of Methods,
   Central Institute of English
   & Foreign Languages
   Hydrabad.

The meeting of the Committee to elaborate the concept and modalities of remedial courses in universities was held in the UGC office on 24th August, 1977. A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attached (App.I).

The observations/recommendations made by the Committee are indicated below:-

1. The Committee was of the opinion that remedial courses were desirable particularly in view of the low percentage of passes in university examinations and the present identified groups whose performance was not at par with the general students or general groups of students.

2. All students who required special assistance to come up to the average or the level of attainment existing in any class and necessary for pursuing higher studies would be covered by this.

3. However, the needs of certain identified groups like those who had been admitted in reserved quota and their group failure in any particular discipline or subject had also to be taken into account, e.g. the constantly low results of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students in Science subjects.

4. Diagnotic tests could be used to identify such groups of students that required this additional help.

5. It would perhaps be necessary to divide the student requirements for special help into

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two classes:

a) those needing intensive help and
b) those needing marginal help

6. For those requiring intensive help, it would be necessary if they were to complete the courses in time to utilise the long vacation during summer and during October-November.

7. Adequate funds would need to be allotted for these extra classes to be held during the vacation at a rate decided by the Commission.

8. Perhaps it would be desirable to have only one teacher for each subject in each class so that responsibility could be fixed and the teachers themselves could get to know their students better. It should be the effort of the universities and colleges to engage the services of motivated teachers for this purpose. In suggesting this it was visualised that one teacher would perhaps be coaching between 30 to 35 students at the most.

9. During the working days when universities were open perhaps not more than three periods a week could be fitted in the time table for this purpose and this would be planned for those students who needed marginal help to come up to the standards of achievement equal to the rest of the students.

10. The Summer Course should have approximately 5 classes per day of which only 3 should be lecture periods, the others should be tutorial and practical.

11. The Committee recognised the fact that in the case of a large number of academically backward students, the reason was to be found in language deficiency. In other cases, particularly Science teaching, there was also the problem of 'aptitude'.

12. The proposals regarding organising Summer Institutes for a period of 4 to 6 weeks could be sent to the Commission within the overall allocation of Rs.5 lakhs. This would mainly be for the colleges.

13. Books costing Rs.25/- per student for general reading might be provided to students covered under this programme.

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14. The university should organise such remedial courses on the university campus or some selected colleges in the area. The proposals for organising such courses should be sent to the Commission for approval.

15. CIEFL might be asked to devise programmes for improvement of standard of students. They might also suggest tests for identifying the weaker students.

16. The implementation of the programme would be reviewed after a period of one year.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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MEETING:

Dated : 20th February, 1978

Supplementary Note to Item No.25:

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have sent the following extract from a communication received by them from Shri G.R. Mhaisekar in connection with the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament held in January, 1977.

> "Infeel that the following proposals have to be worked out seriously for the strengthening of the students coming from rural areas. They lag behind because of certain basic deficiencies. These deficiencies may be quite a few but the most important is about their mother tongue. Experience shos that students do not have the minimum degrees required of expression in their own mother tongue, and, therefore, it is very important that they are strengthened in their mother tongue first and then in other languages. The same is true about their general knowledge and also about their mannerism. I, therefore, propose that under remedical measures we undertake the large scale programme based on the following:-
>
> i) The strengthening of the mother tongue.
>
> ii) The extending of the General knowledge.
>
> iii) Interviews through which basic training is given in mannerism and the technique of conversation."

The Ministry of Education have invited the views/ coments of the Commission for providing remedial coaching to studerts from weaker sections in schools/ colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Appendix I to Item No.25

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Draft minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 24th August, 1977 to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of the remedial courses in universities/ colleges.

The meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses in universities and colleges was held in the UGC office on 24th August, 1977. The following were present:

1. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao
   Vice-Chairman, UGC.

2. Dr. A.K. Dhan
   Vice-Chancellor
   Patna University
   Patna.

3. Prof. P.K. Ghosh
   Deptt. of Mathematics
   Calcutta University
   Calcutta.

4. Prof. R.N. Ghosh
   Head of Deptt. of Methods
   Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages
   Hyderabad.

Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, Vice-Chairman, informed the members of the Committee that the Commission had brought to the notice of the Universities the guidelines issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding reservation of seats for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes students in universities and colleges. He pointed out that the committee on welfare of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes were dissatisfied with the situation regarding the reservation of seats for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in various universities. He said that some universities had not adopted the principle of reservation for scheduled caste/ scheduled tribe students at all. Of those that had, the percentage of reserved seats varied from 2% to 20%.

The committee expressed its concern over the situation and suggested that immediate effective remedial measures be taken to improve the situation. As a first step towards this it suggested that the Commission, while framing its guidelines for the preparation of development proposals by the colleges for the fifth plan period, should make specific suggestion that the colleges consider organising special supplementary remedial programmes to make up for the deficiency of the earlier school education of deprived sections of society like scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes. As the Commission was receiving requests from

the universities/colleges to elaborate the concept and modalities of implementation of the remedial courses to be organised by them, the Commission had appointed this committee to go into the matter. It was decided that the facilities under the scheme may be made available not only to students belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and from rural areas but to all such students who needed assistance to come up to the required standards of achievement to pursue higher studies.

The committee made the following observations/recommendations:

1. The committee was of the opinion that remedial courses were desirable particularly in view of the low percentage of passes in university examinations and the present identified groups whose performance was not at par with the general students or general groups of students.

2. All students who required special assistance to come up to the average or the level of attainment existing in any class and necessary for pursuing higher studies would be covered by this.

3. However, the needs of certain identified groups like those who had been admitted in reserved quota and their group failure in any particular discipline or subject had also to be taken into account. e.g. the constantly low results of scheduled cast/scheduled tribes students in science subjects.

4. Diagnotic tests could be used to identify such groups of students that required this additional help.

5. It would perhaps be necessary to divide the student requirements for special help into two classes:

   a) those needing intensive help and
   b) those needing marginal help

6. For those requiring intensive help, it would be necessary if they were to complete the courses in time to utilise the long vacation during summer and during October-November.

7. Adequate funds would need to be allotted for these extra classes to be held during the vacation at a rate decided by the Commission.

8. Perhaps it would be desirable to have only one teacher for each subject in each class so that responsibility could be fixed and the teachers themselves could get to know their students better. It should be the effort of the universities and colleges to engage the services of motivated teachers for this purpose. In suggesting this it was visualised that one teacher would perhaps be coaching between 30 to 35 students at the most.

9. During the working days when universities were open, perhaps not more than three periods a week could be fitted in the time-table for this purpose and this would be planned for those students who needed marginal help to come up to the standards of achievement equal to the rest of the students.

10. The Summer course should have approximately 5 classes per day of which only 3 should be lecture periods, the others should be tutorial and practical.

11. The committee recognised the fact that in the case of a large number of academically backward students , the reason was to be found in language deficiency. In other cases, particularly Science teaching, there was also the problem of 'aptitude'.

12. The proposals regarding organising Summer Institutes for a period of 4 to 6 weeks could be sent to the Commission within the overall allocation of Rs.5 lakhs. This would mainly be for the colleges.

13. Books costing Rs.25/- per student for general reading might be provided to students covered under this programme.

14. The university should organise such remedial courses on the university campus or some selected colleges in the area. The proposals for organising such courses should be sent to the Commission for approval.

15. CIEFL might be asked to devise programmes for improvement of standard of students. They might also suggest tests for identifying the weaker students.

16. The impelementation of the programme would be reviewed after a period of one year.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : [illegible]-20th February,78

Item No. 26 To consider the recommendation of the Selection Committee for 'USRT' to raise the number of placements at any given time from 300 to 350.

The Selection Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission for the selection of Retired Teachers for award under the scheme of 'USRT' at its meeting held on 5th December, 1977 took the following decisions:-

i) that persons working in national laboratories, Government departments and other organisations may not be considered under the scheme unless they have been full time teachers in universities and colleges during a substantial part of their career.

ii) that in view of the recent changes in the retirement age of university and college teachers nomination of teachers who have attained the age of 65 years may be made by the Vice-Chancellors in exceptional cases only.

iii) that in view of the increase in the number of universities and colleges during the period since the inception of the scheme in 1961, the number of placements at any given time may be raised to 350 in place of 300 at present.

iv) that awards may be continued to be made for teachers proposing to take up the writing of reference and research materials but no awards be made in case of teachers proposing to write text books only.

v) that extension beyond first tenure of three years may be considered as a fresh case and be processed according to the normal procedure and referred to two experts except in the case of teachers of eminence whose proposals may be placed before the Selection Committee directly. One of the main criteria may be the research output of the teacher during the first tenure of the award.

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vi) that the selection committee may meet twice a year in April and October every year.

The Universities have already been informed of the decision at (i), (ii) and (iv).

Regarding decision (iii) above, the additional financial implications will be Rs. 5,50,000/- per annum.

The matter is placed before the Commission for approval.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : [illegible]-20th February, 78

Item No.227: To consider the recommendations of the Engineering Panel regarding extension of Teacher Fellowship Scheme under the Faculty Improvement Programme to teachers of Engineering and Technology under the jurisdiction of U.G.C.

The Commission has been attaching great importance to Faculty Improvement Programme by providing opportunities to teachers to keep abreast of modern developments in their fields of study and research and to exchange ideas with experts in similar or related fields. With that object in view the Commission has agreed to provide the necessary financial support during the Fifth Five Year Plan for raising the professional competence of teachers in affiliated colleges with a number of programmes initiated simultaneously to produce multiplying effect. One of the major schemes under this programme pertains to the institution of teacher fellowships.

The Teacher Fellowships are specially meant to provide opportunities for teachers to work towards either M.Phil or M. Lit. or a Ph.D. degree . Under this scheme, the application of the eligible teachers are required to be sponsored by the colleges concerned which should continue to give their total emoluments for the period of their academic leave and also give them the necessary increments as and when due with an undertaking that such teachers would be taken back to their substansive post without affecting their seniority and other benefits. The Commission would provide funds to the college concerned for appointing suitable substitute in place of teacher selected for the fellowship. There is also a provision to provide a living expense allowance of Rs. 250/- p.m. in case the teacher decides to utilise the fellowship in a university not located in his/her place of duty. The Commission will also provide a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,500/- p.a. to the University/Institute where the teacher undertakes his/her research work.

The Teacher Fellowship Scheme is being operated in two streams, one through direct selections made by the U.G.C. with the help of an expert Committee

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and the other through allotment of a certain number of fellowships to selected departments in each field. The university teachers are not covered under this scheme as research facilities are normally supposed to be available in the departments in which they are working. However, in the case of teachers of Engineering and Technology faculties, research facilities are rather scarce in universities like Annamalai, Bangalore, Patna Sambalpur, Sri Venkateswara etc. where even the postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology are of recent origin. The Engineering teachers of these universities have, therefore, to go to Indian Institutes of Technology or Universities like Jadavpur, Roorkee., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore etc. where research facilities are available. During discussions with the Visiting Committees which recently visited these universities to assess their fifth plan schemes, the teachers demanded that the scheme of Teacher Fellowships introduced by the UGC under the Faculty Improvement Programme should be extended to teachers of Engineering and Technology. The Visiting Committees also made a recommendation in this regard.

The Engineering Panel at its meeting held on 9th November, 1977 considered the above question and recommended that the Teacher Fellowship Scheme may be extended to the teachers of Engineering and Technology under the jurisdiction of the U.G.C.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : [illegible]-20th February,78.

Item No. 23 To consider a reference from Government of Tripura regarding financial assistance to the Postgraduate Centre at Agartala of Calcutta University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 21st March, 1977 while considering the question of basis and quantum of financial assistance to Postgraduate Centre of Jawaharlal University at Imphal (Item No. 41) agreed in principle to provide assistance on 100% basis for approved items for the Postgraduate Centres at Imphal and Agartala on the condition that the state Governments concerned would give an assurance in the first instance that they would not establish a university in the State during the course of the next decade or so. Accordingly the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare was requested to take this up with the State Government and obtain its views in the matter particularly in view of the fact that it was within the competence of a State Government to establish a university, if it so desire. The Government has only the powers to declare such a University fit or otherwise under Section 12A of the UGC Act.

The UGC at its meeting held on September 26, 1977 considered a reference from the Government of Manipur regarding financial assistance to the Postgraduate Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru University at Imphal (Item No.40) and the Commission noted the understanding given by the State Government of Manipur in establishing a university without prior consultation with and agreement of University Grants Commission. In view of this and taking into account the needs of higher education in tribal areas, the Commission agreed to provide assistance for the Postgraduate Centre at Imphal on 100% basis in respect of approved schemes.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have now invited the views of the Commission on the communication recived by them from the Government of Tripura (Education Department) regarding financial

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assistance to the Postgraduate Centre of Calcutta University at Agartala (Tripura). An extract from the letter addressed to Gover ment of India Ministry of Education & Social Welfare by the State Governmert is reproduced below :-

> " I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.8-14/77-U.1 dated 4-5-1977 and also this Department's letter of even numb r dated 22-8-1977 regarding acceptance of conditions of awarding 100% UGC assistance to the Calcutta University Post-graduate Centre at Agartala (Tripura) and inform that the State Government has agreed, in principle, to abide by the conditions of the UGC regarding non- establishment of a University in the State But strict adherence to the time limit of 10 years would be an undue pressure which might stifle developmental activities for promotion of higher education in the State. The U.G.C. may kindly be requested not to insist on the tenure period of ten years as an unalterable figure. Depending on the facilities available and the need for a University in Tripura, the UGC may be requested to re-examine the issue periodically.
>
> In consideration of the facts stated above may, I request, you to kindly persuade the UGC to agree to more agreeable terms like annual assessment and review of the level of development of the Post-graduate Centre which we learn has also been agreed to by the UGC in the case of the Post-graduate Centre at Imphal."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 1978

Item No. 329: To consider the question regarding the provision of vehicles under research projects to be supported in Science subjects approved by the Commission.

The Commission has been providing assistance to faculty members of the University/College departments for implementation of major Research Projects in Science subjects. The grants are made available to the teachers for implementation of suitable research projects on the recommendation of the subject panels, with a view to supplementing the facilities already available in the Universities/Colleges as a whole. The assistance sanctioned under the research projects is not meant to meet the entire needs for building up the research projects and replace the resources normally available to the Universities/Colleges as normal development grants. The grants under the research projects are generally available for promoting only such scientific and other laboratory services/facilities as are not otherwise available in the Universities/Colleges and also for obtaining necessary research staff and Technical staff.

In a number of cases, the Principal Investigators of the research project have approached the Commission for providing vehicles under the research projects on 100% basis and the subject panels have recommended their provision for implementation of the research projects which involve extensive field work, as in case of Earth Sciences, Biological Sciences and related subjects.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether a vehicle may be provided under the individual research projects or Departmental where Research Projects field work is absolutely necessary and the University/College department do not possess a vehicle and where provision such vehicles have been also recommended by the Panels concerned.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 78.

Item No.31 :30To consider a proposal of the University of Delhi to extend the facilities for the award of freeships to students of part-time courses.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 26th April, 1971 (Resolution No. 6) agreed that the Central Universities may award freeships to 25% of the total enrolment of women students and 20% of the total enrolment of men students i.e. the freeships may be restricted to 25% of the income from fees in the case of women students and 20% in the case of men students.

In October, 1975 on a query made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University as to whether the students enrolled for part-time programmes of study are also covered under the provision of freeships, it was pointed out to the University that the provision of freeship is available only to full-time students. All Central Universities were also informed accordingly.

The Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University in his communication to the Commission on 16th November, 1977 has observed as under:-

> "My attention has been drawn to the restriction of facilities for the award of freeship to the students of part-time courses. I have come to know that these students are paying full fees for these courses and there is no mention anywhere that these are really part-time courses. Even if these may be considered as part-time courses, I feel that the students desirous of studying these courses as additional ones also deserve the same consideration in their freeship etc., as students of other normal courses. The University run these courses for the benefit of the students and it would be unfortunate if some really deserving and poor students are deprived of the advantage merely because of these courses being considered as part-time. As this is a very minor matter, I do hope that we should be able to renew the system of sizarships in these courses also as in other courses immediately."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 19-20th Feb.,1978

Item No: 31 To consider the proposal of Mysore University for the appointment of additional staff in the Department of Marine Geology P.G. Centre, Mangalore.

The Commission at its meeting held on 29th September, 1977 considered the report of the Vth Plan Visiting Committee appointed to assess the Vth Plan development requirements of the Postgraduate Centre Mangalore (Item No.35) and generally accepted the recommendations which inter-alia included appointment of additional staff of one Professor and one Lecturer under First priority and one Reader under second priority for setting up a new Department of Marine Geology.

The Mysore University has now informed the Commission that it would not be possible for it to accommodate the work load of the Department of Marine Geology within the approved staff and has desired that an additional post of Lecturer over and above that recommended by the Vth Plan Visiting Committee, may also be sanctioned as the work relating to organising the departments etc., cannot be done otherwise.

The proposal of the Mysore University for sanctioning an additional post of lecturer for the department of Marine Geology for the postgraduate Centre, Mangalore, over and above that recommended by the Visiting Committee is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 78.

Item No.32 To consider a request of the Calicut University for starting a Postgraduate Course in Wood Science at the University Centre, Tellicherry.

....

The Calicut University has sent a proposal for starting a four semester M.Sc. course in Wood Science at the University Centre, Tellicherry. This would be a job-oriented course designed in consultation with the Industrialists and Scientists connected with and interested in Wood Science. The proposal has been examined very minutely at different levels by expert committees drawn from various disciplines including Forestry, Engineering Wood Technology and other related subjects. According to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, "a general assessment of the job potential of the course has indicated that the first 3 or 4 batches can easily be absorbed by some of the wood industries in or around Malabar." The staff required for the course can be initially got on deputation from some of the leading Wood Industries located in and around Malabar. But in order to stabilise, the department as a fulfledged one with the necessary laboratory and equipment the university has to seek UGC assistance. The university has therefore sought the assistance of the Commission outside the fifth plan allocation The Vice-Chancellor has, further stated that the immense potentiality that the industry offers justify the need for starting this course. The project report emphasising the need for setting up an Indian Institute of Wood Science and Technology has highlighted the non-availability of well qualified and experienced Technologists in the country and has pleaded for systematic and comprehensive education in the field of Wood Science. A copy each of the letters dated 11.8.1977 and 13.10.1977 from the Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University is enclosed as

207-211 Annexure I & II.*

The financial implications of the proposal as given by the University are as given below:

A. Recurring:

i) Staff: 1 Professor, 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers

B. Non-Recurring

i) Equipment	Rs.5.00 lakhs)	11.00 lakhs
ii) Books	Rs.1.00 lakh)	
iii) Building	Rs.5.00 lakhs (Deptt. & Hostel)	

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In this connection, it is mentioned that during 1974, the Commission (vide its resolution No.8 dated the 9th and 10th December, 1974) while considering the recommendations of the Standing Committee on New University Centres had resolved as under:-

"It was noted that the UGC had already agreed in in Principle to the starting of a postgraduate centre in Tellicherry subject to the proviso that the Commission would not be able to give any financial assistance for the purpose in the fourth plan and the question of assistance to the postgraduate centre in Tellicherry will be considered on the basis of a report of an expert Committee which would visit the University in due course. The Commission also noted that the Postgraduate Centre had started functioning and the Commission had agreed to the creation of one post of Professor in English In view of this, a visiting committeemay be constituted to consider the question further, and advise regarding introduction of various courses and financial assistance required during 5th Plan period."

The Commission had asked the University to send a comprehensive proposal as per Commission's guidelines for setting up a Postgraduate Centre at Tellicherry but the University has se nt only the above scheme.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure-I to Item No.32.

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Copy of letter No.8883/76/B3/GA dated 11.8.77 from Dr. Haji N.A. Noor Muhammad, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calicut to Prof. Satish Chandra, Chairman, U.G.C.

.....

This University has proposed to start a four semester M.Sc. (Wood Science) Course at the University Centre, Tellicherry. This is a job oriented course designed in consultation with the industrialists and scientists connected with and interested in Wood Science.

A general assessment of the job potential of the course has indicated that the first three or four batches can easily be absorbed by some of the wood industries in or around Malabar. I am also given to understand that there is a demand for well-trained persons in Wood Science in other parts of the world as well.

It is our desire to start the course at least by the beginning of next year.

The staff required for the course can be initially got on deputation from some of the leading Wood Industries located in and around Malabar. But in order to stabilise the department as a full-fledged one with the necessary laboratory and equipments, the University has to seek U.G.C. assistance. The State Government may also come with suitable aid.

I am writing this to request you to consider the inclusion of this proposal as a scheme outside the V Plan proposals and sanction suitable grant to the University for the purpose. As this Course has relevance to the industrial and economic needs of the state, we should give special consideration to the proposal and grant liberal aid for encouraging this venture. I hope and trust that this request will be considered favourably by the Commission and that early sanction will be issued so as to enable us to organise the department at the earliest.

I am enclosing a detailed statement of the needs of the department and the possible financial commitments.

With warm regards,

Enclosure

REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

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1. Staff:

i) Professor 1 (1200-1750)
ii) Reader 1 (850-1450)
iii) Lecturers 2 (600-1250)

2. Equipments Books :

Though a major part of the training for the course can be done in the Wood Industries near the Tellicherry Centre, it is estimated that equipments of Rs. 5 lakhs may be initially necessary for the starting of the Department. Since major part of the books on Wood Science have to be got down from foreign countries, an initial expenditure of Rs.1 lakh in the first year is necessary for the purchase of books.

3. Building:

The University hs already 14 acres of plot in Tellicherry and our rough plan for a department and a hostel for the students of the department of Wood Science is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 lakhs. The total financial commitment in the organisation of the department therefore works out to Rs. 11 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure and the expenditure on the teaching staff for one year works out to Rs.50,000/-

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Annexure II to Item No. 32. (209)

Copy of letter No.GA/B3/8883/76 dated 13 October, 1977 from Dr. H.N.A. Noor Muhammad, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calicut to Prof. Satish Chandra, Chairman, UGC.

.....

This has reference to your letter D.O.No.F.80-4/77(dia) dated 20th August, 1977, enclosing a note on the points to be considered in the organization of a Department of Wood Science

May I in this context point out that the proposals for a Department of Wood Science was considered by the University and examined very minutely at different levels by Expert Committees drawn from various disciplines including Forestry, Engineering, Wood Technology and other related subjects. The University was conscious at the very beginning that this is a multi-disciplinary course and that the availability of both practical and theoretical knowledge to the students should be ensured in the organisation of such a course. I give below the names of some of the experts who framed the scheme for Wood Science.

1. Shri A.K. Kaderkutty, Managing Director, The Western India Plywoods Ltd., Baliapatam.

2. Shri T.P. Kuttiammu, Retd. Chief Engineer, Kerala State.

3. Dr. V.Ranganathan, Industrial Consultant, New Delhi.

4. Dr. B.K. Nayar, Professor and Head of the Department of Botany, Calicut University.

5. Dr. S.S. Moosath, Profewsor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Calicut University, Calicut.

6. Dr. J.C. Palathingal, Professor and Head of the Department of Physics, Calicut University.

7. Prof. V.G.L. Swami, Professor of Botany, Madras.

This committee had also consultation with other experts like Dr. P.M. Ganapathy, Director, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Kerala, and Shri R.N. Saboo, Joint Director of Gwalior Rayons, Calicut. A special committee also was appointed by the Academic Council to study the draft scheme of syllabus for Wood Science and the following members representing different faculties examined the matter in further detail:

1. Prof. I.G.Bhaskara Panicker (Mathematics)
2. Prof. S.S. Moosath (Chemistry)
3. Prof. MYP Menon (Physics)
4. Prof. K.M. Bahauddin (Engineering)
5. Prof. K.C. Chacko (Wood Science)
6. Prof. Purushothaman Nair (Commerce)

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It is at the end of the long-drawn deliberations and consultations with the departments in the field that the syllabus was approved by the Academic Council.

The selection of Tellicherry as the Centre for this study was decided in view of the availability near Tellicherry of one of the premier concerns in Wood Industry in the whole of Asia. The Western India Plywoods, Baliapatam. This industry can not only provide the facilities of practical training, but also has on its staff highly qualified scientists who would be able to give theoretical training also to the students of the Wood Science course. The two premier colleges in this area viz. Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry and the S.N.College, Cannanore which have highly qualified staff can supply the necessary personnel for the teaching of the Science subjects. It would therefore be clear that Tellicherry is well-suited with the necessary infra-structure and faculty for a programme in Wood Science. The essential scientific and technological contents of the programme can well be provided by Asia's premier Wood Industry at Cannanore (The Western India Plywoods, Baliapatam) with highly qualified Scientific personnel and the teachers in the Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry and the S.N. College, Cannanore.

The proposal to institute M.Sc. Course in Wood Science again was accepted after a series of discussions in the Expert Committees, Boards of Studies, Syndicate and the Academic Council. This decision was arrived at on the following considerations. In the first place recruits to the course are from the Science graduates. Hence it will not be fair to designate this as another B.Sc. Course. The analogy of M.Sc. Course in Oceanography, Marine Biology etc. to which students are admitted after a course in B.Sc. Zoology encouraged the committee to accept the proposal to designate this as M.Sc. Wood Science. The Committee was also convinced that the Mathematical, Chemical and Physical aspects indispensable for a course in Wood Science would necessiate restricting the admission to M.Sc. Wood Science to graduates in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Forestry, Engineering etc.

I hope the points I have outlined above detailing the care and caution with which this course was designed will convience you that it is a well thought-out step formulated in consultation with experts in the field and taking into account the various demands of the course. I would also like to invite your attention to the various reports that have appeared which highlight the need for starting a course in Wood Science in view of the immense potentiality the industry offers. I hope you may be aware of the project-report for the establishment of Indian Institute of Wood Science and Technology submitted to the Government of India in 1974. In one part of the report it is said "the comm ttee took note of the acute shortage of properly educated and trained scientists, technicians and technologists in the wood and wood products which is seriously hampering not only the development of industries on scientific lines".

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The committee also emphasised the strategic importance of India developing its own training, research and development in Wood Industries. The committee highlighted that situated very near to the oil producing gulf countries where there is an insatiable hunger for high quality of wood products, India has a tremendous market for wood industries. It is therefore important to develop research and training in Wood Science from the national point of view also. The gap in the development of Wood Science between Indian and Western countries is very wide and hence it is necessary that early steps should be taken by University and institutions of higher learning to fill up this gap. The project-report on the Indian institute of Wood Science and Technology has highlighted that non-availability of well qualified and experienced technologists in the country and has pleaded for systematic and comprehensive education in the field of Wood Science. It is therefore imperative that Universities which have a responsibility to engineer their developmental activities take into account the developmental requirements of the nation should find out such areas as this and interest themselves in the development of such a course rather than wasting their energies in the stereotyped, traditional courses. Various reports have shown convincing figures on the potential of this course and it is stated that there is a great demand for Wood Technologists not only in India but outside. "What is needed is a continuous flow of scientists, technologists and engineers who have undergone a comprehensive education and training in the field of wood, wood productsk science and technology".

In fact, by taking upon this responsibility and entering into this new field, University is making a substantial contribution to the development of a section of our economy incidentally solving the problem of poverty by providing much employment possibilities not only to skilled labour but also to unskilled labour.

I hope I have tried to convince you of not only the relevance of the course but the significance of the course and how carefully we have planned the course taking into account allpossible factors and seeking the advice of available experts in the field. If the UGC can take a decision on our proposal at the earliest it may be possible for us to start the course at least by the beginning of next academic year, and this I am sure will be one of the best contributions that the Calicut University can make to the socio-economic development of this part of our country.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 19th-20th Feb. 1978.

Item No. 33 :To consider a proposal of Andhra University for starting of one year M. Lib. Course.

.....

The Andhra University has sent a proposal for starting Master of Library Science Course and has requested for assistance outside the fifth plan allocation. In this connection, the university has stated as under :-

1. The university has been offering B.L. Scince Course since 1968 and a large number of graduates have been trained in this professional field and are well employed in institutions spread over the country. The university feels that such a course is very essential because the Senior Professional Librarians with M.Lib. Degree will be required for meeting the ever.expending information needs of academic and industrial community throughout the country in the near future.

2. The Board of Studies considered the feasibility of starting this course and recommended that one year M.Lib. Science Course may be started in the university. The Syndicate of the university also considred this matter and resolved that the new course be introduced subject to UGC's approval for financial assistance.

3. The university is willing to introduce the new course with minimum possible expenditure and has asked for a post of professor in the grade of Rs.1500-2500 and an annual book grant of Rs.3,000/- The total expenditure on the course would be Rs. 21,000/- per annum.

The university was requested to adjust this expenditure within the fifth plan allocation but the university has now indicated that it is not possible for them to contemplate any savings so that

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this expenditure could be accommodated within the grants already allocated for the fifth plan period. A copy of the letter received from the university is at Annexure. I.* The university has, therefore, requested that the expenditure may be sanctioned by the Commission outside the fifth plan allocation.

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In this connection, it may be mentioned that the fifth plan visiting committee recommended Rs.15,000 (Rs.10,000/- under first priority and Rs.5,000/- under second priority) for books and journals for the department of Lib. Science of Andhra University. The entire allocation for books and journals approved by the Commi sion under first, second and third priorit has already been released to the university. The scheme of instruction and examination for this course received from the university is given in Annexure.II.@

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item No. 33

Copy of letter No.U6/107509/77 dated 16th November, 1977 from Development officer, Andhra University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

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Subject: Starting of One year M.Lib Course in the Andhra University- regarding

Reference: Commission's letter Noted F.75-23/77,D-I (a) dated 6-10-77.

As desired in the Commission's letter cited, I am by direction to state that it is very difficult to accommodate the expenditure on one year M.Lib Course within the V Plan allocations already made.

I am further to state here that the university had already implemented all the Schemes approved under I Phase of development and the Heads of the Departments/in anticipation of sanction of allocations approved under II & III priorities by the Commission. It is therefore not possible at this stage to contemplate any savings so that this Scheme could be accommodated within the grants already made available for the Vth Plan.

It may be mentioned here, that two of experts members of the Delhi University and Shri P.K. Patil of Mysore University felt that there is considerable need for starting one year M. Lib. Science at the Andhra University and opined that in addition to the existing staff One Post of Professor and other supporting staff are necessary.

Accordingly a proposal limiting the requirements to the barest minimum has been prepared and forwarded to the Commission for approval in this Office letter of even number dated 4-7-1977.

In view of the important nature of the scheme and the necessity to start the course at the Andhra University, the Commission may kindly agree to sanction the post of one professor & Recurring grant of Rs. 3,000/- outside the Vth Plan allocation and help the University to start the M.Lib., Course as urgently as possible.

The University will be highly thankful for an expeditious action in the matter.

Annexure II to Item No. 33

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Andhra University Department of
Library Science.

MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (1 year)Course

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the student with the role of information in society.

2. To familiarise the student with the information needs of different types of clientele.

3. To acquaint the student with different kinds of information dissemination techniques.

4. To provide the student a knowledge of modern management ideas and their application in planning organising information systems and services.

5. To familiarise the student with research methods for library and information work.

Duration of the course.

The Master of Library and Information Science Degree Course is a full time course of study in the Department of Library Science for one academic year consisting of two semesters.

Admission requirement:

Candidates seeking admission into Master of Library and Information Science Degree course must have passed either a post graduate Diploma in Library Science or Bachelor of Library Science Degree Examination of this University or of any other University recognised by this University as its equivalent.

Attendance requirements:

The candidates for Master of Library and Information Science degree examination are required to put an attendance of 75% of all the lectures, practicals and tutorials etc. held during each semester and in the event of failure to do so are required to repeat the course.

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Scheme of Instruction and Examination:

(a) The course work and scheme of examination for Master of Library & Information Science shall as follows:-

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper	Mid-semester Marks	Assignment	Semester end examn. Marks	Duration	Remarks
1. Universe of subjects: Structure & Development	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
2. Advanced Lib. Classification Theory & Practice.	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
3. Advanced Lib. Catalogue Theory & Practice	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
4. Information Dissemination techniques	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
SECOND SEMESTER					
5. Library and Information systems: Planning and management.	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
6. Any one of the following:					
(a) Bibliography and	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
(b) Bibliography and literature in Social Sciences.	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.

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(c) Bibliography and literature in Science and Tech.	15	10	75	3 hrs	Comp.
7. Any one of the following:					
(a) Planning and Development of Information systems for Business Management.	15	10	75	3 hrs	Optional
(b) -do- for Social Sciences	15	10	75	3hrs	Optional
(c) -do- for Medical Sciences	15	10	75	3hrs	Optional
(d) -do- for Agricultural Sciences	15	10	75	3hrs	Optional
(e) -do- for Engineering and Tech.	15	10	75	3hrs	Optional
8. Guided Project work	-	-	100	...	Compulsory
9. Comprehensive Test (on papers 1 to 5)	-	-	100	3 hrs	Compulsory
VIVA-VOCE (on elective and guided project work)	-	-	100	...	Compulsory

B) The medium of instruction and examination shall be English.

Evaluation:

a) Evaluation of student performance shall be course-wise.

b) The performance of the student shall be judged by (i) Semester-end examinations; (ii) Continual in semester assessment.

c) The semester-end examination in respect of each course shall be of three hours duration.

d) The distribution of marks between the semester-end examination and the continual in-semester assessment course-wise shall be 75% and 25% respectively. Except papers 8,9 and Viva in which case it shall be for 100 marks, under each of them.

e) The marks for continual in-semester assessment in respect of each paper for (i) Mid-semester examination and (ii) home assignment shall be 15% and 10% respectively. The Mid-semester

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examination shall be of two hours duration.

(f) Only one make-up mid-semester examination shall be given fo absentees.

(g) Candidates obtaining less than 50% marks in a course considering both the semester-end examination as well as continual in semester assessment shall be deemed to have failed the course.

(h) Candidates failing a course shall be permitted to complete the course by taking a "Supplementary semester-end examinat nation" to the conducted not latter than two months after the commencement of the next semester on a day to be noticed a week earlier by the Head of the Department. However, the marks obtained in the continual in-semester assessment shall not be altered unless the candidate chooses to repeat the course.

(j) Candidates, who have successfully completed a course shall not be permitted to reappear for that course.

(k) Candidates, who have failed because of failure in the Second semester-end examination shall be permitted to take supplementary second semester-end examination within 4 weeks after the commencement of first semester of the next academic year.

Classification of Candidates:

The names of successful candidates at the Master of Library and Information Science Degree Examination shall be arranged in the order in which they are registered for the examination in three classes on the bas of the total marks obtained by each candidate in all the c course of both the semesters and viva put together.

First class with distinction: Those who obtain 70% and above.

First Class: Those who obtain 60% and above, but less than 70%

Second Class:Those who obtain 50% and above, but less than 60%

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : [illegible]th February, 78

Item No. 34(a): To consider proposals received from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad for starting (i) B.Tech. (Mining Machinery) Degree Programme (ii) M.Tech. (Mining) Industry Oriented Programme and (iii) DISM/M.Tech. Programme in Industrial Management.

The Commission at its meeting held on 17th October, 1977 considered a proposal received from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for starting (i) B. Tech. (Mining Machinery) Degree Programme and (ii) M.Tech. (Mining) Industry oriented Programme (Item No. 6) and desired that the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad be informed that a new course, even if it does not involve any financial implication, is started after due academic preparation and since introduction of such a course may need additional provision of funds, even at a later stage, it would be desirable if the concurrence of the Commission is obtained before starting such courses. The Commission further resolved that institution of all such courses should be considered after determining the likely man-power requirement in particular fields.

The above decision of the Commission was conveyed to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, who in turn has requested the Commission to reconsider the matter in the light of the following:-

(i) B.Tech. (Mining Machinery) Degree Programme:

The starting of B. Tech. (Mining Machinery) Degree Programme is not entirely new one . A condensed version of the proposed regular B. Tech. (Mining Machinery) programme is already being offered at the School for diploma holders in Elec./Mech. Engg. with an annual intake of around 10. It should be possible to take an additional batch of 15-20 per year to the 5-year integrated course-who around the 3rd year level, would join the Condensed Course stream-with the physical facilities already sanctioned. This would, in fact, help optimise the facilities already created. Hence no additional academic preparation is needed and even funds, if needed at a later stage, would only be marginal.

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As regards the likely man-power requirements the School has intimated that as on 1.4.1977, Coal India alone needed 685 colliery Engineers (as distinct from Mining Engineers, Excavation Engineers or Civil Engineers). Needs of M/S Singereni Collieries Co. Ltd. and of non-coal mines are additional, and may amount to about a third of the above figure, taking the current shortage upto about 900. Moreover as the mining industry is a 'growth' core-sector industry with an increasing pace of mechanisation its annual needs of mine Elec./Mech. engineers would remain considerably above 100 a year.

The School has informed that the annual admission would be kept low (about 15-20) to start with, to see how the products fit in with the requirements of the industry.

ii) Part-time M. Tech. (Mining) Programme

The M.Tech. (Mining) programme is already being offered at the School since 1972-73 and the current proposal is merely to start a part-time version of the same course. Hence no additional academic preparation is needed and funds, even if needed at a later stage, would be only marginal.

Regarding the determination of the likely man-power requirements in the particular field, the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has informed that the proposal under reference relates basically to the upgrading of qualifications of Mining Engineers already in employment, and therefore the question of 'likely man-power requirements' does not arise. The intending participants want to improve their qualifications for better which is of particular relevance in the field of Mine Planning & Design - an area in which the country lacks competence and expertise.

The School has not asked for any funds for starting the above two courses.

iii) DISM/M. Tech. Programme in Industrial Management

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has also forwarded a proposal for the starting of PG Diploma/ Degree course in Industrial Management. The course is divided into 3 terms of 12 weeks duration each

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as follows:-

1. Mine Management & Safety
2. Industrial Management
3. Project Management

The Vth Plan Visiting Committee which visited the School to assess its developmental programmes during the Vth Plan had observed that though the School may not have a full fledged Faculty of Management, there is need for the School offering certain courses in Management as applied to Mining Industry. The School may organise short-term courses in Industrial Engineering, Industrial Finance, Personnel Management etc. as applied to Mining Industry with the help of specialist organisations in Management and recommended 1 Professor & 1 Asstt. Professor for the same.

The School has filled in the posts of Professor & Asstt. Professor in the discipline of Industrial Engg. & Personnel Management respectively. The National Mineral Development Corporation have also donated a chair in Management Department for a period of 3 years. This post is being filled in by the School by a person with financial background and experience in the teaching of general management.

The School has intimated that during 1976-77 the above 3 courses were offered for 3 months duration. All the courses were well received by the Mining Industry and were run with fully-sponsored participants. The participants generated a keen interest in the mining industry for a regular academic programme in Industrial Management, specially oriented to the needs of the mineral industries. Responding to this the Department has developed an industry oriented one-year post-graduate DISM programme, which can lead to the grant of the M.Tech. degree after a one year project work. The programme has been approved by the Academic Council and the Executive Board of the School. The details of the course are given in Annexure-I.* 223-234

The School has further intimated that the course, which was advertised as 'likely to be started', has generated over 100 applications, including 10 sponsored by the Coal Industry. The School has requested the approval of the Commission to run the course for a 3-year period, when the position may be reviewed and a decision taken about its continuation on the basis of usefulness to and acceptance by the industry.

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As regards the financial implications the School has intimated that the same is in respect of grant of post-graduate stipends for such of the students who are not sponsored by the industry. The post-graduate stipends payable is Rs. 400/- p.m. per student, as in case of other PG courses in the School/other universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure-I to Item No. 34(a)

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INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES
DHANBAD 826004

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. INTRODUCTION:

The newly started ISM Deptt of Industrial Engg & Management is starting a postgraduate programme leading to the Postgraduate Diploma/Degree (DISM/M Tech) in Industrial Management from the academic session 1977-78. Graduate Engineers from any discipline with at least six months training in industry are eligible for admission to the course. The course is due to start on August 1, 1977.

2. COURSE STRUCTURE:

The course is divided into three terms of 12 weeks' duration each as below:

I. 'Mine Management & Safety'
II. Industrial Management
III. Project Management

2.1 The first term on Mine Management & Safety consists of two compulsory papers (namely, 'Introduction of Management & Productivity' and 'Analysis & Operation Management') in addition to four elective papers on (1) 'Method of Working Coal/Mineral Deposits', (2) 'Mine Management, Safety & Legislation', (3) 'Design of Material Handling Systems' and (4) 'Maintenance Management & Engineering' - out of which any two are to be taken. The term will conclude with a Project/Seminar.

The two elective papers Nos. (1) and (2) will be conducted as per BME rules for the First Class Mine Manager's Certificate Examination. These two papers will be separate for Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Persons holding the First Class Mine Manager's Certificate will be exempted from these two elective papers.

2.2 The Second term on Industrial Engg consists of five compulsory papers namely 'Engineering Mathematics & Statistics', 'Operations Research', 'Productivity Analysis & Work Study', 'Personnel Management & Behavioural Science' and 'Introduction to Managerial Economics' and one elective paper out of three, namely, 'Production Planning & Control', 'Equipment Reliability and

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Maintainability' and 'Organisation & Methods'. The term will conclude with a Project/Seminar.

2.3 The third term consists of five compulsory papers, namely 'Network Methods in Project Planning & Control', 'Financial Management & Investment Decision', 'System Approach in Corporate and Operational Planning', 'Organisational Behaviour' and 'Material Management & Value Engineering' and one elective paper out of four namely, 'Industrial Dynamics & MIS Design', 'Advanced O.R. and Computer Sciences', 'Management of Training & Safety' and 'Economic and Socio-Political Environment'.

3. COURSE REGULATIONS:

The students can take either all the three terms or any two terms or any one term. Students completing successfully any one of the three term-courses will be awarded the Postgraduate Certificate of CISM. Students completing any two terms with additional guided project work of 4-month duration will be awarded Post-graduate Diploma of DISM, while those completing all the three terms with guided research work for one year will be awarded the M Tech Degree in Industrial Management.

Admission is open to both sponsored and non-sponsored candidates; the former will get preference in admission.

4. COURSE FEE:

The course fee will be as per other regular postgraduate programmes at ISM. The details of course fee for various term combination are as below:

(i) For all the three terms together - Rs.454/- (which includes tuition fee and hostel room + Rs.100/- as caution money (refundable).

(ii) For two-term combination - Rs.324/- + Rs.100/- as caution money (refundable).

(iii) For one term only - Rs.194/- + Rs.100/- as caution money (refundable)

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENTS

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

POST-GRADUATE SYLLABUS FOR INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (1977-78)

	TERM - I (12 weeks)	Load L	Load S/T	Marks t	Marks S/P/V	
IM10	Introduction to Management & Productivity and	10	4	100	50	
IM60	System Analysis & Operational Management	6	6	100	50	
		16	10			
	Electives (Any Two)					
* Min	Method of Working Mineral Deposits			100	50	)As per
* Min	Mine Management, Safety & Legislation			100	50	)rules of BME
** IM50	Design of Material handling Systems and	6	6	100	50	
** IM51	Maintenance Management & Engineering	6	6	100	50	
IM70	Term Project & Seminar/Excursion & Reports*	0	3	-	100	
				-	100	

Out of 12 weeks, for first 6 weeks IM10 & IM60 shall be taken up. Second half of the term Min or IM50, IM51, alongwith the term paper & seminar shall be taken.

* For Mining Engineers who do not possess First Class Manager's Certificate. These two papers will be separate for coal and Metal Mines.

** For Engineers other than Mining

S- Sessional, P - Practical, V - Viva

contd..2/-

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TERM - II (12 weeks)

		Load		Marks	
		L	S/T	t	S/P
Ma11	Engineering, Mathematics & Statistics	3	2	100	50
IM12	Operations Research & Computer Systems	3	2	100	50
IM20	Productivity Analysis & Work Study	3	2	100	50
IM40	Personnel Management & Behavioural Sciences and	3	2	100	50
IM30	Introduction to Managerial Economics	3	1	100	50
IM71	Term Paper & Seminar	0	3	-	100
Electives	(any one)				
(IM21	Production Planning & Control	3	2	100	50
(IM52	Equipment Reliability & Maintainability and	3	2	100	50
(IM41	Organisation & Methods	3	2	100	50
		18	14	600	400

*Any one of the electives.

TERM-III (12 weeks)

		Load L	Load S/T	Marks t	Marks S/P
IM22	Network Methods in Project Planning & Control	3	2	100	50
IM31	Financial Management & Investment Decision	3	2	100	50
IM61	Corporate and Operational Planning	3	2	100	50
IM42	Organisational Behaviour and	3	2	100	50
IM53	Material Management & Value Engineering	3	2	100	50
IM70	Term Paper & Seminar	0	3	-	100
Electives (any one)					
IM62	Industrial Dynamics & MIS Design	3	2	100	50
IM13	Advanced O.R. and Computer Sciences	3	2	100	50
IM54	Management of Training & Safety and	3	2	100	50
IM32	Economic and Socio-Political Environments	3	2	100	50
		18	15	600	400

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TERM-IV

			Marks. Report	Viva Voce
IM89	THESIS/Project	4-6 months for DISM	100	50
IM99	Thesis/Project	12 months for M. Tech	200	100

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES
DHANBAD-826004

POST-GRADTUATE SYLLABUS FOR INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (1977-78)

IM10 INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Evolution of Management Theory & Practice, Principles of Scientific Management, Elements of Management Function. Organisational Design: Principles Design of Organisational Structure. Management by Objectives.

Productivity: Concept and Measurement. Value Analysis

Personnel Management: Selection, training and development of human resources. Motivation and Behavioural Science. Job Evaluation & Merit Rating. Incentives. Important issues on Trade Union and Management Relationship.

Production Management: Determination of Norms and Standards by Work Study. Analysis of Mine capacities and capabilities. Production Planning, Scheduling and Control-short and long term.

Maintenance Management: Types of maintenance, preventive maintenance. Planning and Scheduling of maintenance. Control Indices.

Materials Management: Inventory control-influence of uncertainty.

Financial Management: Sources of capital and capital management in Public and Private enterprises. Methods of Cost Analysis and Cost Control: Breakeven charts, Standard costing and budgetary control systems.

Introduction to Management information System Design.

IM60 SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT:

Concept of System and Systems analysis. Characteristics of Industrial Systems.

Mathematical Programming Methods-linear programming, simplex method. Transportation and allocation Models. Mathematical modelling of operational systems. Total system models. Evaluation of facility location and layouts - application of Statistical Techniques.

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Network analysis, CPM & PERT techniques and their application in Operational Planning & Control.

Introduction to computer systems of computers as an aid to operational management.

Min 01 & Min 02 - As per syllabus approved by BME.

Ma11 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS:

Linear Algebra, Matrices, Vector space. Theory of sets, convex and concave sets. Numerical integration and differentiation. Interpolation Formulae. Method of averages and least squires. Basic concept of probability, Frequency distribution. Theory of sampling. Test of significance. Corelation and Regression. Decision making under uncertainity, stochastic processes.

IM12 OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND COMPUTER SYSTEM:

Principles of optimisation, optimum resource allocation by linear, non-linear and Dynamic Models . . . Integrated Programming - Case Studies. Studies on waiting lines. Simulation models and its application in mining, Network Methods. Statistical decision processes, Game theory. Digital computers and its components, principles of operation. Basic computer programming. Exercises with the use of L.P. Package in a computer centre.

IM20 PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS AND WORK STUDY:

Productivity Concepts and Measurement. Input/ output Analysis. Optimisation of System Design and maximisation of resource utilisation. Industrial Engineering as a tool for productivity improvement. Methods analysis and synthesis: Study of process, operations, Motions and micro-motions; Evolution, installation and control of new method. Work measurement: Stop watch time study, rating, allowances, determination of standard times. Standard data. Analytical estimating, production study. Ergonomics. Fatigue consideration in methods design. Work sampling Organisation for work study.

IM40 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE:

Personnel Planning: Labour market, recruitment, training and placement, Group Dynamics and Organisational behavior. Motivation and Productivity-Motivating situation and behavior. Leadership and leader behavior. Industrial conflict and resolution. Job evoluation, merit rating monetary and non-monetary incentives, effect on individual productivity.

IM30 INTRODUCTION TO MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS:

Product Costing and Princing. Direct and Indirect costs. Analysis and control of production costs. Over head allocation. Budgets and Budgetary Control. Cost centres and responsibility accounting. Depreciation, Equivalence formulae for replacement studies. Analytical models for economic decisions. Investment analysis. Micro and Macro Economic Analysis - Economic Strcuture of Industries. Theory of inflation, growth and fluctuation.

IM31 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT DECISION:

Economic forecasting, Planning and Policy decisions. Econometric Models, Two variable and multiple Regression Models. Serial correlation and Heteroscedasticity, Mutliequation Simulation Models, Linear and Stochastic Time-series Models - application to Mining Projects.

Cost analysis and capital budgeting, Discounted cashflow. Time adjusted Methods, Incremental versus Total Project approach application in compason of Projects. Flexible budgets and various cost-behaviour patterns. Development and appraisal of investment models of Industrial Projects.

IM61 CORPORATE AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING

Systems approach to Managerial Planning & Control - the modern view. Environmental Supra System and organisational goal. Strategic and Policy Planning: Planning as Telelogical Forecasting, Epistemology of Forecasting. Methodology of Foreca-sting. Heuristic Forecasts, Target Projections. Aggregate Planning, Structure of Plans. Relationship of Plans at various time horizons. Decision Processes for Aggregate Planning, Optimum reaction rate methods, Search Decision Rules.

Long-range Planning: Dimension of Technological change Macro & Micro Economics - Introduction, Mathematical Optimisation for Policy decisions. Planning at Tactical or Operation level. System and Operational Analysis. Cost-effectiveness. The "Planning-programming-budgeting system" (PPBS). Marketing Concept. Marketing Organisation. Decision making in Marketing, Problem analysis, probability decisions, Delphi method, Cross Classification. Segmentation, Product differentiation. Perceptual mapping. Distribution & Sales Management. Information System. Marketing Programme using Simulation Technique.

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IM22 NETWORK METHODS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND CONTROL:

Network Plan Concepts. Project Network development, Time estimates. Basic scheduling computations. Scheduling activities with Resource constraints. Time-cost trade off procedures. Project Cost Optimisation. Reliability of PERT Network plans. Reviewing & Monitoring of Project Network activities. GERT. Computerisation.

IM53 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT & VALUE ENGINEERING:

Fore-casting material needs. Purchasing and storing: Standardisation and Codification. Analysis of Inventory problems and policies. Inventory models: Static, dynamic deterministic and stochastic, Optimum inventory policy concept of value and value Engineering. Design of information system, paper work.

IM42 ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR:

Personality formation and self-understanding. Psychological processes governing personal behaviour. Different Psychological tests and their interpretation. Group Dynamics, interpersonnel and intergroup relationships - the social and psychological process.

Dyadic relationship and interactions between superiors, subordinates and peers, the problem of communication, determination of norms, Ehesiveness and dissonance.

Effect of morale and values on organisational task & productivity. The processes in social and organisation change.

Research Methods in Organisational Behaviour.

IM50 DESIGN OF MATERIALS HANDLING SYSTEM:

Principles of Materials Handling, Facility layout and location - analysis and design. Locating multiple facilities, programming approaches to location. Complexity of layout problem analytical approaches assignment models. System analysis for materials handling.

Material Handling equipment design features and their selection. Equipment selection - discounting analysis. Equipment queues, measures of service effectiveness, service configuration, replacement of facilities.

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IM51 MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING:

Different types of maintenance. Maintenance Policies, Optimal Selection. Logic & Methodology of Equipment testing and inspection. Concept of Reliability, maintainability and availability - application in equipment design, Operation and maintenance. Planning & Scheduling of maintenance - mathematical Optimisation. Maintenance facility design. Field maintenance, Workshop and Stores. Developing Standards for maintenance activities. Incentives for maintenance. Maintenance costing & cost control. Performance appraisal. Design of maintenance information system, report, records and form design.

IM21 PRODUCTION PLANNING & CONTROL

Scientific Planning: Principles and Methods - Optimal Planning, single and multicriteria objectives. Production forecasting - different methods. Optimum capacity and size of production units - Short and Long Term production Plan - Total System Planning - integration of functional plans by systems modelling. Scheduling Techniques - aggregate scheduling. Production Control - information system, reports and forms. Quality Control - product sampling and monitoring. Statistical Quality Control theory and applications.

IM41 ORGANISATION AND METHODS:

Organisational Design - traditional and modern approach, case studies. Organisational Development, measuring organisational conflict and conflict resolution. MBO & KRA Techniques, organisational change & O.D. - Case Studies.

Office management and its importance, office systems and procedures, office work measurement & control. Office machines, review of modern development. Records administration indexing and control, report writing. Form design & control, computerisation.

IM62 INDUSTRIAL DYNAMICS AND MIS:

Principles of Cybernatics and Fead back Control Systems; application to Decision Processes. Experimental approach to system analysis. Classification of Information sources and needs in Project Organisations. Analysis of existing system of information - flow charting and data usage charts. Design of decision-oriented information system. - task analysis and black box concept.

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Integrated information system - models, programmed decision making. Form design and documentation processes. Computerisation of information systems, Behavioural aspect of MIS.

IM13 ADVANCED OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND COMPUTER SCIENCES:

Linear Programming application in complex system optimisation. Revised simplex procedures. Duality in L.P. Integer Programming: Branch and Bound algorithm. Implicit Enumerations, Zero - one problems, cases studies. Flow through network. Maximal & Minimal flows. Combinational extensions. Case studies. Non-linear & Quadvatic. Programming, Formulation and Methods of Solution.

Dynamic Programming - its application in Resource allocation & production planning. Market chains, the Birth-death process, Advanced applications of Queuing & Simulation models Event and Time-oriented simulation. Total System Simulation.

Computer Programming with different optimisation techniques of O.R. Modern trends in computer technology and usage.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Date : 19-20 February, 1978

Item No. 33(b): To consider the proposal received from the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for creation of additional posts not recommended by the Visiting Committee but within the Fifth plan allocation.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3-4th June, 1976 accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed to assess the development needs of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad during the Fifth Plan period and agreed to provide assistance upto a ceiling of Rs.377 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs.317 lakhs is to be contributed by the Department of Coal, Ministry of Energy. The Indian School of Mines has informed that most of the programmes approved by the Commission on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee have been implemented and as a result of this experience, several deficiencies in certain areas have been identified. The School has sent supplementary proposals keeping in view that there would be savings under various heads and more inputs would be required under some other heads as detailed below:

(i) Much more money is needed for equipment and books.

(ii) The building activity will spill-over into the first year of the Sixth Plan with additional funds as the building costs have increased considerably over the sanctioned allocations.

(iii) The Fifth Plan proposals include a 5-year provision for recurring expenditure on posts and research contingencies, etc. As per practice in the case of other universities, it is only fair that for Indian School of Mines also provision is made only for the expenditure to be actually incurred during the Fifth Plan. There would thus be considerable savings under this head.

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A note on the steps taken for the implementation of Fifth Plan Development Proposals received from the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad is enclosed as Annexure-I*

*p 238-243

The School has further said that during implementation of the various Fifth Plan proposals, manpower has emerged as a serious constraint as also equipment. This needs to be rectified urgently for the proper growth and development of the School as a whole as also of its various departments. The additional needs of the School to be met out of the Plan allocation are as follows:

(i) Equipment — Rs.11 lakhs

(ii) Books — Rs.50,000/-

(iii) Working & Development Expenses — Rs.2,80,000/- p.a.(recurring)

(iv) Additional Staff:

	Chem	Hum & Socia Sc.	Phy & Math	Work-shop	Total
Professor	1	1	-	-	2
AP	4	1	4	-	9
Lec	2	2	2	-	6
Res. Assoc.	3	1	2	-	6
Sr.Lab. Tech	1	-	-	-	1
SRF/JRF	-	1+1	-	-	2
STA/SSA	-	1	-	1@	2
TA/SA/PA	1	2	-	2	5
Lab Asstt	1	-	-	-	1
Lab Attendant	3	1	1	-	5
Steno/Clerk	-	1	1	-	2
Mechanics	-	-	-	6	6
Mazdoor	-	-	-	4	4

@ Foreman Instructor

A copy of the note on consolidation needs of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad is enclosed as Annexure-II.@

@ p 244-249

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It may be mentioned that even though the School is willing to meet expenditure on the additional posts and other recurring items within the Fifth Plan allocation already approved, it would mean increased liability and spill-over to 6th Plan. The decision in this case would also apply to other universities. A way out could be that while considering such proposals, the expenditure in respect of the posts sanctioned by the Commission could be worked out and after deducting the likely expenditure on the posts already filled in, savings could be worked out so as to consider the additional requirements of the universities in the form of staff, etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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AS(SA)/DS(JE)

Annexure I to Item No.34(b)
NOTE ONE

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES
DHANBAD-826004

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A NOTE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF V PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Introductory

1. The V Plan proposals of ISM were submitted to the UGC in 1974 and scrutinised by a Visiting Committee during a visit to the School in August 1975. UGC approval to the Report of the Visiting Committee was conveyed to the School Academic Programme in May 1976. In addition to the provision of additional academic space and hostel/residential accommodation, the UGC had approved several new academic programme. These programmes, as also a status note in each case are given below:

1. 3-year condensed B Tech (Min) programme for diploma-holders in Mining.	Started from 1973-74 session
2. One-Year Postgraduate Programme in Coal Mining Machinery	Started from 1974
3. 2-year (Part-Time) M Tech programme in Mining Machinery	Started from 1975-76 session
4. 3-Year (Part-time) M Tech programme in Mining Machinery	Started from 1975-76 session
5. 1-Year M Sc Tech Programme in Mineral explorations (approved in IV Plan)	Started from 1976-77
6. 1-Year M Sc Tech programme in Mining Geophysics (approved in IV Plan)	Started from 1976-77 session
7. 1-Year DISM/M Tech Programme in Mineral Beneficiation	Started from 1976-77 session
8. 3-Year Advanced Condensed B Tech (Mining Machinery) programme for diploma-holders in Elec/Mech Engg	Started from 1977-78 session
9. 1-Year Advanced Diploma Course in Advanced Mine Surveying	Expected to be started from 1978-79 session.
10. 1-Year Advanced Diploma Course in Drilling Engg	-do-

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11. 1-Year M Sc Tech Programme in Engg Geology — Expected to be started from 1978-79 session

12. 1-Year DISM/M Tech Programme in Fuel Engg — -do-

Achievements

2.2 The following admissions have been made to these courses till now:

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
B Tech (Min) - Condensed	7*	No Admission made	No Admission made	5*
B Tech (Mine Machinery) condensed	-	-	-	6* (1st admission)
M Tech (Opencast)	-	1* (1st admission)	2*	3(2*)
M Tech (Mining Machinery) - Part-time	-	13	Admission made in alternate years only	9
DISM(Coal Mining Machinery)	48* (1st admission)	40*	45*	22*
DISM (Mineral Coal Beneficiation)	-	-	6(2*) (1st admission)	12(1*)
M.Sc. Tech (Mineral Exploration)	-	-	18(1*) (1st admission)	3
M Sc Tech (Mining Geophysics)	-	-	5 (1st admission)	3

* Sponsored by industry (including in total numbers)

As may thus be seen, the new academic programmes have started off quite well.

Short Courses in Management subjects

2.3 UGC had also sanctioned one Post of Professor and one of Asstt Professor as core staff for a new Deptt of

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Industrial Engg and Mgmt, for running 3-month courses. Three such courses as below, were run during the 1976-77 session:

- Mine Safety and Management
- Productivity Techniques for Mining
- Mine Project Management

These courses generated a very high degree of interest, and led to a strong demand from the mining industry for a regular 2-year M Tech Programme in Industrial Management, specially oriented to the needs of the mineral industries. Such a course was designed this year and has generated 5 sponsored candidates and 86 other applications: a total of 18 (including 4 sponsored candidates) have been offered admission.

Continuing Education

2.4 The UGC had also sanctioned, in 1975 a post of Professor of Continuing Education. This new activity has met with tremendous success, as may be seen from the following figures:

	No. of courses organised		No. of participant weeks
	In campus	Off-campus*	
1973	3	0	210
1974	6	3	295
1975	10	2	760
1976	15	7	1250
1977 (Jan - June)	7	4	920

*Organised mainly during vacations and other lean periods.

Research and Development

3.1 UGC had approved an annual allocation of Rs.1.60 lakhs for strengthening the research activity at the School. In the meantime, the School (which had, in 1973, been identified by the NCST as a major centre of mining research) has been also able to secure grant-in-aid/ sponsorship for project research as below:

Ministry of Energy	7 projects @	Rs.3.0-4.0 lakh per year
ONGC	3 projects @	Rs.3.0 lakh per year (under negotiation)

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CMPDI	2 projects @ Rs.1.4 lakhs
Electronics Commission	2 projects @ Rs.1.1 lakhs
SERC	1 project @ Rs.0.6 lakh
BCCL	4 projects @ Rs.0.3 lakh

M/s Manganese Ore (India) Ltd has created a Research Endowment of Rs.1.5 lakhs, the annual income from which is to be utilised to carry out R&D work on current problems of Manganese industry. The problems have already been identified, and research workers are being recruited.

Additional research support is being sought from Ministry of Mines as well as the Ministry of Energy.

Industrial Testing and Consultancy

3.2 Since 1974, the School is also rendering useful service to the Industry in the field of industrial testing and consultancy, and this activity too is developing well, as may be seen from the figures below:

	Value of work done for Industry (Rs)		
	Testing	Consultancy	Total
1974-75	700/-	44,620/-	45,320/-
1975-76	3,860/-	58,460/-	62,320/-
1976-77	28,290/-	70,200/-	98,490/-

Financial Performance

4.1 The current position regarding recruitment to the various V Plan posts is given below:

Post	Sanctioned	Filled (incldg offers made)	Vacant	Remarks
Professor	11	9	2	All vacancies advertised
Asstt Prof	11	11	-	
Lecturer	13	8	5	
Asstt Lab	1	1	-	
Asstt working Superintendent	1	1	-	
FI	2	2	-	
SSA/STA/SPA	4	4	-	
SA/TA/PA	9	9	-	

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Cataloguer	1	1	-	
Lib Attendt	1	1	-	
Glass Blower	1	-	1	Being selected
Draftsman	1	1	-	
Section Cutter	1	1	-	

4.2. The financial performance is detailed in Annexure. As may be seen, we are well on the way to fully utilise the allocation made of Rs.377 lakhs, except as below:

(i) The provision for salaries and other recurring expenditure was made for five years; actual expenditure upto 31.3.79 (Total: 1) would be much less - by about Rs.10-12 lakhs - even taking into account some additional uncovered expenditure, as indicated, such as PG fellowships, PG Scholarships, etc.

(ii) There may be a saving of about Rs.35-40 lakhs from the non-recurring head (Total: 2), due to late start of building-construction work.

It is proposed that the savings at (i) above be utilised for rectifying the serious constraint as to manpower and contingency-expenditure that has emerged in the implementation of the current expanded activities of the School, and the savings at (ii) above for obtaining more equipment which too is urgently needed. Proposals in this regard are being prepared.

ANNEXURE

(213)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS UNDER V PLAN

(All figure rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Allocation approved by UGC	Expenditure *						
		74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78 (upto 30.9.77	77-78 Envisaged	Total expected till 31.3.78
1. Recurring								
1.11 Salary: V Plan	51.34 4.20**	-	-	2.62	(36.98)	(3.98)	.	
1.12 Salary: IV Plan	-	-	2.17	1.72	(0.81)	.	.	
1.21 Research Contingency	8.00	-	0.02	0.07	(0.61)	.	.	
1.22 Field Grant	-	-	-	0.25	(-)	.	.	
1.31 Research Fellowship	-	-	-	-	(0.12)	.	.	
1.32 P.G. Scholarships	-	-	-	0.56	(0.57)	.	.	
1.33 Studentship (V yr AG/GP)	-	-	-	0.30	(0.11)	.	.	
1.4 Foreign Collaboration	-	-	-	1.15	(0.01)	.	.	
1.5 Library Arrears works	1.00	-	-	1.00	-			
TOTAL: 1	64.54	-	2.19	7.67	(6.11)	25.00	34.86	
2. Non-Recurring								
2.11 Buildings	231.95 22.09**	-	26.90	28.59	(5.00)	.	.	
2.12 Major Repairs	-	-	-	3.69	(-)	.	.	
2.22 Equipment & Furniture	41.53	-	5.02	11.52	(6.08)	.	.	
2.31 Books & Lib equipment IV Plan	7.42	7.42	-	-	(-)	.	.	
2.32 Library	6.00	-	0.83	2.91	(0.26)	.	.	
2.4 Mining Museum	2.50	-	-	-	-	.	.	
TOTAL: 2	312.46	7.42	32.75	46.62	(11.34)	75.00	161.79	
GRAND TOTAL:	377.00	7.42	34.94	54.29	(17.45)	100.00	196.65	

* V Plan sanction was received in May 1976,

** Available Slack.

Annexure II to Item No. 34(b)

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES
DHANBAD-826004

NOTE TWO

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A NOTE ON CONSOLIDATION NEEDS OF SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS AND FACILITIES

1. During the implementation of the various V Plan approved programmes at ISM, manpower has merged as a serious constraint, as also equipment. This needs to be rectified urgently for the proper growth and development of the institute as a whole, as also of its various departments.

Some slack in manpower is also essential to enable proper implementation of examination reforms; as the semester system needs a certain degree of flexibility as regards teacher availability.

. . . . . .

The proposals in this regard, in respect of supporting departments and facilities, with justification in each case, are given below:

2. Department of Chemistry, Fuel and Metallurgy

2.1 This Department currently has 2 posts of Professors, three of Asstt Professors and four of lecturers. Besides supporting all the five undergraduate programmes of the school, it is now running a postgraduate programme in Mineral Engg.

2.2 The V Plan Visiting Committee had recommended the starting of a Postgraduate course in Fuel Technology 'if sponsored by a user organisation'.

Discussions with CFRI scientists and other coal-based industries in the area indicate that there is urgent need for starting such a Postgraduate course, but in the slightly modified discipline of Fuel Engg. mainly coal-based.

As however most of these industries (cokeries, thermal-power plants, railways, etc.) are somewhat fragmented, it is not possible for them to financially 'sponsor' such a course. However, the need of the course is urgent, and ISM is in a very good position to take it up, being located right inside the major coalfield of India,- the Jharia Coalfield, and with the Central Fuel Research Institute being only 16-17 km away. One post of Professor and one of Asstt Professor in this discipline are needed.

2.3 This department already has a strong experience in the area of Ceramics, developed over the past two decades, as both the earlier Deptl Heads were well-known

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experts in this area. The present expertise at this level is however in the areas of Chemistry and Mineral Engg only. If the facilities, etc. developed in the area of Ceramics over this long period are not to be lost, a post of Asstt. Prof. is needed in this discipline immediately.

2.4 One additional post of Asstt Professor is needed for strengthening the newly-started postpraduate programme in Mineral Engg. There is only one post of Professor and one Asstt Prof in this discipline at present.

2.5 The Department also needs three Research Associates, one each for Mineral Engg, Fuel Engg., and Chemistry, as also one Senior Laboratory Technician, one Lab Asstt and two Laboratory Attendants.

2.6 There is a large number of Chemistry graduates employed in the district of Dhanbad, in the two CSIR laboratories located here - CFRI and CMRS. The Planning and Development Wing of the Fertilizer Corporation of India also employs Chemistry graduates in large numbers.

2.7 The CSIR employees have been requesting for a long time for the creation of facilities for the grant of the M.Sc. degree by research. Several discussions have been held with the representatives of these scientific workers wherein it has been explained that no new facilities for M.Sc. by research in any basic science subject are now being created in the country. As, however, the need of the situation is real, some development opportunity does need to be provided for these employed chemistry graduates, who number more than 200 even now.

2.8 The issue has been discussed with the Directors of the two CSIR laboratories, who have recommended the creation of facilities (at the School) for the award of the M.Sc. degree through part-time/ evening/week-end studies. The course would be of 3-year duration, and admission would be made at the level of about 5 per year. For this purpose one additional Asstt. Prof. and two lecturers in Chemistry are needed, plus one Scientific Assistant and one Lab Attendant.

3. Department of Humanities & Social Science

3.1 This Department at ISM is a highly under-developed one, consisting of only one Assistant Professor and three Lecturers, including one in Russian. This strength are very inadequate for servicing the vastly-expanded academic activities of the School.

p.t.o.

3.2 The department needs a Professor in English as Head to give it proper lead and sense of direction, and to properly handle the various administrative problems. This is not possible for an Asstt. Professor in a situation where all other departments are very much stronger.

3.3 The Department also needs:

- an asstt. Prof. in History of Science and Technology
- One Lecturer in Arabic in view of the considerable growth of Indian collaboration with the Middle-East countries in the field of petroleum in particular and the mineral sciences and technology in general.
- One lecturer in French as there is a strong publication activity in this language in the field of mineral and petroleum sciences.

There are currently no facilities at all in these three important areas.

3.4 For the sanctioned Language Laboratory of the Deptt, only one Laboratory Asstt has been sanctioned. Discussion in CIEFL indicate that at least one Sr. Scientific Assistant and one more two scientific assistants, as also one Laboratory Attendant, are needed to operate a Language Laboratory.

3.5 The activities of Language Lab. could be strengthened further if the Department could have a Research associate, one SRF and two JRF's, to work on the preparation of Language teaching material.

3.6 The Deptt. would also need a Stenographer. It has no stenographer at present.

4. Department of Physics and Mathematics

4.1 This composite Department currently has two posts of Professors, two of Asstt. Professors and six of Lecturer (The three posts of one Professor, one Asstt. Professor and one Lecturer in Electronics, have been transferred to a new Deptt. of Electronics and Instrumentation).

Besides supporting all the five undergraduate programmes of the School, the Deptt also provides Mathematics and Statistics inputs to all postgraduate and M.Phil courses.

4.2 For strengthening activities in the respective fields of Physics and Mathematics, this composite

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department needs four Assistant Profs, one each in X-ray Crystallography/Radio-activity and Nuclear Physics/Statistics/Mathematics, and two Lecturers, one each in Physics and Statistics.

4.3 While these additional posts are essential to enable the Deptt to develop expertise in the respective areas, all of which are great importance for servicing the expanded academic activities of the School, they would also enable the department to start part-time/evening M.Sc. programmes in Physics & Mathematics - on lines of the M.Sc. Programmein Chemistry referred to in para 2.6 above, and also to strengthen the proposed M.Phil courses in these subjects.

4.4 The Department also needs two Research Associates (one each in Physics and Maths) and one Lab Attendant.

5. Workshop

Models constitute a highly important aid to teaching in engineering subjects in general, and mineral/mining subjects in particular - for, otherwise, it is difficult for students to understand 3-dimensional concepts of underground deposits and workings. Unfortunatel this area is currently very weak at the School. . . . . .

It is therefore proposed to develop a proper modelling shop in the Central Workshop, with one Foreman Instructor, two Technical Assistants, two Mechanics-grade B, two Mechanics - Grade C and four Workshop Mazloors.

6. Equipment and Books

As mentioned above, equipment and books have also emerged as a serious constraint for the growing level of academic and research activities in these departments, etc. An additional allocation of Rs.38.8 lakhs is needed for equipment and books/departments/services referred to above:

/as below for consolidation and development of four

Deptt	Equipment (including lab. Furniture)	Books
	Rs.	Rs.
Chem Engg & Metallurgy	5,50,000	30,000
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,00,000	10,000
Physics and Mathematics	1,00,000	10,000
Workshop	3,50,000	-
Total	11,00,000	50,000

p.t.o.

7. Working and Development Expenses

These departments also need support with regard to (a) contingency, (b) staff travel (including staff participation in short courses and seminars etc.) (c) visiting lecturers (so as to promote inter-institutional interaction and academic development) and (d) periodicals. The following annual provisions are needed for this purpose:

(All Sums in 1000 Rs.)

Department/Centre	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Chem, Fuels, & Met	40	10	5	15	10
Hum and Soc Sciences	-	5	5	5	-
Physics & Maths	5	10	5	10	-
Workshop	150	5	-	-	-
Total:	195	30	15	30	10

It may be perhaps be added here that such allocations have recently been recommended by the UGC Visiting Committee that looked into the development proposals of the BHU Deptt. of Mining.

8. Manpower needs

8.1 The additional manpower needs contained in these proposals, are summarised below:

	Chem	Hum & Soc.Sc.	Phy & Math	Work-shop	Total
Professor	1	1	-	-	2
AP	4	1 1	4	-	9
Lec	2	2	2	-	6
Res assoc.	3	1	2	-	6
Sr.Lab Tech	1	1+1	-	-	2
SRF/JRF	1+1				2
STA/SSA	-	1	-	1@	2
TA/SA/PA	1	2	-	2	5
Lab asstt	1	-	-	-	1
Lab attendant	3	1	1	-	5
Steno/Clerk	-	1	1	-	2
Mechanics	-	-	-	6	6
Mazdoor	-	-	-	4	4

@ Foreman Instructor

p.t.o.

8.2 The annual financial liability on these posts works out as below:

Post	Number	Average Liability (100 Rs/pa.)	Annual Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
Professor	2	25	0.50
Ap	9	20	1.80
Lec	6	16	0.96
Res. Associate	6	15	0.90
Sr. Lab Tech	1	99	0.99
SRF/JRF	2	8	0.16
STA/SSA	2	88	0.16
TA/SA	5	77	0.35
Lab Asstt	1	5	0.05
Lab Attendant	5	4	0.20
Steno/Clerk	2	6	0.12
Mechanics	6	5	0.30
Mazdoors	4	4	0.16
Total:	51		5.75

9. Total Financial Implications

The total financial expenditure involved in these proposals, which related to the three (basically) supporting departments and the Central Workshop, works out to about Rs.20.0 lakhs only as below:

		Rs. (in lakhs)
Recurring *		
Salaries	(Para 8.2)	5.75
Other Recurring	(Para 7)	2.80

(* A provision for an average period of only one year has been made here)

Non-Recurring

Equipment and Books, etc.(Para 6)	11.50

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated 1 [illegible]-20th Feb.1978.

Item No.735 To consider the proposal of Nagpur University for financial assistance towards the introduction of Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B.Com.

In August, 1977, the Nagpur University sent a proposal for financial assistance towards the introduction of Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B. Com. . . . . .

As per University Grants Commission guidelines for introduction of Correspondence Courses, not more than one University in a state should start Correspondence Courses unless student enrolment in the University already offering Correspondence Courses reaches the optimum size of 10,000 or for other valid reasons.

In Maharashtra only one University viz. the University of Bombay is offering Correspondence Courses The Commission has approved the proposal of the Bombay University for B.A. and B.Com., but the University on its own started M.A. M.Com. and M.Sc. Courses from 1975-76. The enrolment was 1073 in B.A. and 706 in B.Com. in 1976-77. Since the Bombay University in Maharashtra State is already offering Correspondence Courses at the undergraduate level, the University of Nagpur was requested to send detailed justification for starting Correspondence Courses.

The Nagpur University in its letter of December, 1977 has informed the Commission that it proposes to start Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B.Com through the Marathi and Hindi media only, while the Bombay University conducts its Correspondence Courses through the English medium only.

The number of students taking the B.A. and B.Com examinations through the Marathi and Hindi media in the University of Nagpur for the last three years is as follows :-

	1975	1976	1977
B.A. Marathi	7,542	5,118	4,819
Hindi	911	625	644

p.t.o.

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B.Com. Marathi	5,485	3,599	3,069
Hindi	475	342	328

The total financial implications of the proposal of the University are as under :-

i) Salary of staff - Rs.1,98,575/- p.a.
ii) Contingent and other recurring expenditure- Rs.1,40,000/- p.a.
iii) Furniture and other equipment Rs. 30,000/- p.a.
iv) Building - Rs.4,00,000/-

The University proposes to charge Rs. 3,00Ø- p.a. as tuition fee in each of the faculties of Arts and Commerce.

The conditions under which students are eligible for prosecuting the regular courses of studies in the Colleges, under the respective ordinance of the concerned examination will also be made applicable, in case of those desirous to take advantage of the scheme of Correspondence Courses and to appear at the University Examinations.

The syllabi for correspondence coursesstudents will be the same as per the syllabi of the subject, publis by the University for regular students,

Lessons will be got prepared by the University Teaching Departments and will be edited by a Subject-Committees consisting of the coordinators in the concerne subjects in the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and six other co-opted members.

Study Centre will also be organised in an area, if the number of students enrolled from that area exceeds 250. Each Study Centre will have adequate librar facilities.

Contact Programmes of two weeks duration would be organised at different places wherever there is a cluster of 200 or more students. Sunday classes would al be organised at the Head-quarters of the Directorate for the benefit of the students.

p.t.o.

The following observations are made on the proposal of the University:-

i) The assistance of the UGC is earmarked for contact programmes, study centres, writing of lessons, core staff and library facilities and limited to the Rs.one lakh per annum for a period of five years.

ii) There is no provision for assistance for the construction of building.

iii) Nagpur University will be the second University in the State of Maharashtra to start Correspondence Courses.

The Commission may consider the proposal of the Nagpur University towards financial assistance for the introduction of Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B. Com, in view of the justification given by the University regarding medium of instruction and the low enrolment in the Bombay University.

DS (ER)/A.S(RF)

8.2 The annual financial liability on these posts works out as below:

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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(251)

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Contact Programmes of two weeks duration would be organised at different places wherever there is a cluster of 200 or more students. Sunday classes would al be organised at the Head-quarters of the Directorate for the benefit of the students.

p.t.c.

The following observations are made on the proposal of the University:-

i) The assistance of the UGC is earmarked for contact programmes, study centres, writing of lessons, core staff and library facilities and limited to the Rs.one lakh per annum for a period of five years.

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iii) Nagpur University will be the second University in the State of Maharashtra to start Correspondence Courses.

The Commission may consider the proposal of the Nagpur University towards financial assistance for the introduction of Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B. Com, in view of the justification given by the University regarding medium of instruction and the low enrolment in the Bombay University.

DS (ER)/A.S(RF)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 20th Feb. 1978

Item No. 36 To consider the proposal of University of Kalyani for additional posts for the Department of Statistics.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission which visited the Kalyani University to examine the development requirements of the University during the Fifth Plan Period observed in its report that the department is very poorly equipped in matters of staff, equipment and library. There are only two Lecturers who are shouldering the responsibility of the Department for the fuller development of the Department, some more teachers would be required. The Committee recommended that the Commission may inter alia provide one post of Professor and one post of Lecturer for the Department of Statistics and these posts have already been approved by the Commission. Thus the Department has only one post of Professor and three posts of Lecturers. The University has sent a proposal for the creation of one post of Reader and 4 posts of Lecturers, in view of the increasing workload of teaching. The University had approached the State Government in this regard and the State Govt. has advised the University to approach the Commission. A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure-I)* In this connection, it may be mentioned that normally a University Post-graduate Department should have six teachers-1 Professor, 2 Readers and 3 Lecturers. In view of this, the question of approving one post of Reader and one post of Lecturer could be considered It will be possible for the university to accommodate this within the total Fifth Plan allocation. The position of the implementation report has been indicated in item No. 47 regarding the opening of the Institute of folklore.

*p.254-256

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.C./DS(D-3)

ANNEXURE-I TO ITEM NO. 36

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Copy of letter No. Reg/UGC/R-68 dated 11.12.77 from the Registrar, Kalyani University, Kalyani to the Secretary, U.G.C.

Sub: Creation of Additional posts of teachers for the Department of Statistics-University of Kalyani

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to forward herewith a copy of the letter No. Nil dated Ist December, 1977 from Dr. M.K. Gupta, Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics of this University showing the requirements of the following additional posts of teachers for the said Department:

Enclosure

Reader	One post
Lecturer	Four posts

The justification and the work-load for creation of these additional teaching posts have been given in the letter enclosed. Incidentally it is informed that the State Govt. was approached for the creation of these posts. They have, however, advised the University to move the University Grants Commission for the creation of teaching posts for the development of Statistics.

We would now request the Commission kindly to consider the proposal favourably and to communicate the sanction of the Commission at a very early date.

Enclosure

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Copy of letter dated 1st December, 1977 from Prof. K.M.K. Gupta, Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics, University of Kalyani to The Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University, Kalyani.

As instrusted by you, I met Shri G.S. Banerjee IAS Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, Department of Education on Saturday, the 26th November, 1977 to discuss our problem of (i) getting Statistics (Hons.) candidates for PG course and (ii) additional teachers for the PG teaching.

According to Shri Banerjee the question of sanctioning additional teachers for PG teaching will be done by UGC.

The question of getting qualified students may be solved by starting Statistics (Hons./Major) in the University. And the Govt. will then sanction additional teachers for the Department of Statistics for UG Hons. teaching.

According to the Faculty of Science (undergraduate) teaching standards we need additional teachers for 54 major periods (Ist Year 17 periods, IInd year 17 periods, IIIrd year 20 periods). This equivalent to 54 X $1\frac{1}{2}$ = 81 sub-major periods. According to the teaching load (permissible, 18 sub-major period per teacher). We shall need 81/18= $4\frac{1}{2}$ i.e. 5 additional teachers for the proposed Hons. teaching in this University. This should be supported by 2 Technical Assistants and 2 Laboratory Attendants for the 3 Laboratories.

Additional requirement for starting Hons. in Statistics:-

Teachers	-5	1 Reader
		4 Lecturers
Technical Assistants		2
Laboratory Attendants		2

If we do not move now, the problem will be more acaute in near future after the introduction of new system of Education.

PTO

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According to the above discussion with Shri Banerjee, I am now requesting you to kindly move the appropriate authorities for our additional teachers for PG teaching (i.e. UGC) and for UG Hons. teaching (i.e. Education Department, West Bengal).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 19-20th February, 1978.

Item No.487 To consider the proposal of the North-Eastern Hill University for Establishment of new Departments for providing facilities for Sanskrit, Latin, Hindi, North-Eastern Languages, French, Russian and German.

-.-.-.-.-

. . . . . At its meeting held on 17.10.1977, the Commission considered a proposal of the North-Eastern Hill University for starting a Hindi programme for the School of Languages (Item No.22) and the Commission decided that "the North-Eastern Hill University had since sent additional proposals for establishment of Departments for providing facilities for North-Eastern Languages and Literature, Sanskrit, Latin, French, German and Russian. The University may be advised to frame a comprehensive proposal for starting of new courses of Modern Indian Languages and Foreign Languages alongwith their financial implications and the matter brought up before the Commission". The North-Eastern Hill University has accordingly framed proposals for the establishment of new Departments of Languages for consideration of the Commission as below:

The University has clarified that it has sought assistance for providing facilities for 7 Languages namely Sanskrit, Latin, Hindi, North-Eastern Languages, French, Russian and German but the actual number of Departments which will handle these Languages will be only three namely the Department of Classical Languages, Department of Modern Indian Languages and the Department of Modern European Languages. The University has also clarified that there will not be a Department of Sanskrit or of Latin but only constituent Centres within the Department of Classical Languages. Similarly these will be a Centre for Hindi Language and Literature and Centre for North-Eastern Languages and Literature in the Department of Modern Indian Languages and a Centre each for French, Russian and German within the Department of Modern European Languages. The establishment of these Departments had already been sanctioned by the University Ordinance. The details of these Departments as
260-263 proposed by the University are given in Annexure-I. A summary of these proposals is given below:

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1. DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES:

(a) Centre for Sanskrit:

The University proposes to start an M.A. programme in Sanskrit having 16 courses divided into 4 semesters. Sanskrit is already taught at the honours level in three of the colleges. For 1978-79 the University needs one Reader and one Lecturer. The details of the course programme will be worked out by the Reader.

(b) Centre for Latin Course Programme:

The minority communities in the area considers the study of Latin as relevant to their religious beliefs and the University is already holding examinations in Latin at the pre-university level without having any course under its academic control. There is demand for starting this course and the University proposes to have an intensive Latin course in the first year for the beginers upto the P.U.C. standard from academic year 1978-79 and the B.A. and Honours Course in Latin will be started in 1979-80. The University has also drawn up a tentative programme for this purpose. The teaching staff proposed for 1978-79 are one Reader and one Lecturer and for non-teaching staff for the Department as a whole - one steno-typist, one L.D. Assistant and one peon.

II. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

(a) Centre for Hindi:

An M.A. programme in Hindi having 8 courses in Hindi Literature and 8 in Hindi Language have been proposed as Hindi is one of the Languages for B.A. for almost all the colleges affiliated to the University. Facilities for specialization either in Hindi Language or in Literature at the Master's level would be provided so that competent teachers of Hindi at the School and College levels, will be produced by the University. The staff proposed for 1978-79 comprises one Reader and one Lecturer.

(b) Centre for North-Eastern Languages

The Centre for North-Eastern Languages will provide facilities for the intensive studies and comparative approaches to the North-Eastern Languages and Culture.

.../3....

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Initially a composite M.A. programme comprising 2 or 3 developed languages of the region and background studies of their culture will be started with a Reader and a Lecturer to be appointed in 1978-79.

It will be helpful to have also a Professor appointed for the academic year 1978-79 for the proper organisation of the various courses and co-ordination of the two Centres and for non-teaching staff for the Department. A Steno-typist, an L.D. Assistant and a Peon has been proposed.

3. Department of Modern European Languages

For the Department of Modern European Languages in line with the demand for French, German and Russian, the University proposes to start courses of the pre-university standard/a certificate course of one year duration in each of these languages to be followed in subsequent years by offering B.A. honours courses in these languages.

For 1978-79, the proposal is to have one Reader each for French, German and Russian as also one Lecturer each for these Languages with the addition of one steno-typist, one L.D. Assistant and one peon for the Department as a whole.

The University has not given details of its requirements for books and journals or other items. It has also not indicated whether it has adequate accommodation for these programmes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. D5(a)/D.S.(D5)

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

(a) Centre for Sanskrit

Course Programme:

It is proposed to start an M.A. programme in Sanskrit having 16 courses divided into 4 semesters.

Sanskrit is already taught at the Honours level in three of our colleges. In providing a post-graduate programme for the study of Sanskrit language and literature at the Master 's level no additional justification needs to be given as it is our classical language. Sanskrit literature and language have been both unifying factors in the diversity of Indian cultural systems. So the study of Sanskrit language and literature cannot be judged for its utility value alone.

Staff Requirement (1978-79):

Teaching Staff:

Reader	1
Lecturer	1

The details of the course programmes can be worked out by the Reader when appointed.

(b) Centre for Latin

Course Programmes:

The Study of Latin as a classical language is both relevant and important to the Educational Institutions of the North-Eastern region. I may indicate here that Calcutta University has already a course in Latin. A large number of our students in Shillong study Lattin (in Sacred Heart College, Mawlai, Christ King College, Laitumkhrah, St. Paul's Seminary, Upper Shillong). This shows that there is need for establishing a University Centre for teaching Latin as a classical language with proper standard and academic control. Our M.Sc. students in the School of Life Sciences, and students in the School of Social Sciences require some knowledge of Latin in order to understand rightly modern scientific terminology, which are mostly borrowed from Latin or based on Latin. In fact many of them have approached me with a request that some preliminary course in Latin should be provided at the School of Languages. The North-Eastern Hill University

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holds examinations in Latin, at the Pre-University level without providing courses under its academic control. So for the proper maintenance of standards it will be better for the University to take over the teaching of Latin and framd its own course.

Furthermore, it will not be out of place to mention that the study of Latin has the same relevance to the religious beliefs of a few minority communities in the North-Eastern area as the study of Arabic has in other Universities.

It is proposed to have an intensive Latin course in the first year for beginners up to the PU.C. standard, for the academic year 1978-79. And the B.A. and Honours courses in/annexing a tentative course programme in Latin. /Latin can be ratio in the next academic year 1979-80. I am

Staff Requirement (1978-79)

Teaching staff:

Reader	1
Lecturer	1

Non-Teaching staff for the Department of Classical Languages

Steno-typist	1
L.D. Asstt.	1
Peon	1

II. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

(a) Centre for Hindi

Course Programmes:

It is proposed to have an M.A. programme in Hindi having 8 courses in Hindi Literature and 8 in Hindi Language. As Hindi is the official language of the Indian Union, the imperative necessity of teaching Hindi language and literature at all levels in every Indian University need not be over-emphasized. Almost all the colleges under the jurisdiction of the North-Eastern Hill University have Hindi as one of the

PTO

languages for B.A. and P.U.C. We have to provide our Hindi students with facilities for specialization either in Hindi language or in literature at the Master's level so that we may be able to produce competent teachers of Hindi at the School and college levels.

Details of the course will be given by the Reader-in-charge of the Hindi Centre when appointed.

Staff Requirement (1978-79)

Teaching Staff:

Reader	1
Lecturer	1

(b) Centre for North-Eastern Languages

Course Programmes

As one of the prime objectives of the North-Eastern Hill University is to help the development of the cultures of the North-Eastern region, a centre providing facilities for the intensive studies and comparative approaches to the North-Eastern languages and cultures is essential.

The School proposes initially to start a composite M.A. Programme, comprising intensive studies of the 2 or 3 developed languages of the region and background studies of their cultures. Details of the course will be finalised when the Reader concerned is appointed.

Staff Requirements (1978-79)

Teaching Staff:

Reader	1
Lecturdr	1

It is very relevant to point out that this is a very important Department. It will be very helpful to have a Professor appointed initially for the academic year 1978-79, for the proper organisation of the various courses and the co-ordination of the two centres.

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Non-teaching staff for the Department of Modern Indian Languages:

Steno-typist	1
L.D. Assistant	1
Peon	1

III. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

There is a great demand from the student community in Shillong for starting courses in three important foreign languages-French, German and Russian. These languages are also very helpful for our post-graduate and research students in all the schools.

Initially for the Academic year 1978-79 we may begin by starting courses of the P.U.C. standard, or a certificate course of one year's duration in each language. In subsequent years we may offer B.A. and Honours courses for these languages.

Details of the course for the Centre will be prepared by the staff concerned.

Staff Requirement (1978-79)

Reader	3	one each for French, German, Russian
Lecturers	3	-do-

Non-teaching staff:

Steno-typist	1
L.D. Assistant	1
Peon	1

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 19th-20th Feb.197[illegible]

Item No :38 To consider a proposal of the University of Hyderabad for the establishment of a Department of Hindi.

The University of Hyderabad has forwarded a proposal for establishing a Department of Hindi under its auspices, to be followed by a School of Indian Languages and Literature subsequently.

For this purpose the University constituted a Working Group comprising the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Terminology of the Central Hindi Directorate, Professors of Hindi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Calicut University, Bihar University and Banaras Hindu University to work out details of programme. A copy of the report of this working Group giving complete details of the programme are given in Annexure-I.* 266-268

The University has invited the attention of the Commission to the following recommendations made by this Working Group :-

1. A Postgraduate Department of Hindi be established as early as possible.

2. A separate School of Indian Languages and Literature should be set up with the Department of Hindi incorporated in it. Since this will take time, the Department of Hindi may be placed within the School of Humanities for the present.

3. The Department may have M.A./M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes along with 2 or 3 special diploma courses.

4. Efforts would be made to develop this Department as a Research Centre in South India for the study of Hindi Language and Literature. For this purpose, the University has also proposed that the

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the following posts may be created immediately:

(a) One post of Professor

(b) Two posts of Readers

(c) Two posts of Lecturers

It may also be indicated here that no proposal for the establishment of a Department of Hindi by the University was included in the plan proposals proposed by the University for the current plan. This was, however, discussed by the 5th Plan Visiting Committee which emphasised that suitable programme for Hindi be introduced by the University.

The University has also, by way of justification for starting the Department, indicated the reply given by the Government in Parliament in June 1977 to the effect that a decision has recently been taken by the University of Hyderabad to introduce postgraduate courses in Hindi and a Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor is working out the details for the implementation of the proposal."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(D5a)/DS(D5a)

Annexure to Item No. 38

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R E P O R T

The first meeting of the Committee constituted for working out the details for starting the Postgraduate Department of Hindi in the University of Hyderabad, was held on 16th August, 1977 at 11 AM in the office of the University of Hyderabad. The following were present:-

1. Prof. H.L. Sharma — Convener
2. Prof. Shyamnandan Kishore
3. Prof. Malik Mohamed
4. Prof. Namwar Singh
5. Prof. Vijayapal Singh.
6. Sh. P.V. George, Registrar.

The members of the Committee met the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Gurbaksh Singh and had preliminary discussion with him.

The Committee welcomed the proposal of the University of Hyderabad to start postgraduate Department of Hindi.

It also took note of the existence of postgraduate Departments in other neighbouring universities and in Osmania University in Hyderabad itself, but felt that still there was enough scope for the Postgraduate Department of Hindi in the Central University at Hyderabad which would offer such special courses which might be different from the stereo-typed traditional courses available in the neighbouring Universities.

Article 351 of the Constitution envisaged the development of Hindi along with the development of regional languages to project the composite culture of the country. Hyderabad in many respects stands as an ideal centre for the development of Hindi studies and for promoting closer link between Hindi and other languages by providing opportunities for scholars to embark upon comparative studies on language and literature. As such, the Committee recommends the establishment of the Postgraduate Department as early as possible.

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Non-teaching staff for the Department of Modern Indian Languages:

Steno-typist	1
L.D. Assistant	1
Peon	1

III. DEPARTMENT OF MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

There is a great demand from the student community in Shillong for starting courses in three important foreign languages-French, German and Russian. These languages are also very helpful for our post-graduate and research students in all the schools.

Initially for the Academic year 1978-79 we may begin by starting courses of the P.U.C. standard, or a certificate course of one year's duration in each language. In subsequent years we may offer B.A. and Honours courses for these languages.

Details of the course for the Centre will be prepared by the staff concerned.

Staff Requirement (1978-79)

Reader	3	one each for French, German, Russian
Lecturers	3	-do-

Non-teaching staff:

Steno-typist	1
L.D. Assistant	1
Peon	1

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 20th Feb.197

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The University of Hyderabad has forwarded a proposal for establishing a Department of Hindi under its auspices, to be followed by a School of Indian Languages and Literature subsequently.

For this purpose the University constituted a Working Group comprising the Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Terminology of the Central Hindi Directorate, Professors of Hindi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Calicut University, Bihar University and Banaras Hindu University to work out details of programme. A copy of the report of this working Group giving complete details of the programme are given in Annexure-I.* 266-268

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1. A Postgraduate Department of Hindi be established as early as possible.

2. A separate School of Indian Languages and Literature should be set up with the Department of Hindi incorporated in it. Since this will take time, the Department of Hindi may be placed within the School of Humanities for the present.

3. The Department may have M.A./M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes along with 2 or 3 special diploma courses.

4. Efforts would be made to develop this Department as a Research Centre in South India for the study of Hindi Language and Literature. For this purpose, the University has also proposed that the

p.t.o.

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(a) One post of Professor

(b) Two posts of Readers

(c) Two posts of Lecturers

It may also be indicated here that no proposal for the establishment of a Department of Hindi by the University was included in the plan proposals proposed by the University for the current plan. This was, however, discussed by the 5th Plan Visiting Committee which emphasised that suitable programme for Hindi be introduced by the University.

The University has also, by way of justification for starting the Department, indicated the reply given by the Government in Parliament in June 1977 to the effect that a decision has recently been taken by the University of Hyderabad to introduce postgraduate courses in Hindi and a Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor is working out the details for the implementation of the proposal."

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AS(D5a)/DS(D5a)

Annexure to Item No. 38

(266)

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The members of the Committee met the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Gurbaksh Singh and had preliminary discussion with him.

The Committee welcomed the proposal of the University of Hyderabad to start postgraduate Department of Hindi.

It also took note of the existence of postgraduate Departments in other neighbouring universities and in Osmania University in Hyderabad itself, but felt that still there was enough scope for the Postgraduate Department of Hindi in the Central University at Hyderabad which would offer such special courses which might be different from the stereo-typed traditional courses available in the neighbouring Universities.

Article 351 of the Constitution envisaged the development of Hindi along with the development of regional languages to project the composite culture of the country. Hyderabad in many respects stands as an ideal centre for the development of Hindi studies and for promoting closer link between Hindi and other languages by providing opportunities for scholars to embark upon comparative studies on language and literature. As such, the Committee recommends the establishment of the Postgraduate Department as early as possible.

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The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. There should be a separate School of Indian Languages and Literatures in which Department of Hindi is to be incorporated. As the establishment of a separate School will take some time, the Committee is of the view that for the time-being the Department of Hindi may be placed within the School of Humanities.

2. This Department may have M.A., M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes and two or three special diploma courses also.

(a) The M.A. course offered by this Department will be different from the M.A. courses offered by the neighbouring Universities. Emphasis will be given on social and cultural orientation. Special stress will be laid on the functional aspect of Hindi. Provision will also be made for the study of other literatures. Due weightage will be given to linguistic courses while drawing up the programme for M.A. (Hindi Literatur

(b) The following two Diploma Courses can also be started:-

1. Diploma in Hindi Teaching;

2. Diplima in Interpretation and Translation. These Diploma courses will be of one year duration and will be offered by those who have passed the M.A. examination. These courses may be well received as job-oriented courses.

(c) The M.Phil course will definitely attract students from other neighbouring states also. The intake of the students for M.Phil. course will be limited to 15 or so.

(d) At the research level the Department may mainly concentrate upon the following lines of studies:

(i) Efforts will be made to develop this Department as a Research-Centre in South India for the Study of Hindi Language and Literature. As Hyderabad is an ideal meeting place of the North and the South, this Department can be developed as a suitable centre for comparative study of Hind and other languages and literatures. All facilitie required for serious researches on comparative studies will be made available in the Department.

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ii) The Bhakti movement of the medieval period had been a great inspiring source for the output of Bhakti Literature in Hindi and other Indian languages. Parallel to the Bhakti movement there was the Sufi movement which also made great impact on the literatures of Hindi and other languages. Contribution of south India to Bhakti-movement is well known. There is great scope for the study of this subject in Hyderabd as the Bhakti movement gathered great momentum from various schools of Philosophical thoughts which developed around Hyderabad. Thus, the Department can develop into a specialised centre for the study of Bhakti movement and Bhakti literature.

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iii) The proposed Department may also attempt to bring out bilingual Dictionaries in Hindi and other South Indian languages with a view to bring to light the common vocabulary which can be a cementing force between Hindi and other regional languages. The composite culture of the country will also be reflected through such studies.

iv) Hyderabad and the nearby places had been centres for the development of Dakhini language and literature. The study of Dakhini language and literature has now become very important as Dakhini is considered as part and parcel of Hindi. Though some preliminary work is done on Dakhini language, lot of work remains to be done. The proposed Department will take necessary steps for the collection of works in Dakhini and provide facilities for research in the same.

3. The syllabi and content of the courses suggested above will be worked out in detail by the Committee in the next meeting.

4. The following posts are recommended to be created to start with :-

Professors - One

Readers - Two

Lecturers - Two

(Professors may have qualifications and ability to develop the Department on the lines suggested above from the research point of view.)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (269)

Meeting:
Dated : 1.-20th February,1978.

Item No. 39 To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University regarding staffing pattern in the Archieves of Contemporary History.

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At its meeting held on 18th July,1977, the Commission considered a proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for the creation of certain posts in the Archieves of Contemporary History (Item No.33 Annexure-I)* The Commission accepted the University's proposal in principle and desired that the same may be referred to an expert in Archieves for advice with regard to the staffing pattern. Pending such a consideration, concurrence was also given to the creation of a post of Deputy Director in the scale of Rs.1100-1600 and an Assistant Archivist Grade-I in the scale of Rs.550-900.

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This proposal was accordingly referred for advice to the Director, National Library, Calcutta and the Director, National Archieves of India regarding staffing pattern. The Director, National Library, Calcutta in this advice (Annexure-II)@has indicated that a first class University can acquire manuscripts and preserve in the manuscript section its library and the manuscripts so acquired for the use of research in Contemporary History should be under the care of that University's library. The creation of an Arhives in a University as an independent unit would, therefore, be not in order, according to him. He is doubtful if the University has already acquired enough manuscript material to justify the appointment of the various posts proposed by the University, which is an inflated requirement for a unit according to him. He is also of the view that the staffing pattern has been drawn up by the University in a hurry.

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As regards the Assistant archivist already appointed, he may be asked to prepare a comprehensive report on the Archieves of Contemporary History giving details of its holding. The Commission may send a distinguish historian with knowledge of manuscripts relating to Contemporary Indian History to visit the Archives of Contemporary History and the University's Department of History and make his recommendation regarding the proposal for the creation of an Archives of Contemporary History and its maintenance as a unit of the university library.

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The advice of the Director, National Archives is given in Annexure-III* The National Archives have advised that it is felt that to initiat setting up of the archival cell, there appears to be no need for the post of Deputy Director, P.A. to Director and Reservation Assistant. The post of Deputy Director and P.A. to Director could be added sub-sequently when the volume of work increases. The other posts could, however, be created.

*p276-278

The qualifications recommended for the posts of Archivists and Assistant Archivist is a second class post-graduate degree in Modern Indian History along with knowledge of Archival Science. As an alternative it has also been suggested that selected candidates could be got trained at the Institute of Archival Training of the National Archives of India. The Director has also raised some other points regarding the acquisition of research material in Archives by the University(Annexure-III)@

@p276-278

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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AS(D5a)/DS(D5)

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Annexure-I to Item No. 39

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : 18th July, 1977.

Item No.33: To consider the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the creation of certain posts in the 'Archives of Contemporary History'.

.....

The Jawaharlal Nehru University in March, 1975 submitted a proposal for the creation of the following posts for the setting up of "Archives of Contemporary History" :-

	Name of the post	Scale
(a)	One Deputy Director	Rs.1200-50-1300-60-1900
(b)	One Archivist	Rs.650-30-740-35-810-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200
(c)	One Assistant Archivist Grade-I	Rs.550-25-750-EB-30-900
(d)	One Assistant Archivist Grade-II	Rs.425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.
(e)	One P.A. to Director	Rs.425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.
(f)	One Steno Typist	Rs.330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560.
(g)	One LDC-Cum-Typist	Rs.260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-8-390-10-400.
(h)	One Reservation Assistant	Rs.260-400
(i)	One Binder	Rs.225-5-260-6-290-EB-6-308.
(j)	One Record Attendant Grade-I	Rs.210-4-250-EB-5-270.

The above mentioned posts are to be created during the next 2-5 years as stated by the University, while making the proposals.

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2. The proposal had not been included by the University in its 5th Five Year Plan proposals nor a reference to this was made during the visit of the Committee. It was, therefore, decided to refer the matter to the Members of the Visiting Committee for their comments. In the meanwhile the Commission agreed to the creation of two posts - one of Assistant Archivist Grade-I and the other of the Deputy Director in the pay scales existing for such posts in the National Archives.

3. Except for the following members of the Committee, others members made no comments on the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University:-

(i) Prof. (Miss) A.J. Dastur :

"The suggestion for setting up of an Archives of Contemporary History in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is good."

(ii) Prof. S.Chakraborty:

"Grant approval to the posts of Deputy Director and Assistant Archivist as requested by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and also the funds required for 'Acquiring the research material of freedom movement belonging to Shri P.C. Joshi."

G.R. Sharma

(iii) "I have no objection if this scheme is incorporated and approved for Jawaharlal Nehru University's 5th Five Year Plan schemes. I am, however, unable to offer comments on the details ofthe proposed staff as I have not seen how much material the staff suggested in this scheme will be required to handle."

(iv) Prof. V.M. Dandekar:

"I agree with the proposal of setting up a Unit in "Archives of Contemporary History" in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Specific staff, the University has requested seems to me in order. Please note, however that the University has suggested that the requisite posts may be created over a period of 2 to 5 years. I suggest that the University Grants Commission may approve the proposal but emphasize that the staff should be recruited only as and when necessary and not all initially.

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4. The Commission has already sanctioned a grant of Rs.3.5 lakhs for the purchase of research material relating to the Freedom Movement belonging to Shri P.C. Joshi.

5. The University has made the following two appointments as agreed by the Commission:

(i) Deputy Director - Rs.1100-50-1600(1300-1700)

(ii) Assistant Archivist Grade-I Rs.550-25-750-EB-30-900 (550-900)*

(* Pay scales, as existing in National Archives)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure-II to Item No. 39

(274)

Copy of the D.O.No.Dir/476 dated 17th November, 1977 received from Director, Government of India National Library Belvedere Calcutta to Shri P.N. Chadha, Assistant Secretary, U.G.C.,

This has reference to your letter No.F.5-11/75(D-5a) dated 3rd November, 1977. It is difficult for me to advice the Commission about the staffing pattern of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in respect of its proposed archives of contemporary history in the absence of some details about the holdings and operations of that unit. It appears that the Executive Council of that University has only taken a decision regarding the setting up of an archives of contemporary history. I suppose the University is not yet clear about the magnitude of the proposed archives and its function. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has already built up an excellent archives of contemporary history. It has acquired a large mass of manuscript material including priviate papers of well-known political leaders and social workers and has further enriched its treasures by setting up an oral history unit which records statements of distinguished persons associated with the national movement in tapes. The Library has also an excellent collection of books and periodicals on 19th and 20th century India.

Apart from the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, scholars in Delhi have also the advantage of the National Archives which is the central repository of all official documents of the Government of India.

I do agree that a first class university can acquire manuscripts and preserve them in the manuscripts section of its library. But in my view the manuscripts so acquired by a university for the use of research in contemporary history should be under the care of that university's library. I do not approve the creation of an archives in a university as an independent unit. I very much doubt if the University has already acquired enough manuscript material to justify the appointment of a Deputy Director and an Archivist, two Assistant Archivists, a Preservation Assistant, a Binder and an Attendant, apart from a P.A. to Director, a Steno-typist and a Clerk/Typist. It does not seem to be desirable that even a Central University like the Jawaharlal Nehru University should have such an inflated technical staff for a unit which should normally be a part of the University's Library. That the staffing pattern has been drawn up in a hurry can be seen from the fact that it provides a P.A. to Director when there is really no Director for he proposed archives.

Contd.....

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An Assistant Archivist was appointed on 5th December,1974 and I can decide if he needs the services of another Assistant Archivist only when I have the annual reports of his work as an archivist for 1975-76 and 1976-77.

I confess I am a little unhappy about the suggestion made in the letter No.Aca.I/ dated 12 March,1975 addressed by the Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs), Jawaharlal Nehru University, to the Deputy Secretary, University Grants Commission that the post of Deputy Director of Archives for work on a project sanctioned by the Indian Council of Historical Research be made a permanent post of the University. Actually I do not know how the University could create the post of a Deputy Director of Archives for a project sponsored by the Indian Council of Historical Research when usually for such projects universities appoint junior and senior research fellows only to work under the supervision of one of the Professors of the university.

The last paragrah of the letter mentioned above is still more confusing. It asks the University Grants Commission to approve the posts of Deputy Director and Assistant Archivist Grade-I with effect from 23.6.75 and 5.12.74 respectively. I do not know how the Grants Commission can create these two posts with retrospective effect.

In a situation like this I am making the following suggestions:

1. The Assistant Archivist be asked to prepare a comprehensive report on the Archives of Contemporary History giving details of its holdings;

2. The Grants Commission send a distingished historian with knowledge of manuscripts realting to contemporary Indian history to visit the Archives of contemporary History and the University's Department of History and make his recommendations to the Grants Commission regarding the proposal for the creation of an Archives of Contemporary History and its maintenance as a unit of the University's Library.

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Annexure-III to Item No.39

Copy of the letter No.3-4/77-PC dated 26.9.77 from Director of Archives, Govt. of India, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi. to Chairman U.G.C., New Delhi.

Letter No.F.5-11/75(D-5a) dated the 3rd September,1977 sent to us by the University Grants Commission has an enclosure a copy of letter No.Aca/1 dated 12th March,1975(Sic) from Shri P.N. Sharma, Co-ordinator, (Academic Affairs), Jawaharlal Nehru University, addressed to Dr.M.L. Mehta, Dy.Secretary U.G.C. From the first sentence of this enclosure I understand that the Jawaharlal Nehru University trying to acquire the research material relating to the Freedom Movement belonging to Shri P.C. Joshi, and is requesting the U.G.C. for a special grant of 3½ lakhs of rupees to purchase the material from Shri Joshi.

If I have understood the position correctly as described above, I am sure you will agree that this appears a highly objectionable transaction. As you know, the National Archives has over the years collected a very large volume of private papers and research material belonging to very eminent Indians including Gokhale, Jayakar Dadabhai Naoroji, Rajendra Prasad, and Govind Ballabh Pant. But all these have been acquired as free gifts and only in very rare and exceptional circumstances have any payments been made. You as the Chairman of our Historical Documents Purchase Committee know very well that even when we agree to pay for some records, it is after very careful evaluation by the Historical Documents Purchase committee, and the payment is in hundred of rupees, not in lakhs. I think we have never paid even Rs.35,000 for the richest collection of very old and valuable documents. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and many State Archives, have also collected an impressive body of private papers of eminent Indians, but always as free gifts. What the Jawaharlal Nehru University is proposing to do, therefore, appears quite unprecedented. This, if permitted and encouraged, will put a stop to all the efforts the National Archives, the State Archives and Institution like the Nehru Museum have been making to obtain historically valuable private papers as gifts. We do not even know how Shri Joshi's/unheard of, price has been agreed upon for them. Since the National Archives, Nehru Museum, the Jawaharlal Nehru University etc. are all using money provided by the Government of India, there should be some uniformity in their policies and practices.

/ papers have been evaluated and on what basis such a large

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I might also mention that Shri P.C. Joshi has collected a large amount of material from the records in the National Archives and all facilities were given to him for this. If the material he is selling to the Jawaharlal Nehru University includes the material collecte by him from the National Archives, this would be again objectionable from many points of view.

I would be grateful if you kindly looked into the matter and allayed our fears. I would be really delighted to be informed that our fears are groundless, and there is no such proposal from the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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Copy of the letter No.3-4/77 P.C. dated 23.1.78 from Director of Archives, Govt. of India, Janpath, New Delhi to Deputy Secretary, U.G.C.

Subject: Staffing pattern for Jawaharlal Nehru University Archives of contemporary history.

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Kindly refer to your letter No.F.5-11/75(D-5a) dated 30.9.77 on the above subject.

In this connection I am to state that after examining the proposals forwarded by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, it is felt that to initiate the setting up of the archival cell, there appears to be no need for the posts of Deputy Director and P.A. to Director and Reservation Assistant. The posts of Dy. Director and P.A. could be added subsequently when the volume of work increases. The other posts could however be created immediaelv.

The qualifications recommended for the posts of Archivists and Asstt. Archivist is a second class post-graduate degree in modern Indian History. Knowledge of archival science should be desirbale. Alternatively, selected candidates could be got trained at the Insitute of Archival Training of the National Archives of India.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated: 19th-20th Feb.1978

Item No. 40 To consider the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for collaboration between the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Liverpool University U.K. under IBUC Programme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th January, 1976 (Item No.6) has agreed to include the Centre of Advanced study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore under the Indo-British Universities Collaboration Programme (IBUC). The Programme has provision for exchange of exploratory visits by senior members of the participating Centre for drawing up programmes of mutually acceptable collaboration. The financial implications as already agreed by the University Grants Commission and British Council Division are that the sending side will meet both ways international air fare in respect of its nominees and the receiving side will provide the maintenance for the duration of the stay in the host country under the programme.

After the exploratory visit of Prof. H.R.Camma, the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to the Liverpool University a joint proposal was prepared for proposed collaborative programmes (i) Metabolic and Nutritional aspects of carotenoids and Vitamin A and (ii) Metabolism of Mitochondrial lipids.

The joint research Programmes would be conducted for a total period of three years and will include visits of several members from both sides covering about 12 man months (visits of about 4 faculty members for about 3 months each in a period of 3 yrs)

A copy of the joint research programme as drawn up by the participating Institute alongwith copies of letters exchanged between the two institution is attached as Annexure-I.*

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item No. 40

(280)

A proposal for collaboration between the centre of advanced study in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Department of Biochemistry, University of Liverpool under the U.K. Collaboration Programme.

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It is envisaged that the plan will consist of two parts as follows:-

I. Metabolic and nutritional aspects of carotenoids and vitamin A.

Extensive occurence of protein ealoris malnutrition accompanied by vitamin A deficiency among the children of the poorer sections in India has been well documented. It has also been recognised that it is one of the serious socio-economic problems of this country. There are several ways one could approach this problem e.g.

(i) Fundamental studies on the elucidation of the mode of action of vitamin A as also on the metabolic defects in vitamin A-deficient children.

(ii) Attempts to evolve rich as well as cheap sources of vitamin A with could be easily available to those sections of the population which require them most.

(1) Regarding the metabolic aspects, during the past several decades there has been sustained work in this Department on various aspects of metabolism of vitamin A and carotenoids. More recent emphasis has been on the mechanism of transport of vitamin A to the tissues as also on the receptor has been isolated in pure form from blood of several species of animals and its properties have been studied. Moreover, recent work from this Department has shown that estrogen-induced growth of immature chick oviduct can be used as an excellent model system for the study of role of vitamin A in growth and differentiation. A receptor protein for retinol has also been isolated from the chick oviduct.

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tionol binding
otein (RBP)

Over the past several decades the University of Liverpool has been a leading centre for work on various aspects of vitamin A and in recent years there has been special emphasis on the study of several aspects of RBP. Therefore collaboration between the two departments for this type of work will be mutually beneficial and may ultimately lead to some solution of the problem of vitamin A deficiency found in India.

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(2) Regarding the development of easily available rich sources of vitamin A, various strains of tomotoes have been developed in this Department, which are very rich in B-carotene, instead of the usual pigment lycopene. Recent work in this Department has also shown that during conversion to vitamin A, B-carotene is non-specifically cleaved to several apocarotenoids ultimately giving retinol and retinoic acid. Here again, the University of Liverpool has been one of the pioneers in work on several aspects of biosynthesis and metabolism of carotenoids. Collaboration between the two Departments on this type of work also will be of mutual interest.

II. Metabolism of mitochondrial lipids

Several workers in this Department have extensive experience in various aspects of mitochondrial metabolism in animals and microorganisms. There is a very active group in the University of Liverpool working on metabolism of lipids and collaboration with them would certainly lead to a better understanding of the relationship between composition of membrane lipids and mitochondrial function.

From the Johnston Professor of Biochemistry

T.W. Goodwin, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Department of Biochemistry P.O. Box 147 Liverpool L69 3BX

The University of Liverpool

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21st October, 1977.

Professor J. Ganguly,
Department of Biochemistry and
UGC Centre of Advanced Study,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

Dear Professor Ganguly,

Collaborative Programme

I have discussed your proposal with Professor Glover and Dr. Pitt and we agree that it is a good basis for a collaborative research programme between Bangalore and Liverpool. We would be willing to participate in this programme and suggest that detailed arrangements of visits should be left until the programme is officially approve.

We are also willing to have your colleagues visits us and would provide all facilities for the development of the programme. Because of the great pressure on the Departmental staff at the moment it might be difficult for us fully to implement a 12 man month visit to your Institute within three years; however we shall do our best.

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Copy of letter No. Nil dated 30th September, 1977 from Chairman J. Ganguly, Department of Biochemistry, Bangalore to Prof. T.W. Goodwon, Department of Biochemistry Liverpool U.K.

You are fully aware of the fact that a programme of collaboration is operating between our Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry and the British Council, becuase at the stages of initiation of this programme you had come to advise us in this matter. This programme has gone on extremely well for the past several years and now the British Concil wants us to identify one University in the U.K. for this purpose. To many of us in this Department, the University of Liverpool certainly comes as a first choice. Therefore we wish to have this collaboration with your Department and I will be grateful to you, if you kindly approve our proposal.

Last year Prof. H.R. Cama had visited your Department and had further discussions regarding such collaboration with the last Prof. R.A. Morton, F.R.S., and Prof. Glover when they were here in December 1976 Since then Prof. Cama has become the Divisional Chairman and I have taken over the Chairmanship of this Department. Obviously I will have to deal with this matter now.

The usual procedure followed for such programme is as follows. The Head of this Department should visit the identified institution in the U.K. which should be followed by a similar visit by the Head of the institution in the U.K. to our Department. But since you have visited us several times and since you know us and our Department extremely well, perhaps the British Council may waive your visit to this Department.

I am enclosing herewith a brief proposal for the type of work we envisage to be covered in this programme. Kindly feel free to make any changes you wish to and return it to the proper authorities for official action.

We envisage that this programme will be for a maximum period of 3 years and will include visits of several members of our faculty to your Department covering about 12 man months (visits of about 4 faculty members for about 3 months each in a period of 3 years). Similar counter-visits from your Department also should be of comparable magnitude.

I do hope you will agree to our proposal for the collaboration, so that the strong links which already exist between our two Departments will be further strengthened.

Please convey my warm greetings to Prof. Glover and Dr. Pitt.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 20th February,78

Item No. 41 : To consider a proposal received from Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona for financial assistance in connection with Diamond Jubilee of the Institute.

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute which is a constituent recognised institution of the Poona University has sought financial assistance from the Commission in connection with its Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The Institute will be celebrating its Diamond Jubilee in May, 1978 and on that occasion the Institute has proposed the following programmes:

1. Publication of a Special Diamond Jubilee Number of the Institute's Research Journal, Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. This Number will contain learned articles on various aspects of Orientology written by nearly 100 eminent scholars (50 Indian and 50 foreign).

2. Publication of several new research works and reprints of old ones. These will include: Natyamanjarisaurabha, Srngararasamandana, Svara-manojna-manjari, Vedavikritisamgraha, Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts (2 volumes), a work on Galantas, Vedic Bibliography (IInd volume), Nyayakosa, Sarvadarsanasamgraha, etc.

3. Itensifying and expediting the work on the 'Epilogue of the Mahabharata' which is already in progress by appointing additional staff.

4. A new building for library-extension-cum-stack-room.

5. A special session of the All-India Oriental Conference. (The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute itself was the originator of this conference which held its first session at Poona in 1919. The Conference has now established in India. Nearly 1000 delegates from all over India are expected to attend the session to be organised in connection with the Institute's diamond Jubilee. Original papers will be read and discussed in the 14 different sections of the Conference).

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6. Lectures, Seminars and Symposia on Indological subjects to be organised during the course of the Jubilee Year.

The Institute has indicated that the above items including the new building proposed will involve an expenditure of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. The Commission has no scheme to assist the Institute for its publication programmes or construction of a new building for library.

The proposal for holding a special session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Poona as also to hold Seminar/Symposia on that occasion is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :
Dated : February -20, 1978

Item No. 44 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed for examining the details of the proposal of Bangalore University for starting postgraduate Law Courses.

The Commission at its meeting held on 18.10.1976 (Item No. 17) considered the proposal of the Bangalore University for starting a postgraduate course in law and agreed that the proposal may in the first instance be referred to the Law panel (A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached as Annexure I).* 289-294

The Law Panel recommended that the proposal of Bangalore University for starting of Post-graduate Law Classes may be accepted 'in principle'. The Panel, however, felt that the details of the scheme may be assessed by a Visiting Team whose report may be submitted to the Commission for final decision. The Commission at its meeting held on 18.7.1977 considered the aforesaid recommen ations of the Law Panel, and desired that the proposal may be examined with the help of a Visiting Committee. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of Professor G.S. Sharma (Rajasthan University) and Professor Mohammad Imam (Osmania University) was appointed for examining the proposal of the University. This Committee visited Law College, Bangalore University on the 3rd October, 1977. The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure II. @ 295-305

The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are given below :

1. There being 2 private Law colleges existing in the City, the University Law College can primarily be the University's department of postgraduate studies in Law headed by a Director of legal studies who shall be the senior Professor of Law. It can also continue to have undergraduate courses in Law (LL.B.) headed by a Principal or Joint Director who will function under the overall supervision of the Director and shall be professor in Law next in seniority or in the absence of a Professor, a Reader in Law. The administrative staff and the library of the college may be common and placed under the charge of the Director.

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2. The accommodation requirements of the University Law College can be adequately met if the old building is rennovated and another floor covering an area of 4800 sq. ft. is constructed on the new 3-storey building to be used for accommodating teaching staff and providing 4 lecture halls.

3. The library may be improved by procuring more books on new subjects that are being introduced for the first time in the LL.M. courses and by subscribing new journals with sufficient back numbers. More Library furniture may also be obtained.

4. The Committee has recommended additional staff comprising of 1 Professor, 2 Readers, and 2 Lecturers. The posts are to be filled in with persons possessing qualifications as prescribed by the UGC. Besides this, the Committee has also recommended a post of an Asstt. Librarian in the scale of Rs. 500-800/-, for which assistance is to be provided by the Karnataka Government / Bangalore University. The Committee also felt that the administrative and accounts work of the department of postgraduate Studies in Law can be managed with the existing staff of the college at present. The position, however, may be reviewed by the University at a later stage.

5. The Commission may provide 20 scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. per student for 10 months in a year for LL.M. students of the Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law of the Bangalore University.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are given below :-

I. Non-recurring

	Recommendations of the Committee Rs.	UGC's share Rs.
1. Building (covering an area of 4800 sq. ft.)	1,00,000/-	50,000/-
2. Library furniture (for the existing building)	20,000/-	10,000/-
3. Books and journals	1,30,000/-	1,30,000/-
	2,50,000/-	1,90,000/-

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II. Recurring :-

Professor	1	
Readers	2	
Lecturers	2	
Assistant Librarian ...	1	(Assistance to be provided by the State Government/University).

III. Miscellaneous

Postgraduate scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- per month for 10 months in a year	20 Nos.

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted the assistance may have to be provided outside the Vth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to item No. 44

(289)

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 18th October, 1977 vide item No. 17.

Item No. 17 : To consider the proposal of Bangalore University for starting postgraduate Law Courses.

The Bangalore University has sent a proposal for starting Post-graduate courses in Law in the University. It has informed that until last year, P.G. courses in law in the Bangalore University were conducted by affiliated colleges, viz., Government Law College, B.M.S. College of Law and Sri Renukacharya Law College. As this was not found satisfactory from the academic point of view the University appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of late Justice K.Subbarao.

The main recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Bangalore University are that law courses should be run only by the University, should be full time courses and run on semester basis, minimum qualifications for admission be a II class degree in LL.B., there should be a competitive test for admission, not more than 10 students should be admitted to each of the branches; it should be an inter-disciplinary course i.e. the students should study along with the legal subjects Social Sciences like Sociology, Economics and Political Science and that students should be paid a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month. The courses are open to the students of all the universities in Karnataka. A summary of the recommendations of the Committee is placed at Appendix I

The Committee has worked out the expenditure involved for the first five years for introducing P.G. courses for law in the university, as Rs. 5,47,600/- (details given in Appendix II). It has also received applications for admission to the courses. The first semester will start from the first week of September, 1976. It has requested the Commission to provide substantial block grants for this purpose.

The Commission at its meeting held on 14th and 15th July, 1975 considered the recommendations made by the Law Panel for equating LL.M. with M.Phil course for the purpose of award of scholarships. The Commission decided inter-alia that the Law Panel may be requested to suggest the names of a few institutions which could be developed for creating adequate facilities for full-time LL.M. courses and the assistance that may be required by these institutions for running such courses.

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The Panel on Law at its meeting held on November 22, 1975 recommended that the departments which have full time LL.M. course could be further developed for creating adequate facilities for full time Master's degree in law. The Law Department of Bangalore University did not exist then, therefore, the question of its inclusion in the list did not arise. No special assistance has been recommended by the Panel.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission on the recommendations of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee appointed to assess the development proposals of Bangalore University has already allocated 2/3rd of the total provision of Rs. 2 crores made to the university during the fifth plan period in the first phase.

The proposal of the university for assistance for starting P.G. Department in Law, is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (D-1) / D.S. (D-1)

Appendix I

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Summary of Recommendations of the Committee appointed by Bangalore University under the Chairmanship of Justice K. Subba Rao.

1. The postgraduate legal education should be the exclusive responsibility of the Bangalore University to be conducted by organising a separate Department for postgraduate studies in Law. The existing post-graduate courses in law in affiliated colleges should be discontinued.

2. The present recommendations are limited to the organising of the course leading to conferment of the degree of the Master of Laws (abbreviation LL.M.)

3. Highest standards should be maintained both in the selection of teachers and in the selection of students.

If qualified teachers of required competence are not available for appointment on a full time permanent basis the University may appoint such teachers on contract basis. It may also invite visiting professors for a period of term or a course of lectures as may be expedient or desired.

The minimum qualification for admission of students shall be a pass in second class in the LL.B. degree examination of this university or equivalent degree of any other university. The students so eligible for admission shall be subjected to a written test devised and conducted by the University Department of Law and may be admitted on the basis of the result of such test. There shall be no reservations or any other preferential consideration on the basis of caste, tribe, social or economic backwardness.

4. Not more than forty students shall be admitted in the first year LL.M. and not more than ten students shall be admitted to any one of the branches of study in the second year LL.M.

5. The course of Master of Laws shall be a full-time course. The existing provision for evening classes should be discontinued.

6. The LL.M. course should be a two-year course, each year being divided into two semesters as hereinafter provided.

7. There shall be four compulsory subjects in the first year LL.M. and six seminars on legal education. The compulsory subjects are (1) Comparative Jurisprudence (2) Legislative Process (3) Administrative process and (4) Judicial process.

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8. The following four branches of specialisation shall be introduced in the second year LL.M. (1) Constitutional Law (2) International Law (3) Mercantile Law and (4) Labour Law.

9. In each of the compulsory subjects in the first year there shall be one written paper for examination, besides internal assessment by the teacher. The total one hundred marks allotted to each subject shall be divided between internal assessment and written paper, twenty for internal assessment and eighty for written paper. The six seminars on legal education and practicals will together carry fifty marks.

In each of the special group of the second year there shall be three written papers. One hundred marks, shall be allotted to each paper out of which twenty shall be for internal assessment on the subject of the paper. There shall also be dissertation and viva voce thereof the former carrying two hundred marks and the latter fifty marks.

10. The compulsory subjects will be taken in the first semester with periodical internal assessment during the semester and two papers one in each subject at a written examination at the end of the semester. The other two compulsory subjects will be taken up in the second semester with periodical internal assessment during the semester and two papers one in each subject at a written examination at the end of the semester.

In the second year two papers in each group shall be the subject of study in the third semester with periodical internal assessment and two written papers in the written examination at the end of the semester. The third paper shall be taken up for study in the fourth semester with periodical internal assessment during the semester and the written paper at an examination at the end of the semester. The dissertation should be submitted at or before the examination at the end of the fourth semester and this will be followed by a viva voce. The marks for each paper shall be one hundred out of which twenty are allotted for internal assessment. Dissertation will carry two hundred marks and viva voce fifty marks.

The four subjects of first year must be passed within two years of the commencement of the first semester. If a student does not do so he goes out of the course. A student can take the examination for the second semester only after he has passed in the papers prescribed for the first semester. A student can enter the third semester only after passing all the subjects of the first and second semester. All

the 3 papers and dissertation have to be passed within two years from the commencement of the third semester, otherwise he will not be eligible for the degree.

In the case of every paper a pass at any one examination, i.e., securing fifty per cent and above of the maximum marks of the paper will exempt the student from appearing for that paper again at another examination.

11. The condition for a pass in the course and grading successful students at the end of the course shall be as set out in Chapter Eight.

12. Every student admitted to the course shall be paid a stipend of rupees two hundred and fifty per month.

. . . . . .

13. Until the University has the proper premises for housing the Department of Law and builds up a good library and other facilities it is suggested that the University may avail itself of the facilities now available at the Government Law College.

14. The students shall attend the inter-disciplinary postgraduate lectures as indicated in Chapter II and submit a certificate from the professors concerned that they have attended the prescribed number of lectures.

Appendix II

Abstract of Expenditure in the Fifth Five Years

Items	I year		II year		III Year		IV Year		V Year	
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring
EXPENDITURE										
1. Furniture	1,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Library	50,000	-	40,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	25,000
3. Staff *	-	2,66,000	-	2,66,000	-	2,66,000	-	2,66,000	-	2,66,000
Other allowances	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
4. Stipends	-	1,20,000	-	2,40,000	-	2,40,000	-	2,40,000	-	2,40,000
5. Office expenses	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
6. Examination expenditure										
a) Valuation	-	400	-	800	-	800	-	800	-	800
b) Question paper setting		800	-	800	-	800	-	800	-	800
Total	1,50,000	4,02,200	40,000	5,22,600	30,000	5,22,600	30,000	5,22,600	-	5,47,600
REVENUES										
1. Tuition fees	-	4,000	-	8,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
2. Examination fees	-	8,000	-	18,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
Total	-	12,000	-	27,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000
Net expenditure	1,50,000	3,90,000	40,000	4,95,600	30,000	4,92,600	30,000	4,92,600	-	5,17,600
	5,40,200		5,35,600		5,22,600		5,22,600			5,47,600

* Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Librarian, Superintendent (Manager), Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist and peons

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Annexure II to Item No. 44

(295)

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by University Grants Commission for examining the proposal of Bangalore University for the introduction of postgraduate Law Courses.

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The Commission constituted a Committee consisting of the following members for examining the details of a proposal sent by Bangalore University for the introduction of postgraduate Law Courses:

1. Prof. G.S. Sharma
   Rajasthan University
   Jaipur.

2. Prof. Mohammed Imam
   Osmania University
   Hyderabad.

3. Mrs. S. Ramamurthy (Secretary to the Committee)
   University Grants Commission
   New Delhi.

The Committee visited Bangalore University and the Law College, Bangalore on 3rd October, 1977 and held discussions with the Principal of the College Professor M. Basheer Hussain who is also the Dean of Faculty of Law, the members of the teaching staff and other university authorities. It also examined the physical facilities available with the university for the postgraduate Law courses.

Brief History of the PG Department of Law

Upto June, 1976 Postgraduate Law Course (LL.M) was offered in three colleges - B.M.S. College of Law, S.J.R. College of Law and Government College of Law. The Government College was under the direct administration of the Government of Karnataka. This College was offering LL.M. courses in Jurisprudence and Law of contracts besides LL.B. course. With the object of placing postgraduate education on a sound basis consistent with the needs and aspirations of the society, the Bangalore University in December, 1974 constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Subba Rao, Former Chief Justic of the Supreme Court of India. This Committee inter-alia recommended that the postgraduate legal education should be the exclusive responsibility of the Bangalore University to be conducted by organising a separate department for postgraduate studies in Law.

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Syllabus offered for LL.M. Course

The syllabus offered for LL.M. course includes comparative jurisprudence, legislative process, administrative process, judicial process / and legal education as compulsory subjects for first year and 4 branches of specialisation such as Constitutional Law, International Law, Mercantile Law and Labour Law during the second year. Students of LL.M. course have to submit disertation. They have to take also a course in inter-disciplinary subjects like Economics, Sociology and Political Science which are non-credit courses. The enrolment approved by Bangalore University is 40 for each year (10 for each branch as specialisation).

Organisational Set up of the Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law

Justice Subba Rao Committee had suggested that "LL.M. courses in the private colleges and the Government College shall be discontinued and Department of Law shall be constituted in the University which shall be in sole charge of LL.M. . . . . Course and had recommended that the "the postgraduate legal education should be the exclusive responsibility of the Bangalore University to be conducted by organising a separate Department for Postgraduate Studies in Law. The existing Postgraduate courses in Law in affiliated colleges should be discontinued." At that time LL.M. courses were provided in the three affiliated Law Colleges two private colleges and one Government College. Though not favoured by Justice Subba Rao Committee, the University of Bangalore took over Government Law College and made it University Law College. LL.M. courses were withdrawn from the two private law colleges and are now solely concentrated in the University Law College. Instead of having a separate Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law, the University has made it a part of the set up of the University Law College which has now both undergraduate courses in Law (LL.B.) and postgraduate courses in Law (LL.M.). Perhaps the University thought this set up to be more conducive to financial economy and administrative and academic (teaching and library facilities) efficiency. There being two private affiliated Law Colleges existing in the city, the University Law College can primarily be the University's Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law headed by a Director of Legal Studies

who shall be a senior Professor of Law. It can also continue to have unergraduate courses in Law (LL.B.) headed by a Principal (or Joint Director) who will function under the overall supervision of the Director, and shall be a Professor of Law next in seniority or in the absence of a Professor, a Reader in Law. The administrative staff and library of the College may be common and placed under the charge of the Director. There can be a broad separation of teaching staff subject to the requirement of teaching efficiency. On the basis of this organisational and academic set up, the Committee considered the various proposals of the University and observed as follows:

Building

. . . . . The Committee noted that Justice Subba Rao . . . . . Committee in estimating the expenditure on the separate Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law did not take into consideration the requirement of having a suitable building for accommodating the Department which was an omission. The Committee inspected all the buildings of the University Law College and is of the view that the accommodation requirement of the University Law College both for the Postgraduate Department and Undergraduate courses can be adequately met if: (1) the old building is renovated and necessary alterations and repairs are made by the University out of its available funds, and (2) one floor (fourth) approximately of 4,800 sq.ft. is constructed on the new three storey building to be used for accommodating teaching staff and having 3 or 4 lecture halls for LL.M. courses. The cost of adding one floor is estimated to be approximately Rs. 1 lakh. The Committee recommends allocation of this amount or a portion of it as per the prescribed norms by the Commission to the University for this purpose.

Library: Books, Journals and Eqipments

The University Law College, as its predecessor Government Law College, has been providing both LL.M., LL.B. courses and its library has been catering to the needs of postgraduate and undergraduate courses. The library is very well equipped having 10,500 books and subscribing to 31 legal periodicals and journals (Indian and Foreign) with sufficient back numbers.

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The library, however, needs augmenting by procuring quite a number of books on new subjects that are being introduced for the time in the LL.M. courses and subscribing to nearly 20 to 30 new law journals with sufficient back numbers. Back numbers of a few of the presently subscribed journals also needs to be procured. For new books and journals almirahs and racks need to be procured and a typewriter for catalogue and other library work purchased. The University has requested grant of Rs.2,75,000/- for this purpose. We are, however, of the view that for the remaining 5th Plan period the Commission may consider allocating Rs. 1,50,000/- for library books, journals and equipments, the break up of which is as follows:

(a) Subscribing to new journals and procuring back numbers of these journals and some of the presently subscribed journals.	Rs. 70,000)	
(b) Purchasing of books on the subjects now introduced in LL.M. courses.	Rs. 60,000)	Rs.1,30,000
(c) Purchasing of library furniture.		Rs. 20,000
		Rs.1,50,000

In assessing this requirement, the Committee taken note of the fact that for the development of postgraduate law courses, the Government of Karnataka is giving Rs. 1 lakh annually, out of which Rs. 60,000/- are by and large earmarked for augmenting the library.

Staff Requirements

(a) Teaching:

Four teaching 5 compulsory subjects (common to all the four branches) in the Ist and 2nd semesters and 3 subjects (6 papers) for each of the 4 branches in the 3rd and 5th semesters and dissertation guidance,

Justice Subba Rao Committee assessed the additional teaching staff requirements thus: 4 Professors and 4 Readers or 4 Lecturers. A statement showing the details of the existing teaching staff is attached as appendix I. The existing teaching staff comprises of one Principal-cum-Professor (Rs. 2000-2500), one full-time Professor, in the grade of Rs. 1300-1800), 6 part-time Professors on a consolidated salary of Rs. 600/-p.m. each and eight part-time Assistant Professors with a salary of Rs. 400/- each p.m. for both LL.B. and LL.M. courses. The total teaching work load of the LL.M. courses as provided in the scheme aggregates to 70 to 80 hours per week and this can be comfortably managed by 9 persons consistent with the needed specialisation as follows:-

Professors	2
Readers	3
Lecturers	4
	9

As the existing teaching staff is managing the teaching work of LL.B. as well as LL.M. (reorganised) courses, the existing posts of Principal-cum-Professor, Professor (full-time) and 4 Professors/ Assistant Professors (Part-time) may be treated as for LL.M. courses and equated to the posts of Professor (1), Reader (1) and Lecturers(2) and when these four posts are taken out of the required 9 set out above, there is a need to have only the following additional teaching staff for the LL.M. courses:

Professor	(1)
Readers	(2)
Lecturers	(2)

The recruitment to these posts of persons possessing qualifications, as prescribed by the Commission, be so arranged as to have adequate number of teachers in each branch of specialisation. In view of the foregoing we recommend that one posts of Professor, 2 posts of Readers and 2 posts of Lecturers be provided by the Commission, as additional teachings posts.

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(b) Library:

The College Library has 10,500 books and 43 legal periodicals (approximately 20,000 volumes). A list showing the number of books subject-wise and the list of Law journals in the Library in appendix II & III respectively. Out of the funds provided by the State Government and to be provided by the Commission the College will have a very substantial book Purchase Programme which will very much increase library work of cataloguing, accession, indenting, placing orders, checking and clearing bills, increased number of book lendings etc. There is only one post of Librarian(750-1525) and it may not be possible for one person to cope up with the additional work-load also. Hence, there is an urgent need of one Assistant Librarian. We recommend that assistance for post of Assistant Librarian (500-800) be provided by the Bangalore University/Karnataka State Government.

Administrative & other staff:

The administrative and accounts work of the Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law can very well be managed at this stage by the existing staff of the College. The position may be reviewed by the University at a later stage and the staff if any required may be appointed by the University, the expenditure for which may be met by the University/State Government.

Stipends/scholarships to LL.M. students

The scheme of LL.M. courses contained in Justice Subba Rao Committee's report provide for admission of not more than 80 students, 40 in the first year and 10 in each of the four branches in the second year. The course is to be a full-time course and admission to it is to be regulated by a written admission test. The postgraduate law course being a long and arduous one and the candidates having already spent 15 years pursuing school and college courses, Justice Subba Rao Committee felt that the candidates to LL.M. course will not ordinarily be in a position to pursue a further course of two years on their own without financial help from the State and recommended that a stipend of a sum of Rs. 250/- per month shall be

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given to each of the selected candidates to enable them to study hard without financial worries. In accordance with this scheme, LL.M. courses have already been commenced by the University and with the generous help extended by the State Government the University has passed a Statute providing for 20 scholarships of Rs. 200/- per month each for 10 months in a year under conditions most conducive to the development of scholarship and academic excellence. While this wholesome gesture of the Bangalore University/Karnataka State Government towards development of legal scholarship and the advancement of postgraduate legal education is commendable and should be emulated and followed by all universities and State Governments, it does not minimise the necessity of the Commission extending the financial help to the LL.M. students to the same extent as extended by the University/ Karnataka State Government. The limited step taken by the Commission in instituting 50 scholarships for the entire country is too small as compared to the enormity of the necessity of the financial support to the LL.M. students for the reasons stated by the Justice Subba Rao Committee. The Commission may favourably consider giving financial support to the LL.M. students of each university to the extent of 25% of the total number of candidates attending the course on full time basis with the condition that the University/ State Government provide equal number of scholarships i.e. another 25%. The Commission may also prescribe admission requirements and the maximum number of students that can be admitted to LL.M. courses in each of the Universities providing for full time LL.M. courses. If the above suggestion for financially supporting the LL.M. students is accepted by the Commission, we recommend award of 20 scholarships of Rs. 250/-p.m. per student for the LL.M. students of the Department of Postgraduate Studies in Law of the Bangalore University, as the University/State Government have been awarding 20 scholarships of Rs. 200/-p.m. per student. In this way at least 50% of the LL.M. students would have adequate financial support during the two years' period of study and research. The amount to be allocated by the Commission for this purpose will not be exceeding Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

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Appendix I

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW, BANGALORE - 9.

Details of Qualifications and Teaching experience of the Staff of the University Law College.

Sl. No.	Name of the Teacher	Qualifications	Teaching Experience Under Graduate	Post Graduate
1	Prof. M. Basheer Hussain Principal	M.A., LL.M.A.M. (Mich)	Twenty three	Seven
2	Prof. J. K. Mothi Rao, Professor	B.A., B.Com.,LL.M	Fifteen	Seven
3	Prof. M.S. Gopal, Part-time Professor	M.A., LL.B.	Fifteen	--
4	Prof.M. Rangaswamy, Part-time Professor	B.Sc., (Hons.), LL.M.	Fifteen	Fifteen
5	Prof. B. Puttiah, Part-time Professor	M.A., LL.B.	Eighteen	--
6.	Prof. H.G. Balakrishna, Part-time Professor	B.Sc., B.L.	Fifteen	--
7	Prof. V.C. Narasimha, Part time Professor	B.Sc., M.L., Ph.D.	Seven	Seven
8	Prof. S.S. Arakeri, Part-time Professor	M.A., LL.B.	Three	--
9	Prof. S. M. Hegde, Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.Com., LL.M	Three	Three
10	Prof. K.C. Jolly, Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.A., B.L.	Three	--
11	Prof. (Mrs.) Leela Nawaz, Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.A., B.L.	Three	--
12	Prof. Venkatachalaiah, Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.A., B.L.	Three	--
13	Prof. K.R. Shivappa, Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.A., B.Com., LL.B	Three	--
14	Prof. B, Veerabhadrappa Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.Com., M.L.	Seven	Seven

Contd....

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Sl. No.	Name of Teacher	Qualifications	Teaching Experienc Under Graduate	Post Gradua
15	Prof. P. Vishwantha Shetty Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.A., B.L.	Seven	-
16	Prof. Babu Mathew Part-time Asstt. Prof.	B.Sc., LL.M	One	-

Sd/-
Principal,
University Law College,
Bangalore - 560 009.

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Appendix II

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW BANGALORE - 9.

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Number of Books in the College Library Subjectwise.

Sl. No.	Subject	Number of Books
1.	Indian Legal History	150
2	Indian Constitutional History	126
3.	Contracts - General Principles	227
4.	Contracts - Special Contracts	169
5.	Law of Torts	272
6.	Legal Theory (Jurisprudence & Comparative Law)	179
7.	Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure	273
8.	Hindu Law	160
9.	Muhammadan Law	178
10.	Indian Succession Act	22
11.	Law of Transfer of Property	184
12.	Indian Trust Act	33
13.	Constitution Law	862
14.	International Law	728
15.	Company Law	262
16.	Civil Procedure Code	168
17.	Arbitration	37
18.	Law of Limitations	48
19.	Law of Evidence	165
20.	Draftling; Pleading & Conveyancing	92
21.	Labour Law	190
22.	Taxation Law	90
23.	Administrative Law	229
24.	Law of Insurance & Martime Law	263
25,	History of English including Equity	273
26.	Roman Law & General Outline of Continental Civil Law	131
27.	Legislation - Theory, Method & Interpration	106
28.	Banking & Negotiable Instruments	183
29.	Law of Insolvancy	32
30.	Bare Acts	31
31.	Legal Profession and Ethics	113
32.	Notable British Trials	32
33.	Copyright and Trade Marks	21
34.	Legal Dictionaries, Maxims	32
35.	Law of Elections	12
36.	Law relating to Press	8
37.	General Books : Novals; Dictionaries etc.	1768
38.	American Jurisprudence	One set
39.	Halsbury's Statutes of England	-do-
40.	Halsbury's Laws of England	Two sets
41.	Groutious Society Transactions	Vol. 1 to 44
42.	Encyclopedia of Social Sciences	Two sets
43.	Britanica	One set
44.	American Corpus Juris & Secandum	-do-
45.	English Empire Digest	-do-
46.	English Law Reports	

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Appendix III

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW, BANGALORE - 9.

LIST OF LAW JOURNALS IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY WITH TITLES

Foreign Journals

1.	All England Law Reports	From 1936 to upto-date
2.	American Bar Association	From 1953 to up-to-date
3.	American Journal of Comparative Law	From
4.	British Year Books of International Law	From 1923 to 1967
5.	Canadian Bar Journal	From 1959 to up-to-date
6.	Annual Digest of Public International Law	From 1923 to 1960
7.	Canadian Bar Review	From 1959 to 1969
8.	Survey of International Affairs	From 1920 to 1939
9.	Digest of International Law	Vol. 1 to 8
10.	The Report of International Arbitral Awards	1 to 14
11.	Columbia Law Review	From 1956 to up-to-date
12.	The Year Book of World Affairs	From 1947 to 1969
13.	The Year Book of the European Conventional on Human Rights	From 1960 to 1970
14.	Dominian Law Reports	One Set
15.	The Indian Year Book of International Affairs	From 1933 to 1967
16.	[illegible] Law of Contemporary Problems	From 1933 to 1967
17.	Harward Law Review	From 1887 to up-to-date
18.	Journal of Legal Education	From 1948 to 1966
19.	Yale Law Journal	From 1959 to up-to-date
20.	International Organisation	From 1949 to up-to-date
21.	International & Comparative Law Quarterly	From 1952 to upt-o-date
22.	Public Law	From 1957 to up-to-date
23.	Cambridge Law Journal	From 1950 to up-to-date
24.	Australian Law Journal	From 1955 to up-to-date
25.	Law Quarterly Review	From 1885 to up-to-date
26.	Modern Law Review	From 1937 to up-to-date
27.	Michigan Law Review	From 1902 to 1967
28.	Indian Journal of International Law	From 1960 to 1970
29.	International Studies	From 1959 to 1969
30.	Journal of the Indian Law Institute	From 1959 to up-to-date
31.	American Journal of Int. Law.	From 1917 to up-to-date
32.	International Legal Materials	From 1972 to up-to-date

Indian Journals

1.	All India Reporter	From 1914 to up-to-date
2.	The Criminal Law Journal	From 1928 to up-to-date
3.	The Madras Law Journal	From 1896 to up-to-date
4.	Acts and Rules & Notifications	
5.	The Current Indian Statutes	
6.	International Studies	
7.	Karnataka Law Journal	
8.	Supreme Court Journal	
9.	Yearly Digest	
10.	Taxation Law Reports	
11.	Labour and Industrial Cases.	

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CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 78

Item No.45: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Instrumentation for the establishment of Regional Instrumentation Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Standing Committee on Instrumentation Centres in universities at its meeting held on 30th September, 1977 considered a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the establishment of Regional Instrumentation Centre and recalled its earlier decision that the Institute should plan the centre in such a manner that 50% of the time on costly instruments can be made available to users of the Southern region outside the Institute. Prof. M. Krishna Rao of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore who is also a member of the Standing Committee stated that the staff asked for by the Institute would enable the proposed Regional Instrumentation Centre to perform two important functions viz. give short-term and long term training courses and run two shifts on Instruments, wherever necessary, so that outside users can get 50% of the total instrument time in place of the present 10%. The main functions of the centre would be:

a) R&D on instruments

b) Service and repair of sophisticated and costly equipments in the region.

c) Run short and long training courses

d) Render analytical services on sophisticated equipments to universities in the region.

The Standing Committee has recommended the following assistance for the establishment of the Regional Instrumentation Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:

1. Equipment for workshop (Mainly for training programmes).

a) Mechanical workshop	Rs.	3.00 lakhs
b) Optical Workshop	Rs.	1.00 lakhs
c) Glass blowing	Rs.	1.00 lakhs
	Rs.	5.00 lakhs

2.	Equipment for Instructional Laboratory	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
3.	Research Services:	
	a) Vacuum Technology	Rs. 2.80 lakhs
	b) Electronics	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
	c) Optical Instrument Standards	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
	Total:	Rs. 5.30 lakhs
4.	Building	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
	Grand Total	Rs. 16.80 lakhs

B. Recurring

5.	Consumables (for 5 years)		
	Short courses	Rs. 1.40 lakhs/year	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
	1 year long course	Rs. 0.30 lakhs/year	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
6.	Travel for staff of RIC to visit universities.	Rs. 0.10/year	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
7.	Contingencies	Rs. 0.05/year	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
			Rs. 9.25 lakhs
		say	Rs. 26 lakhs

8. Staff

Professor/P.S.C.	1
SSO	3
SO	4
STA	6
T'C	6
T'B	4
UDC/Steno	2

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The Committee recommended that the staff should be appointed as and when required and is meant both for running a second shift on instruments so that efficient analytical service may be provided, as well as for the other programmes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated :2oth February,1978.

Item No. 46 : To consider the proposal of Vikram University for upgrading the existing commerce Department of Madhav College Ujjain to that of a University School of Studies in Commerce.

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The Vikram University proposes to upgrade the department of Commerce at Madhav College situated in the heart of city is managed by the Vikram University. The Madhav College is also engaged in research in Commerce and allied branches of Commerce such as Business Administration Applied Economics and Planning, Advanced Accountancy and Industry and Trade. The enrolement of students is as under :-

Year	Enrolment	Remarks.
1972-73	90	14 candidates have
1973-74	102	sofor obtained their
1974-75	87	Ph.D. degree in
1975-76	105	various branches.
1976-77	126	

The existing faculty strength in the Department of commerce in the college is 14 i.e. 2 Professors, 3 Assistant Professor and 9 Lecturers.

The executive council of the university in view of the proper development of the faculty of Commerce has decided to separate the P.G. Teaching and research from the college and house the same in the Composite-Arts Block Building wherein sufficient Physical facilities exist specially for its accomodation. The Council was also of the view that short term Post-Graduate courses and pre-Ph.D. (M.Phil) courses may also be started under this faculty. The college Library in commerce is well equipped to meet the present urgent requirements of this faculty. As regards the facult requirements the existing teaching strength is adequate but a senior faculty position of the rank of a University Professor would be required as Head of the Department of Commerce of the University.

p.t.o.

(31)

Financial commitment involved in the proposal is as under :-

Non-recurring

Books & Journals	15,000/-
Equipment & Furniture	10,000/-
	25,000/-

Recurring

Professor	1
Research Fellows	2

The University has informed that the expenditure for this department can be met out of the savings of the Fifth Plan due the fact that the University could make appointments late on the sanctioned posts for the Vth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(311)

Meeting:
Date : 20th February, 1978

Item No. 47 To consider a proposal from the University of Kalyani for establishment of an Institute of Folklore in the University.

The Kalyani University has sent a proposal for the establishment of a Department of Folklore under the Faculty of Arts to be named "Institute of Folklore" at Kalyani. The University has informed the proposal has been sent after taking into consideration the decision of the Commission for encouraging subjects of interdisciplinary character and also in view of the rural biased policies of the Government of India in respect of national development. The University has informed that the policy of the Government of India for all round upliftment of rural India is closely related to folklore study because through the proper study and research in folklore the students may effectively acquaint themselves with the way of the rural life. The Government officers and social workers could develop better contacts with the people through folkore orientation as Folklore is closely related to Anthropology, Sociology, History, Arts and Literature, Musicology, Aesthetics etc. In support of the proposal the University has informed that it is situated in an area having a rural base with rich folk tradition. The Institute of Folklore will form the Department of Folklore in the Faculty of Arts. It shall provide degree diploma, certificate courses, doctoral/post doctoral programme. In pursuance of the resolution of the Faculty Council of Arts on 8-7-1977, Diploma courses in Folklore was decided upon at the initial stage. Accordingly, the Board of Studies at its meeting held on 31-7-1977 passed a syllabus for the Diploma course and recommended the following requirements for two phases for two years:-

1. For the First year

a) Full time teachers - (in the UGC scale) one

b) Part-time teachers - Three

c) Visiting Lecturers - (on part-time basis) Three

d) Research Assistant - Two

e) Technical Assistant- One

p.t.o.

f) Office Assistant	-	One
g) Equipments:		
Tape Recorder	-	One
Camera	-	One
Epidiascope	-	One
Typewriter (English & Bengali)	-	Two
h) Office Attendant	-	One

2. For the Second Year

a) Director	-	One
b) Lecturer	-	One
c) Lecturer (Part-time)	-	One
d) Library Assistant	-	One
e) Curator	-	One
f) Museum objects	-	One

. . . . . The University has requested the Commission to provide assistance. A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure-I).* The pace of implementation of the schemes already approved has been quite satisfactory and the Commission at its meeting held on 17th October, 1977, inter alia, agreed after taking into account the implementation of the schemes approved during Fifth Plan period that the Kalyani University may be allowed to make appointments in respect of posts included in the 2nd and 3rd priorities of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee's recommendations. The implementation report of the 5th Plan schemes was also placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 19th December, 1977 in connection with the request of the University for assistance for the opening of M.Ed. course in Physical Education (new proposal).

*p 313-318

The proposal for opening of the Institute of Folklore (new proposal) is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I to Item No.47.

Copy of letter No.UGC/FKL/Beng/77/S-834 dated 25/27th August, 1977 from the Registrar, Kalyani University, Kalyani addressed to the Secretary, UGC, New Delhi.

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Sub: Proposal for Institute of Folklore in Kalyani University

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In view of the rural biased policies of the Government of India and the proposal of the U.G.C. for the opening of the subjects of inter-disciplinary character, the University of Kalyani proposed to open a Department of Folklore under the Faculty of Arts named- "INSTITUTE OF FOLKLORE" - at Kalyani. Initially according to the recommendation of Faculty Council the Diploma Course in Folklore may be started under the supervision of Dr. Tushar Chattopadhyay (Lecturer of Kalyani University) - the sponsorer of the scheme and specialist in Folklore.

The detailed scheme and the immediate programme as formulated by Dr. Tushar Chattopadhyay andduly recommended by the Board of Studies and the Faculty Council of Arts in this regard is attached herewith for your kind perusal and approval.

According to the recommendation of the Faculty Council the expenditure for the above during the 5th Plan period may be as follows:

FOR THE FIRST YEAR

Recurring Expenditure

1. Full time teacher (in the Lecturer's scale of U.G.C.)	-	1
2. Part-time teacher	-	3
3. Visiting Lecturer (on part-time basis)	-	3
4. Research Assistant (on permanent basis as per U.G.C. regulation)	-	22
5. Technical Assistant (for handling Camera, Tape-Recorder, Epidiascope)	-	1
6. Office Assistant	-	1
7. Office Attendant	-	1

p.t.o.

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Non-Recurring Expenditure

1. Tape-recorder	-	Rs.7,000.00
2. Camera	-	Rs.10,000.00
3. Epidiascope	-	Rs.10,000.00
4. Typewriter (English & Bengali)	-	Rs.10,000.00

FOR THE SECOND YEAR

Recurring Expenditure

1. Director (in the Reader's Scale of U.G.C.)	-	1
2. Full time Lecturer	-	1
3. Library Assistant	-	1
4. Museum Assistant	-	1

Non-Recurring Expenditure

1. Books, Journals, etc.	-	Rs.20,000.00
2. Museum Objects	-	Rs.10,000.00
3. Furniture	-	Rs.15,000.00

An early reply in this regard is highly appreciated.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(Registrar)

INSTITUTE OF FOLKLORE

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

WEST BENGAL

(317)

In view of the rural biased policies of the Government of India in respect of national development and the proposal of the University Grants Commission for opening of subjects of inter-disciplinary character the proposal of the University of Kalyani to open a department of Folklore under the Faculty of Arts named - "INSTITUTE OF FOLKLORE" may be placed for consideration and necessary assistance.

1. Subject - Folklore is recognised as a subject Major in the international sphere having its inter-disciplinary character. It is closely related to Anthropology, Sociology, History, Art Literature, Musicology, Aesthetics, etc.

2. Scope & Utility - it has multi-dimensional scope having affinities with both Humanities and Sciences

- it acquaints one with tradition and heritage.

- it aids to re-construct history

- it rouses national patriotic spirit

- it helps to develop international understanding.

- it contributes to the national progress

- it provides various professional prospect.

3. Indian context - India is a village dominated country

- Government policies are rural biased

- Folklore is an effective medium for easy mass communication

- Folklore may help administration in many ways

- Folklore helps to develop national integrity

- Folklore may be an useful weapon for implementation of national developmental projects

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The policy of Government of India for all-round upliftment of rural India is closely related to Folklore study. Through the proper study and research work in Folklore the students may effectively acquaint themselves with the ways of the rural life. The Government Officers and Social workers may enrich themselves through the Folklore Orientation in conducting their services to the community. (An example: Folklore is a subject in the W.B.C.S. Officer's Training Course, Government of West Bengal). The proper study of Folklore with its applied aspects may be an important tool or effective medium for the implementation of Government's planning and developmental programme.

4. University of Kalyani - The University is situated far from the city having a vast rural base with rich folk tradition. Folklore is studied here, in under-graduate and postgraduate curriculum; and research work for Ph.D. programme is also pursued here in the department of Bengali language and literature.

- The location, the socio-economic base, geo-ecological niches and academic pursuit of the University of Kalyani holds high prospects for its being a centre of Folklore studies as a subject major.

5. Proposal - Considering all these above the Faculty Council of Arts of the University of Kalyani in its meeting on 8.7.77 resolved to open a Folklore Department and "the Department to run the course should be treated as an Institute under the Faculty of Arts and named the "INSTITUTE OF FOLKLORE".

6. Objectives - The Institute of Folklore shall form the Department of Folklore of the Faculty of Arts. It shall provide Degree, Diploma, Certificate courses and Doctoral/Post-Doctoral Programme.

7. Immediate Programme & Initial Requirements - In pursuance of the resolution of the Faculty Council of Art on 8.7.77 - Diploma Course in Folklore was decided upon at the initial stage. Accordingly, the Board of Studies in its meeting on 31.8.77 passed a syllabus for the

p.t.o.

Diploma course and recommended the following requirements in two phases for two years:

1. For the First Year

a. Full time teacher (in the U.G.C. scale)	-	One
b. Part-time teacher	-	Three
c. Visiting Lecturer (on part-time basis)	-	Three
d. Research Assistant	-	Two
e. Technical Assistant	-	One
f. Office Assistant	-	One
g. Equipments:		
Tape-recorder	-	One
Camera	-	One
Epidiascope	-	One
Typewriter (English & Bengali)	-	Two
h. Office Attendant	-	One

2. For the Second Year

a. Director	-	One
b. Lecturer	-	One
c. Lecturer (Part-time)	-	One
d. Library Assistant	-	One
e. Curator	-	One
f. Museum objects		

It may be noted here that the policy of the University Grants Commission in respect of introducing subjects of Inter-disciplinary character, and in harmony with the national need and Governmental policies the Institute of Folklore under the University of Kalyani can go a long way justifiably.

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INSTITUTE OF FOLKLORE
UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

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BOARD OF STUDIES

Dr. Hiranmoy Banerjee I.C.S.(Rtd.)
Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Rabindra Bharati University
Calcutta, - Chairman

Dr. Asutosh Bhattacharya,
Ex. Head of the Department of Modern
Indian Languages,
University of Calcutta

Dr. Robin Banerjee,
Lecturer, University of Kalyani

Dr. Amit Bhattacharya,
Head of the Department of Sociology,
University of Kalyani

Dr. Tushar Chattopadhyay,
Lecturer in Folklore and Bengali Language & Lit.
University of Kalyani

SYLLABUS FOR POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN FOLKLORE

Full marks-400/Papers-4/Duration-1 year

1st Paper/1st half	-	Theory of Folklore, History, Folkloristics
2nd half	-	Anthropology and Sociology
2nd Paper/1st half	-	Folk literature and literary crafts
2nd half	-	Folk song and ballad
3rd Paper/1st half	-	Folk Dance and Folk Drama
2nd half	-	Folk Religion and Festivals
4th Paper/1st half	-	Folk Art
2nd half	-	Field work and Term paper/ Dissertation.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(319)

Meeting:

Dated :20th February, 1978.

Item No.48 To consider a proposal from the Patna University for the change of specialization of the post of Professor approved for the Department of Zoology during the 5th Plan Period.

by the Commission for the Department of Zoology

The Patna University has requested that the specialization of the post of Professor, approved on the recommendations of the 5th Plan Visiting Committee may be kept open. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Visiting Committee which assessed the 5th Plan requirements of the Patna University interalia made the following recommendations for the Department of Zoology during the 5th Plan period:

> "It has intake of 24 students in M.Sc, (Previous) and 24 students in M.Sc. (final) The department has on its staff-Professor-1 Reader-2 and Lecturer-6, of whom 8 possess research qualifications-----------. The Department produced 13 Ph.D. during the Fourth Plan period. 22 candidates are engaged in doctoral research. Five Junior Research Fellowships fromthe UGC are available to the department----------. One area in which inter-departmental collaborative programmes could be undertaken is that of cell Biology. Similarly, cytogenetics is another area. If the human and material resources of both Zoology and Botany Departments are pooled together, the Committee is confident that Patna University can contribute significantly to the International Pool of scientific knowledge. The department is doing useful work in Histochemistry and Endocrinology. The Laboratory needs to be strengthened and one or two more additional teachers are to be provided. The Committee feels that for an all round development of the department, the study of animal ecology, animal behaviour and embryology be introduced. Since qualified teachers to handle these branches are not available, additional hands may be provided for the purpose. Study of local animal life could very easily be undertaken and for this

PTO

much funds will not be required. The departmental library also needs to be strengthened". The Committee recommended that the following assistance be provided to the department during the current plan period.

1.	Teaching Staff:	Professor-1 (Corporative endocrinology) Reader-2 (One each for Entomology/ and Animal Ecology, Animal Behaviour and Embryology) and Lecturer-1
2.	Books and Journals:	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
3.	Equipment	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
4.	Vehicle	Rs. 50,000/-
5.	Animal House	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
6.	Field work and collection tours.	Rs. 10,000/-
7.	Technical Staff	Animal House Caretaker-1
		Photoartist -1
		and Technician -1

The Commission at its meeting held on 27th-28th October, 1975 noted the general observations made in the report of the Visiting Committee and accepted the report (Item No.23).

The approval of the following facilities under first phase has been conveyed to the Patna University for the development of the Department of Zoology during the 5th Plan Period:

1.	Books & Journals	Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Equipment	Rs. 125,000/-
3.	Animal House, field work and vehicle	Rs. 210,000/-
4.	Staff	

1 Prof. (Comparative endocrinology)

PTO

1 Reader (Entomology & animal Ecology)

1 Lecturer (Embryology & Animal Behaviour)

The Patna University has informed that the Head of the Department has made a representation to the University that there is no specialized teacher of comparative Endocrinology in the Department though a few members of the staff have some research experience in the field of Endocrinology and are doing some good work and the department has extended the necessary facilities for research work. This speciality is not so developed as to warrant the creation of the post of a University Professor in this particular discipline and on the other hand other disciplines for which specialization exist and which are taught as special papers in the post-graduate classes in the department has much better claim for an additional post of University Professor. The University fur-ther stated that all the senior teacners with otherwise excellent qualifications and teaching experience will not be considered for appointment to this post if the post is not made open and has therefore requested the Commission that the specialization attached to the post of Professor may be removed and the same may be kept open. A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure-I).*

* p 322-323

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(D-3)/D.S.(D-3)

ANNEXURE-I to Item No.48

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Copy of letter No. G/15351 dated 24/27.8.77 from the Controller of Examinations, Patna University, Patna to the Secretary, U.G.C.

Sub: Higher Education and Research Development Scheme for the Universities for the Fifth Plan Period (1974-79)-Acceptance of the Scheme of the Committee.

With reference to your letter No. F. 14-1/74(D-3a) dated December, 1975, on the above subject I am directed to say that the following staff have been provided for the Depa-rtment of Zoology of this University:

1. One post of University Professor with specialisation in 'Comparative Endocrinology.'

2. One post of Reader with specialisation in 'Entomology and Animal Ecology'.

3. One post of Lecturer with specialisation in 'Embryplogy and Animal behaviour'.

Accordingly, the posts were advertised through the Bihar Public Service Commission for their recommendation for appointment to the post of Reader has also been made on their recommendation. Appointment to the post of lecturer will also be made on receipt of Commission's recommendations. But in case of the post of University Professor, we have received representations from Senior Teachers in the Department that the post should be made 'open' i.e. there should not be mandatory specialisation for it.

In this connection the Head of the University Department states that in our original requirement proposal we did not ask for any specialisation for this post of University Professor. He further states that there is no specialised teaching of Comparative Endocrinlogy in the Department though a few members of the staff have some research experience in the field of Endocrinology and are doing some good work and the department has extended necessary facilities for research work but this epciality is certainly not so developed as to warrant the creation of the post of a University Professor in this particular discipline. On the other hand other disciplines viz. Helminthology, Fishes, Cytology and Entomology for which specialisations exist and which are taught as special papers in the post-graduate classes in the Department have much better claim for an additional post of University Professor.

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Names of existing staff (Readers) with their field of specialisation are given below:

1. Dr. Devendra Prasad - Helminthology; Parasitology
2. Dr. C.M. Srivastava - Ichthyology
3. Dr. (Mrs.) Gauri Ganguly - Entomology
4. Dr. Sohan Lal Sahni - Entomology
5. Dr. Vivekanand Banerjee - Haematology
6. Dr. S. Nazar Ahson - Ichthyology, Endocrinology
7. Dr. Satyendra Pandey - Ichthyology, Endocrinology
8. Dr. T.R. Khan - Entomology

Thus it will be seen that almost all the senior teachers with otherwise excellent qualifications and teaching experience will not be considered for appointment to this post if the post is not made open.

In the situation it is requested that the University Grants Commission may kindly be moved to do away with the specialisation laid down for the post of University Professor and make it open.

Confidential

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : February 19-20, 1978

Item No. 49 : To consider a note regarding the establishment of a Postgraduate Department in Public Administration in the Utkal University.

The Utkal University had put up proposal for the establishment of a Postgraduate Department of Public Administrati n before the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission which examined the Fifth Plan devel pment requirements of the University. The Visiting Committee 'inter-alia' made the following observations regarding the starting of a postgraduate course in Public Administration :

> " The Committee felt that for the present, Public Administration should continue as a part of the M.A. course in Political Science. The proposal could, however, be considered during the sixth plan" .

The Utkal University, in April, 1977 informed the Commission that the matter regarding the opening of a new department in Public Administration was referred to the State Government with a request to give concurrence for the establishment of the post-graduate department in Public Administration. The State Government has informed the University that the Commission may be moved in the matter first and after the proposal is approved by the Commission, the concurrence of the State Government may be sought for before implementation of the same. The University, therefore, requested the Commission to allow it open a new department of Public Administration. A copy of
326-332 the letter received from the University is attached. (Annexure I).* The Commission has also been receiving representations from the students and public regarding the desirability of opening the department. In June, 1977 the University informed that the matter was considered by the appropriate authorities of the University and it has been decid d to provide teaching of Public Administration as a part of the M.A. examination in Political Science with eff ct from the academic session from 1977-78 and in order to start the teaching the Commission may provide assistance for the following

1) One Reader
2) One Lecturer
3) Rs. 25,000/- for books and journals.

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The University was informed that the decision to set up any new Department should be taken up by the University authorities considering of relevant facts and so far as the Commission is concerned, the views of the Visiting Committee has already been communicated to the University.

We have now received letters from the Registrar of the Utkal University and from the Chief Minister of Orissa. The Registrar of the Utkal University has informed that the University has decided to open a separate Department of Public Administration in the sixth Plan and the detailed proposal for opening of the separate department will be sent to the Commission after the formulation of sixth plan proposals. The Registrar has also informed that for the present, the University wants to introduce Public Administration as a special paper in the existing course of the Department of Political Science and for this, the University will require one post of Reader and one post of Lecturer and Rs. 25,000/- for books and journals. A copy of the letter is attached (Annexure II).* The Chief Minister of Orissa has in his letter informed that the Utkal University is anxious to open the Postgraduate Department of Public Administration and has requested the Commission to provide assistance for the same. A copy of the letter received from the Chief Minister of Orissa is attached (Annexure III).@ Thus, while the University has requested the Commission for assistance towards the introduction of Public Administration as a part of the course for Political Science, the Chief Minister of Orissa has requested the Commission to provide assistance for setting up the new Department of Public Administration.

*p333-34

@p 335

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (D-3) / D.S. (D-3)

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Annexure I to Item No. 49

Copy of Letter No.Ad(P)646/5317/77 dated 2-4-1977 from The Development Officer, Utkal University, Vani Vihar to The Secretary, UGC, New Delhi regarding opening of a new Department in Public Administration in Utkal University.

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In continuation of this office memo cited above, I am to state that the matter was referred to the State Government with a request to give prior concurrence for the establishment of the PG Department in Public Administration from the academic session 1977-78. The Deputy Secretary, Government of Orissa, Education and Youth Services Department Bhubaneswar vide his letter No.IE/U.95/76-9336/EYS., dated 18-3-77 (copy enclosed) has intimated this University that the University Grants Commission may be moved in the matter first and the scheme having been approved by the UGC concurrence of State Government may be sought for before implementation of the same.

I am to, therefore, request you to kindly consider the scheme which was sent to you vide this office memo under reference and send the decision of the Commission to this office at your earliest convenience. A copy of the scheme on the Public Administration is enclosed herewith for favour of ready reference.

Enclosure

Scheme for the Opening of an Independent Department of Public Administration under the auspices of Utkal University from the commencement of the Session 1977-1978

(327)

An independent department of Public Administration may be opened under the auspices of the Utkal University at Vani Vihar from the commencement of the Academic Session 1977-78 for imparting instructions in Public Administration to Post-Graduate Students and preparing them for the M.A. Examination in Public Administration, Part-I & Part-II of 1978 1979 respectively.

Charles A. Beard, observed in the year 1937: "There is no subject more important than this subject of administration. The future of civilised government and even, I think of civilisation itself rests upon our ability to develop a science and a Philosophy and a practice of administration competent to discharge the public functions of civilised society." In the year 1953 Paul A. Appleby, consultant in Public Administration the Ford Foundation in his recommendation to the Government of India on administrative reforms felt the urgency of "Development of academic graduate programs in Public Administration and the establishment of special avenues for annual entry into the public service of some young persons so trained". Of late Indian Universities have realised the significance of these observations and have opened independent discipline of public administration under their auspices. The following data may be able to portray the picture in a nutshell.

Universities in which Public Administration is being taught as an independent subject

	Year of opening
1. Nagpur University	1940
2. Lucknow University	1950
3. Osmani University	1961
4. Punjab University	1961
5. University of Rajasthan	1963
6. University of Saugar	1968
7. South Gujarat University (Surat)	1971

It is evident from the aforesaid data that some universities that are much younger to our own, have Public Administration as an independent department under their auspices.

For over a decade our University is examining private candidates for the M.A. Examination in Public Administration. The subject has become so much popular that it is attracting a large crowd of examinees from almost all states of India and the number of registered examinees is being inflated year after year. In the aforesaid context it is very much desirable that Public Administration should be taught at the Post-Graduate level as an independent subject and a separate

department of Public Administration be opened under the auspices of this University.

Apart from imparting instructions in Public Administration and preparing candidates for the MA examination in Public Administration of this University the Department of Public Administration may in collaboration with the State Government and Public enterprises in the State conduct short courses for proper orientation of government employees, and employees of Public Enterprises and local governing bodies, on the following topics.

a) Local Self-Government
b) Public Personnel conduct and Morale
c) Management of Public Enterprise
d) Educational Administration
e) Labour Management Relations.

(a) A course on Local Self Government of one to three month duration may be opened under the auspices of the Department of Public Administration to train Municipal, Notified Area Council, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat employees in the principles, organisation, finance and functioning of local governing bodies, and the morale and duties of such employees, there may be a pre-entry course of three month duration for fresh entrants and a refreshers course of one month duration for inservice personnel. Financial assistance may be obtained from the Department of Urban Development, and Department of Community Development and Panchayat Raj for running such a course.

(b) A course of Public Personnel conduct and Morale may be started under the auspices of the Department of Public Administration to impart training to Class III employees in the Secretariat district and sub-divisional offices, and different directorates of the State Government in the principles of Public Service, duties of Public Servants in Welfare and socialist states, Public Spirit of Public Servants, Public relations, and the art of entertaining and disposing of public grievances. It went be irrelevant to point-out that Class I and Class II officers of State Government obtain such training in the Administrative Training School at New Capital and officers of the Indian Administrative Service obtain the same in the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration but no such training is being provided to the Class III employees who constitute the bulk of the civil servants in the State. Financial assistance may be obtained from different departments of the state government and different directorates like Education, Health, Fisheries, Mines, Veterinery and Animal Husbandry for running such a course.

(c) A course on Management of Public Enterprises may be started under the auspices of the Department of Public Administration with financial assistance from all the Public enterprisers in the State. Although Public Undertakings are multiplying at a terrific

speed in this State, its employees starting from top executives down to class three employees are not adequately equipped with knowledge about the philosophy of public undertakings. The basic principles underlying their organisation, and the manner and method of their management. As a consequance many public undertakings in the state are losing concerns where as the rest are not earning as much profit as they are capable of earning. Hence on orientation course of three month duration for fresh entrants and another of one month duration for inservice personnel may be of immense help to the operational efficiency of the personnel in question and the institutions that they serve. The course may include topics like principles of public undertakings, philosophy behind public undertakings, Principles of Organisation and Management of Public Undertakings, Industrial, Financial and commercial policies of public undertakings and public accountability of public undertakings.

(d) A course on Educational Administration may be started under the auspices of the Department of Public Administration to provide proper orientation to educational administrators of different grades, at different levels of educational system, and subordinates officials in universities. Education directorate and its subordinate offices, colleges and schools, if may be mentioned here that handling of the problems of educated youth is an art and science by itself that requires special training and no training facility is being provided in the state at present to train up educational administrators and employees in educational institutions and connected offices. The course when started may include, topics like philosophy and principles underlying educational administration, handling of students' problems and grievances, preparation and implementation of educational budgets, need and manner of establishment of public contacts and relationship etc. With the help of such a training educational administrators and other employees in universities, colleges and schools, may develop a more rational outlook towards their problems and a more humane attitude and approach towards their clients.

(e) The importance of trade union is growing day by day. There is a necessity to train trade union leaders at the middle-management level. Courses should be designed in the area of trade union organisation, management of union finances, workers education, and employer employee relations. Some knowledge of Factory legislation and labour laws is necessary for successful working of trade union.

A three month course may be planned to train lower and middle level leaders for the trade union organisation both in the private and public sector industries.

WORKLOAD FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1977-1978

(330)

M.A. Part-I	128 students
1. General 4 papers x 4	- 16 classes
2. Tutorials 16 groups	- 16 classes
Total:	- 32 classes

1978-1979

M.A. Part-I	- 32 Classes
M.A. Part-II (with three Special Papers	- 32 classes
General 8 classes Special 3 groups 24 classes Tutorials	16 plus 16 - 32
Total:	96 classes

1. One Professor	- 8 classes
2. Two Readers each 10 classes	- 20 classes
3. Six lecturers 12 classes each	- 72
Total:	- 100 classes

Sd/- B Pradhan
Reader in Political Science,
Utkal University

DETAILS OF THE STAFF AND THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATION OF THE SCHEME FOR THE OPENING OF ONE INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UTKAL UNIVERSITY

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1. Annual Intake capacity 128

2. Teaching Staff :

(a)	Professor	1
(b)	Readers	2
(c)	Readers for Short term programme	1
(d)	Lecturers	4
(e)	Lecturers for Short Term Programme	2
(f)	Guest Lectures for the short term programme	(As will be required)

3. Recurring Expenditure (Total Estimate for five years)

(i) Teaching	Total Estimate	U.G.C. Share	State Share
(a) One Professor (Rs.1100/- to 1600/-) Including P.F. & D.A.	Rs. 99,165.00	Rs. 99,165	
(b) Two Readers, (Rs.700/- to Rs.1250/-) Including P.F. & D.A.	Rs.1,50,666.00	1,50,666	
(c) One Reader for the Short Course (Rs.700/- to Rs.1250/-) including P.F. & D.A.	Rs. 75,330.00		Rs. 75,330
	Rs.3,25,161.00	Rs. 2,49,831	Rs. 75,330
(d) 4 Lecturers (Rs.400/- to 950/-) including P.F. & D.A.	Rs.1,81,540.00	1,36,155	45,385
(c) 2 Lecturers for the short course (Rs.400/- to 950/-) including P.F. & D.A.	90,770.00		90,770
(f) Guest Lecturers for running short chorses	10,000.00		10,000
	6,07,471	3,85,986	2,21,485

p.t.o.

(33)

	Total Estimate for five years	U.G.C. Share	Share of State Govt.
(ii) (Non Teaching, Research etc.)			
(a) 1 Research Fellow (Rs.300/- fixed)	18,000	-	18,000
(b) 1 Research Assistant (Rs.260 to 540) including P.F. & D.A.	42,473	-	42,473
(c) 2 Case Analysts for the short terms (Rs.260 to 540) including P.F. & D.A.	84,946	-	84,946
(d) 1 Assistant Librarian (Rs.400/- to 950) including P.F. & D.A.	45,385	-	45,385
(e) 1 Grade III Asstt. (including P.F. & D.A.)	17,270	-	17,270
(f) 1 Grade III Stenographer (Rs.300-6-330-8-370-EB-10-410) including P.F. & D.A.	26,880	-	26,880
(g) 1 Peon (including P.F. & D.A.) (Rs.45 to 55/-)	9,778	-	9,778
(iii) Miscellaneous	10,000/-	-	10,000
(a) Field Trip of Students			
4. Non-Recurring Expenditure			
(a) Accommodation	5,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
(b) Furniture	25,000	25,000	
(c) Equipment	10,000	10,000	
(d) Books & Journals	50,000	50,000	
	5,85,000	3,35,000	2,50,000
ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATE			
(i) Total Recurring			
(a) Teaching	6,07,471	3,85,986	2,21,485
(b) Non Teaching, Research etc.	2,44,554		2,44,554
(c) Miscellaneous	10,000		10,000
Total :	8,62,025	3,85,986	4,76,039
(ii) Total Non-recurring	5,85,000	3,35,000	2,50,000
(iii) Grand Total :	14,47,025	7,20,986	7,26,039

Annexure II to Item No. 49

Copy of letter No. Ad (P) 646/25399/77
dated 21.12.1977 from the Registrar,
Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar,
addressed to the Secretary, University
Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub : Opening of a P.G. Department of Public Administration.

Ref : Your letter No. F. 21-3/75 (D-3a) dated 18.11.77.

With reference to your letter cited above, I am to state that this University has decided to open the separate Department of Public Administration in the Sixth Plan. So these detailed proposals for opening of the separate Department will be sent to you in due course, i.e. after formulation of Sixth Plan proposals. The sixth Plan Development proposals will be formulated after receiving the guidelines from the Commission. So, you are requested to send a copy of the same to this office early.

Further, I am to add here that vide this office letter No. Ad (P) 646/10475/77 dated 29.6.77 (copy enclosed) the proposal for introduction of Special paper "Public Administration" in the existing Department of Political Science was sent to you for consideration. But instead of considering the proposal, the letter under reference has been sent. You are, therefore, requested kindly to consider the proposal for introduction of Public Administration as Special paper in the existing Political Science Department and accord necessary sanctions as communicated to you in the matter.

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Enclosure

Copy of letter No. Ad (P)646/10475/77 dated 29.6.77 from the Registrar, Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar - 4, addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-2. (334)

Sub : Opening of P.G. Department in Public Administration.

Ref : Your D.O. letter No. F. 21-3/75 (D-3a), dated 30.5.77 from Shri M.P. Balakrishnan, Deputy Secretary.

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" With reference to the D.O. letter cited above, I am to state that the public Administration has already been included in the M.A. course in Political Science as a special group of study. A copy of the syllabus for the M.A. Examination in Political Science is enclosed herewith for ready reference. The Group E (Paper VII been VIII) deals with the matter. But teaching has not yet been started due to want of adequate staff specialised in the subject.

The matter was examined by the appropriate authorities of the University and it has been decided to make teaching provision in the group 'E' concerning Public Administration with effect from the academic session, 1977-78. In order to start the teaching provision the following assistance are required :

1. One Reader
2. One Lecturer
3. Rs. 25,000/- for books and journals.

You are , therefore, requested to kindly place the matter before the Commission and convey the sanction of the Commission at an early date so that the teaching can be imparted from the academic session, 1977-78 i.e. starting from 1st of July.

I would like to add here that in anticipation of the approval of the Commission, the University is taking necessary preliminary steps to make provisions for teaching of the course.

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Annexure III to Item No.49

Chief Minister, Orissa

No. 304 (Con) Cm
26.12.77

335

The Utkal University is anxious to open a Post-graduate Department for Public Administration in which it at present conducts examinations for private candidates only and awards Master Degrees. Considering the importance of this subject, and its inclusion as a subject in syllabi of competitive examinations for all India services, the University Grants Commission may provide assistance early for the establishment of the Department under the Utkal University. Some other Universities like Patna, Lucknow, Bombay, Chandigarh, Nagpur, Madras and Andhra have fully developed Post-Graduate Department in the Public Administration and Utkal University which has already instituted teaching facilitis in Public Administration in the B.A. Pass and Honours courses should not lag behind. This will also provide an opportunity to meritorious students of Political Science to specialise in Public Administration.

2. Early commitment of financial assistance from the University Grants Commission for institution of the Post Graduate Course may, therefore, be arranged.

Sd/-
(N. Routroy)
Chief Minister, Orissa.

Prof. Satish Chandra,
Chairman, University
Grants Commission.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Date : 20th February, 1978

Item No.50 To consider a proposal from the Burdwan University for additional staff in the Department of Bengali, Economics, Sanskrit and Library Science.

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1. The Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University has sent a proposal for additional staff of one Reader each in the Departments of Bengali, Economics and Sanskrit and one Lecturer and one Workshop Instructor for the Departments of Library Science.

2. There was a tentative allocation of Rs.150.00 Lakhs fixed for Burdwan University at the beginning of the Fifth Plan period and schemes worth Rs.150.00 lakhs have already been approved for Burdwan University in the first and second phase. The University has now requested for additional posts as in para 1.

337 3. A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor is enclosed as Annexure.* It is expected that it would be possible to accommodate the above posts, if approved, within the overall ceiling allocation of Rs.150 lakhs to Burdwan University.

As reported earlier to the Commission, the implementation of various development schemes in the university has been quite satisfactory.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(D-3)/D.S.(D-3)

Annexure to Item No.50

337

Copy of letter No.RNI/167/75-76/341 dated the 5th December, 1977 from Dr.Ramaranjan Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University, Burdwan addressed to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, UGC, New Delhi.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your official letter No.F.2-10/77(D-3a) dated 23.11.77 conveying sanction to additional teaching posts and building projects under the 2nd priority of the 5th Plan. This sanction does not include the proposal of the University which was invited by the Commission indicating the amount of saving viz. Rs.2.63 lakhs under the 1st priority allocation of Rs.1.00 crore for the 5th Plan - vide letter No.F.1-20/76(D-3a) dated 13.8.76. This savings of Rs.2.63 lakhs has not been utilised so far, and hence it is expected that there should not be any difficulty to accommodate the remaining proposal of the University submitted to the Commission for utilisation of this savings, as follows:-

Additional Teaching Posts

1)	Department of Bengali	- Reader-1
2)	Department of Economics	- Reader-1
3)	Department of Sanskrit	- Reader-1
4)	Department of Library Science	- Lecturer-1 Workshop Instructor-1

(Ref: this office letter No.RNI/167(75-76)/458 dated 29-12-76)

I hope you will kindly use your good offices to convey the Commission's sanction to the above mentioned additional teaching posts against savings of the 1st priority allocation as indicated by the Commission.

With best wishes,

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(338)

Meeting:

Dated : 20th Feb., 1978.

Item No. 51 To consider a proposal of the University of Hyderabad for associating itself with the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad.

The University of Hyderabad has informed that it received a proposal from the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art, Hyderabad for the association of the University with this Museum which was instituted in March, 1976 with its well-known collections of Shri Jagdish Mittal and Smt. Kamla Mittal. This Museum has a collection of old Indian paintings, drawings, folk and classical bronzes, terracottas, metalware, textiles and artistic handicrafts and the Museum has been set up with the main objective for promoting, initiating, providing and undertaking studies and research in various fields and aspects of the traditional arts and crafts of India and to disseminate such knowledge among the people.

On receiving such a proposal, the Hyderabad University appointed a Committee comprising the Principal, Administrative Staff College of India, Director, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Dean, Faculty of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University and Professor of English, University of Hyderabad, to consider the possibility of getting the benefits of the Museum for the programmes of the University. According to this Committee, the proposed School of Creative Arts of the University could be located in the University Campus. The Trustees of the Museum have agreed to locate their collections in the premises of the University if suitable staff and buildings are made available and to co-operate with the University with its expertise for advanced study and research in the field of Indian Art. The Trustees have also agreed that the Museum could be staffed by the staff appointed by the University for the purpose in consultation with the Trustees and it should have an autonomous status within the overall management of the University. The recurring & non-recurring expenditure that the University may have to bear for providing a building and appoint the required staff would require not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs upto March, 1979.

The Committee has advised the University that in view of the considerable advantages that would accrue to it with the Museum under its management, the University may move the University Grants Commission for concurrence to this proposal. The details regarding the proposed agreement as intimated by the University are given in Annexure-I. *

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In this connection, it may be stated that earlier, while considering the recommendations of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee, the Commission had decided that the question of establishing a School of Creative Arts at the University of Hyderabad may be taken up during the next plan. The Fifth Plan Visiting Committee had observed that the plans and programmes of the School of Creative Arts are yet to be worked out by the University with the help of a Working Group and felt that in view of the other important programmes of the University it would be desirable for the university to undertake this activity later. In the meanwhile the University may formulate its plans and programmes of studies with the help of a Working Group. It is also necessary for the University to make a study of the work already done in this area in the different Centres that are functioning in the country and the Visiting Committee had also cautioned the University that in this area it should not play on a minor-key and in a manner which may invite criticism from all concerned.

Since the School of Creative Art will attempt to encourage Creative Arts both on the theoretical and practical plains and is also proposing to have departments of Music, Musicology, Painting, Sculpture and Drama, the planning of such a School is important and experience of similar institutions working in other Universities has also to be carefully studied. The institutions and organisations engaged in the neighbourhood have also to come into contact with the proposed School so that a complementary approach could be ensured to develop these areas. The University has, therefore, been advised that the programme for the School of Creative Arts may be taken up in the ensuing plan.

It is in this context the University has now proposed for the concurrence of the Commission for entering into an agreement for its association with the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art. This is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

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Copy of letter No.UH/Aca.I/303/77/11206 dated the 27th December, 1977 from the Registrar, University of Hyderabad addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub:- Association of Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad with the University of Hyderabad - regarding.

The University has received a proposal from the Trustee Secretary of the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Arts, Hyderabad, vide his letter dated 8th March, 1977 for association of the Museum with the University of Hyderabad. A copy of the letter together with a brochure on the Museum is enclosed herewith.

The letter of the Trustee Secretary of the Museum dated 8th March, 1977 was considered by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 4th April, 1977. The Council appointed a Committee consisting of the following to go into the details and submit a report.

1. Shri N.P. Sen,
   Principal,
   Administrative Staff College of India,
   Hyderabad.

2. Dr. M.L. Nigam,
   Director,
   Salar Jung Museum,
   Hyderabad.

3. Professor K.S. Kulkarni,
   Dean, Faculty of Music & Fine Arts,
   Banaras Hindu University,
   Varanasi.

4. Professor Shiv K. Kumar,
   Department of English,
   University of Hyderabad,
   Hyderabad.

The Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art was instituted in March, 1976 as a public charitable Trust when the well-known personal collections of Shri Jagdish Mittal and Smt. Kamla Mittal were donated to the Museum. These collections include old Indian paintings, drawings, folk and classical bronzes, terracottas, metalware, textiles and artistic handicrafts. These large and rare collections of the Museum are estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees. One of the objects of the Museum is to impart and disseminate knowledge of the same.

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The Museum, because of its aesthetically significant art objects, is set to become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. As the Board of Trustees of the Museum felt that its aims and objects could be better achieved in association with the university, they have approached the university. If the Museum is housed in a University building it could provide ample opportunity for utilising the collections of the Museum for proper education and research in Indian Art.

The Committee appointed by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 19th September, 1977 considered the terms of the proposed association of the Museum and the possibility of getting the benefits of the Museum for the University. The Committee felt that as the UGC Visiting Committee recommended the establishment of a School of Creative Arts, the proposed School could be in a position to take care of the activities of the Museum and that the building for the Museum can be located in the University Campus. However, it was pointed out that the management of the Museum could only be transferred to the University and not the ownership of the Museum according to the terms of the Trust Deed. A copy of the Deed is enclosed herewith.

Since the Trust has desired to have an autonomous status for the Museum within the over-all management by the University, the matter was further discussed with some more members of the Board of Trustees in the presence of Mr. Jagdish Mittal, the Principal Trustee and they have agreed:

(1) to have their exquisite collection in the premises of the University if a suitable building and staff is made available for this purpose,

(2) to make their collection, good offices and expertise freely available to the staff and students of the University for advanced study and research in the field of Indian Art, and

(3) co-operate with the University in creating an awareness of the extremely rich heritage of the country in the field of art.

The Trust also agreed that the Museum would be staffed by the staff appointed by the University for the purpose in consultation with the Board of Trustees in the case of non-academic staff and to have the Museum run jointly by the University and the Trust under suitable terms and conditions that may be worked out later in the form of an agreement.

The University is very keen to have the Museum in the University Campus under the University's management. The exact details of the University's relationship with the Trust will be worked out once the proposal is accepted in principle.

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The recurring and non-recurring expenditure that the University may have to bear for providing a building and the required staff may not be large compared to the wealth of the Museum the benefit of which will be freely available for the University. Our commitment towards meeting these requirements shall not exceed a sum of Rs.10 lakhs upto 31st March, 1979. The details shall be submitted separately soon after the decision regarding the acceptance of the proposal in principal is conveyed.

In view of the considerable advantage that the University may gain by getting the Museum under its management it is requested that the Commission may be pleased to approve the proposal and sanction necessary funds for the purpose.

It is also suggested that some officials of the Commission may kindly be deputed to have an assessment of the collections of the . . . Museum.

Enclosure

JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART

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1-2-214
Gaganmahal Road
Hyderabad-500029

The Vice-Chancellor,
University of Hyderabad,
Hyderabad.

Sub:- Association of the University with "Jagdish and Kamala Mittal Museum of Indian Art", Hyderabad.

Our Museum was instituted on 30th March, 1976, as an irrevocable Public Charitable Trust named "Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art", when the well known collection of Shri Jagdish Mittal and Smt. Kamla Mittal was donated to it to form its nucleus. This collection includes old Indian paintings, drawings, folk and classical bronzes, terracottas, metalware, textiles, and artistic handicrafts, which bear testimony to the genius of the Indian artists and craftsmen.

The aim and objects of this Museum are:

(a) To further the appreciation and enjoyment of the aesthetic qualities of the traditional arts and crafts of India;

(b) to promote understanding of the stylistic characteristics of the same;

(c) to promote, initiate, provide and undertake studies and research in various fields and aspects of the traditional arts and crafts of India; and

(d) to import and disseminates knowledge of the same.

This museum, because of its aesthetically significant art objects and the aims it has set for itself, has the potential of becoming one of the foremost institutions of its kind in our country. Scholars, as also the general public, we are sure, will derive from it immense benefit in the study and appreciation of the Indian arts and crafts.

Many eminent scholars of Indian art from all over the world have repeatedly expressed that this collection contains an unusually large number of unique specimens of Indian arts and crafts. For example, the recent (1976) show of "Indian Drawings" organised by the Asia Society, New York, included as many as 16 drawings from this Museum, the total number selected from all over the world being only 80 pieces. Besides this, art scholars and others have often made use

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of this collection for study and enjoyment, and, several of its paintings have been published in prestigious books and journals of Indian art. The importance of the museum's collection will be evident from the messages so far received on the birth of the museum from eminent art scholars, artists and connoisseurs of Indian art (extracts of some of the messages are attached herewith).

We have pleasure in enclosing also a Brochure about the Museum, which will give you some basic information and also the opinion of the most important art scholars, art connoisseurs and others in regard to the Museum.

The Trust is a registered body and recognised under the Indian Incometax laws by the requisite Certificates, under Section 80-G, by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Andhra Pradesh.

Most of the Trustees of this museum (as will be evident from the list of the Trustees attached herewith) are responsible government officials, while others are drawn from various fields, and each of them is of recognised eminence in his own designation and the field of his profession. Besides these, our trust Deed provides for two ex-officio Trustees, who shall be persons holding high educational offices, such as the Vice-Chancellor either of the University of Hyderabad or of the Osmania University; and, the Education Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Trustees of the Museum feel that its aims and objects could be better achieved in association with a University. Moreover, they feel that with such an association the art objects of the Museum, apart from providing aesthetic pleasures and education to the general public, scholars and art-connoisseurs, could be best utilised for proper education and research in Indian Art.

We feel confident that with the rich and varied collection of the museum, and its other research material like the projected photo Archive, and with the creation of a Faculty of Advanced Studies in Indian Art by the University, Hyderabad will become the foremost centre for research and education in Indian Art. It is with this in view that we have emphasised, in our terms of proposal for association, with your University, the formation of such a Faculty in the University. Needless to mention that such a Faculty does not exist in any Indian University and it shall be a unique institution of its kind in our country.

Some of our Trustees had personal discussions with you regarding the proposal to associate your University with our Museum. As such, we now enclose herewith the terms of our proposal for such an association, together with the following enclosures:

1. Statement showing tentative details of Capital Grant and Recurring Grants for the Museum in Phase-I & II.

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2. Statement showing details of salary for the Museum Staff in Phase-I & II (Annexure-I & II).

The Budget Estimates and the Staff requirements have been prepared after detailed discussions with Dr.(Mrs.) Grace Morley, formerly Director of the National Museum, New Delhi, and now, Head, International Council of Museums, Regional Agency in Asia, New Delhi. Several other Museum experts have also helped us in this regard.

We do hope that our proposal will be favourably considered at your end. On hearing from you, any further clarification required will be furnished. If you so desire, some of our trustees shall feel happy to meet you for personal discussion in this regard.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/
(Nadzar Chenoy)
Trustee Secretary

TERMS OF THE PROPOSED ASSOCIATION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD, HYDERABAD WITH JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART, HYDERABAD.

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1. The University shall establish, for the purposes of this arrangement, a Faculty/Department/School of Advanced Studies in Indian Art, with stress on Postgraduate Degree or Diploma for research in Indian Art as the prime and only consideration hereof. Such an association shall come into effect only after the establishment of such a Faculty/Department/School is announced.

2. The University shall provide a suitable building, at a centrally situated place in Hyderabad or Secunderabad for the Museum, if the Museum is not itself able to provide a suitable building, either on its own account or with the assistance of the Government, Local Authority, or any other agency. The building shall be as per the design and specifications approved by the Board by the Board of Trustees, and the cost of construction thereof shall be borne by the University. If the building or the land is provided to the Museum by the Government or any other agency, the cost of construction or remodelling the building, as the case may be, for use as a Museum shall be borne by the University. The expression 'building' shall include all fixtures like: screens, lighting, strong-room, air-conditioners, show-cases, furnitures, fittings and equipments. As soon as complete in all respects and ready for occupation, the building shall be handed over to the Trustees of the Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art" and will remain for the exclusive occupation and enjoyment of the Museum.

3. The Museum shall be an autonomous body supervised and controlled by the Board of Trustees duly constituted under the Museum's Trust Deed dated 30.3.1976. As stated in the Trust Deed, the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be an Ex-Officio Member thereof. Reciprocally, a nominee of the Museum shall be a member of the Executive Council of the University.

4. The Museum shall make available, at all reasonable times, all and any of its art objects and the material from its photo-archive to the students of the university for research and studies in any aspect of Indian Art and shall facilitate their study and research in all possible ways as may be mutually agreed upon.

5. All matters relating to the activities of the Museum shall be governed by the provisions of the Museum's Trust Deed, and the rules framed, from time to time, by the Board of Trustees of the Museum for implementing the same.

6. It shall be necessary for the University to exhibit and specify the association of the Faculty/Department/School of Advanced Studies in Indian Art with "Jagdish and Kamla Mittal Museum of Indian Art". Similarly, the Museum shall also exhibit and specify the said association.

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7. The running expenses of the Museum, as per the tentative budget attached herewith, will be provided for by the University in the form of capital and annual recurring grants. Such grants shall be as per the budget prepared by the Trustees subject, however, to such modifications as may be mutually agreed to by and between the said Trustees and the University. The items listed therein are not exhaustive but only illustrative.

8. The grants given by the University will normally be utilised by the Museum within the financial year for which it is granted. However, if for any reason, the grant is not utilised during the specified period, the same shall be entitled to be carried over to the next financial year, and so on.

9. An annual audit shall be conducted by a Chartered Accountant for the grants received and expenditure made therefrom, and the audit report, together with the utilisation certificates, shall be submitted by the Museum to the University.

10. The University shall give an unconditional annual special grant of Rs.1,00,000/- for acquisition of art objects. However, if for any reason, the grant is not utilised during the specified year, the same may be carried over to the next financial year and so on.

11. Notwithstanding the grants received from the University ... under this agreement, or any other agreement, the Museum shall be entitled to receive grants, donations, gifts, any other assistance from any source or institution in any part of the world.

12. On of the nominees of the Board of Trustees of the Museum shall be a member of the Committee constituted by the University for the selection and appointment of members of the Faculty/Department/ School, instituted at the University, for advanced studies in Indian Art.

13. All appointments, supervisions, suspensions, removals, etc., of the members of the staff of the Museum shall be governed by the terms of the Trust Deed, and the Rules from time to time framed thereunder by the Board governing the same.

14. All appointments of the members of the staff of the Museum shall be made by a Selection Committee consisting of nominees of the Trust and the University. The Chairman of the Trust or his nominee shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART, HYDERABAD

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Statement showing Capital and Annual Recurring Grant

PHASE I

I.	CAPITAL GRANT :	
1.	Museum display : Show Cases, Furniture, Screens, Frames, Mounts, Lables, and Lighting etc.	3,00,000/-
2.	Office Equipment and Furniture	40,000/-
3.	Library Furniture	20,000/-
4.	Photography Equipment	50,000/-
5.	Car	40,000/-
6.	Security Equipment and Fire Arms for Guards	75,000/-
7.	Miscellaneous Capital Expenditure	25,000/-
	Total Capital Grant : Phase I (Rupees Five Lakhs and fifty thousand)	5,50,000/-
II.	SPECIAL ANNUAL GRANT FOR ACQUISITION OF ART OBJECTS : (Rupees One lakh only)	1,00,000/-
III.	RECURRING ANNUAL GRANT :	
1.	Salaries : Phase I (As per Annexure I)	3,55,400/-
2.	Publication Expenses	50,000/-
3.	Library : Books and Journals	25,000/-
4.	Printing, Stationery and Postage	10,000/-
5.	Photographic Material	5,000/-
6.	Display Material : Frames, Mounts and Lables etc.	15,000/-
7.	Insurance	10,000/-
8.	Electricity, Phone, and water charges	20,000/-
9.	Rates and Taxes	5,000/-
10.	Travelling allowance for staff	15,000/-

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11.	Fees and travelling allowances for visiting lecturers, participants for seminars and Advisers.	50,000/-
12.	Staff Amenities	10,000/-
13.	Vehicle Maintenance	7,500/-
14.	Contingencies	18,400/-
	Total Recurring Annual Grant Phase I.	5,96,300/-

(Rupees Five Lakhs Ninety Six Thousand and Three hundred).

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JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART, HYDERABAD

STATEMENT SHOWING CAPITAL GRANT, SPECIAL ANNUAL GRANT AND RECURRING ANNUAL GRANT :

PHASE I

I.	Total Capital Grant	Rs. 5,50,000/-
II.	Special Annual Grant for acquisition of Art Objects	Rs. 1,00,000/-
III.	Recurring Annual Grant	Rs. 5,96,300/-
	(Rupees Twelve Lakhs Forty six thousand three hundred only)	Rs.12,46,300/-

NOTE : In Phase I the Museum will be staffed in order to meet its immediate and necessary administrative and technical requirements.

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JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART, HYDERABAD

Statement showing Capital Grant and Annual Recurring Grant Phase II :

I. CAPITAL GRANT :

1.	Photo Archieve Equipment and Furniture	25,000/-
2.	Conservation Equipment and Chemicals	25,000/-
	Total Additional Capital Grant : Phase II (Rupees Fifty thousand only)	50,000/-

II. ADDITIONAL RECURRING GRANT :

1.	Salaries : Phase II (As per Annexure II attached)	1,48,700/-
2.	Expenditure for conservation Laboratory	5,000/-
3.	Photo Archive	25,000/-
4.	Maintenance of Building, Furniture etc.	25.000/-
5.	Special Exhibitions	50,000/-
	Total Additional Annual Recurring Grant Phase II (Rupees two lakhs fifty three thousand and seven hundred only)	2,53,700/-

TOTAL ANNUAL RECURRING GRANT REQUIRED FROM PHASE II ONWARDS :

1.	Total Annual Recurring Grant as shown in Phase I	5,96,300/-
2.	Total Annual Recurring Grant as shown in Phase II	2,53,700/-
3.	Special Annual Grant for Acquisition of Art Objects	1,00,000/-
	(Rupees nine lakhs and fifty thousand)	9,50,000/-

NOTE : Phase II shall start when the Display is fully complete. In Phase II the staff, as shown above, would be required. The Second phase will consist of such staff which will be required for the expansion of the activities and so also the consolidate the initial workings.

JAGDISH AND KAMLA MITTAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART, HYDERABAD

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List of Personnel required for the Museum and the Expenses involved for their salary :

Annexure I

PHASE I

Number of Persons	Designation	Salary/ Grade	Total for the year
1	Director	1500-2500	18,000/-
1	Asstt. Director/Keeper	1200-1900	14,400/-
1	Curator	700-1600	8,400/-
2	Technical Assistants Galleries	400-950	9,600/-
1	Registrar-Administrative Officer	1200-1900	14,400/-
1	Accounts Officer	1200-1900	14,400/-
4	Office Assistants	400-950	19,200/-
1	Chief Photographer	700-1600	8,400/-
1	Asstt. Photographer	400-950	4,200/-
1	Librarian	700-1600	8,400/-
2	Technical Assistants Display	400-950	9,600/-
1	Security Officer	700-1600	8,400/-
4	Guards	400-950	19,200/-
6	Watchmen	260-400	18,720/-
6	Attendants Gallery	260-400	18,720/-
4	Attendants Office	260-400	12,480/-
1	Car Driver	260-400	3,120/-
2	Malis	260-400	6,240/-
2	Cleaners	260-400	6,240/-
			2,22,120/-
	Usual allowances, roughly taken at 60% of gross salary		1,33,272/-
	Grand Total for Phase I		3,55,392/- OR
	(Rupees three lakhs fifty five thousand four hundred).		3,55,400/-

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NOTE :

1. Gross salary is caluclated on the basis of the basic grade of each category of personnel. The figures of gross salary are liable to change in case any appointment is made on a grade higher than the basic.

2. All posts shall carry the usual allowances and retirement benefits (in case of the permanent incumbents) as admissible under the rules in force from time to time.

3. In Phase I the Museum will be staffed in order to meet the immediate and necessary administrative and technical requirements.

ANNEXURE II

PHASE II :

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No. of Persons	Designation	Salary/ Grade	Total for the Year
2	Curators	700-1600	16,800/-
2	Technical Assistants	400-950	9,600/-
2	Office Assistants	400-950	9,600/-
1	Asstt. Photographer	400-950	4,800/-
1	Asstt. Librarian	400-950	4,800/-
1	Librarian Photo Archives	700-1600	8,400/-
1	Asstt. Librarian Photo Archive	400-950	4,800/-
1	Publication Incharge	700-1600	8,400/-
1	Chief Conservator	700-1600	8,400/-
1	Asstt. Conservator	400-950	4,800/-
4	Attendants : Library, Photo Archive, Publications, Photography Sections	260-400	12,480/-
			92,880/-
	Usual allowances, roughly taken at 60% of gross salary		55,728/-
			1,48,608/- OR
	(Rupees one lakh forty eight thousand and seven hundred)		1,48,700/-

NOTE : Phase II shall start when the display is fully complete. In Phase II the staff, as shown above, would be required. The second Phase will consist of such staff which will be required for the expansion of the activities and so also to consolidate the initial workings.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : 20th February, 1978.

Item No. 52 To consider the proposal received from Mysore University for undertaking the College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Geology on Inter-regional basis for Southern and Western Regions.

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The University Grants Commission has decided that in the case of Geology since the number of colleges teaching Geology at the Undergraduate level are limited, the University Leadership Project under the College Science Improvement Programme may be initiated on regional basis. In consultation with the Geology Panel and the Standing Advisory Committee for this programme, it was decided that such a programme may be undertaken by (1) the Department of Geology, Mysore University forthe colleges in Southern and Western Region and (2) by the Jadavpur University for colleges in Northern and Eastern regions. In order to undertake this programme, the Mysore University, Geology Department organised a conference of all the concerned departments of Geology in the Universities and colleges in the Sourthern and Western Regions on 12-13th August, 1977. The activities to be undertaken were discussed by the concerned teachers and a co-ordinated plan of activities was prepared. The Mysore University has now submitted a proposal for taking up this programme involving about 65 colleges. The programme would involve some subjects in the Universities in this region to be responsible for specific activities under COSIP, ULP.

The proposed activities include organisation of orientation courses on General Geology, Structural Geology, Field Geology, Geomorphology, Paleontology, Stratigraphy, Indian Geology, Petrology, Crystallography and Mineralogy, Sedimentology and Hydrogeology. The other actitivies proposed are supply of equipment, books to colleges, to bring up their facilities, field programmes in colleges, preparation of text books, library mannuals, charts, models etc., teachers training programmes, publication of ULP news letter. The budget estimates involves an allocation of Rs.14.42 lakhs over a period of 3 years. The details of these requirements are given below:

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE 66 COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS: FOR 3 YEARS

ULP COORDINATION: DR.M.N. VISWANATHIAH HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

	Allocation Rs.
1. Laboratory and Library improvements in the colleges	6,00,000-00

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2.	Field programmes - 66 colleges at Rs.3,000/- for 2-3 weeks.	2,00,000-00
3.	Preparation of reading material (Text books, Laboratory guides etc)	50,000-00
4.	Charts, models etc.	70,000-00
5.	Teacher Training Programme - 10 Institutes with 30-35 participants each in different subjects.	3,00,000-00
6.	ULP News letter	15,000-00
7. i)	Additional Staff	
	a) Professor .. 1 58,000-00	
	b) Reader .. 1 46,000-00	1,32,000-00
	c) Lecturer .. 1 28,000-00	
ii)	Supporting staff :	
	Administrative and Technical	30,000-00
8)	Other contingent expenditure	15,000-00
9)	T.A. to ULP to various centres	30,000-00
	Grand Total : for a 3 years period	Rs. 14,42,000-00

/be The activities are to undertaken on an Inter-University basis for the entire Southern-Western regions, and would be reviewed periodically with regard to budgetory requirements as progress is made in this regard.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 1978

Item No. 53: To consider the request of Calcutta University for additional assistance towards construction projects under Humanities & Social Sciences.

The Fifth Plan Visiting Committee to Calcutta University made the following recommendations with regard to extension of Humanities/Social Science buildings:

> "The University has proposed horizental extension of the education department building at 95 S.D.M. Road. The University proposes to construct a basement for 4 storeys with foundation for another six storeys. The approximate built up area for basement and four storeys would be about 8,500 sq. ft. and the cost if estimated to be about Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The University has also proposed both horizental and vertical extension of the Ancient History and Archaeology department building at Hazara Road. It proposes to add one floor to the existing three floors of the building on an area of 4,600 sq. ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,00 lakhs and construction of a four storeyed building on the adjacent vacant land with strenger foundation to take another four storeys at a later stage at a total cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Committee recommends that the proposal of the University be accepted and the Commission may provide assistance for this purpose on usual sharing basis. The total estimated cost would be about Rs. 38.00 lakhs. The University Grants Commission may provide Rs. 9.50 lakhs each under first and second priorities."

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The financial implications of the projects are given below:-

	Name of the Project	Approved cost	UGC share
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	Horizental extension of the education department at 95, S.P. Mukherji Road.	12.00	6.00
2	Horizental and vertical extension of the Ancient History and Archaeology building at Hazara Road.	6.00	3.00
3	Four storeyed building at the adjacent vacant land at Hazara Road.	20.00	10.00
		38.00	19.00

. . . . However, recently for project-I above estimates amounting to Rs. 39,38,200 for multi-storeyed building (basement with four storeys) were approved by the Commission. For the projects 2 and 3 above recommended at Rs. 26.00 lakhs by the visiting committee with UGC share of Rs. 13.00 lakhs, the university has submitted plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 26.00 lakhs. This means for all the three above projects the estimates would come to Rs. 65.38 lakhs (UGC share Rs. 32.69 lakhs). This means the additional share of UGC will go up by Rs. 13.69 lakhs (Rs. 32.69 lakhs minus Rs. 19.00 lakhs). The Vice-Chancellor has also pointed out in his letter that this cannot be accommodated within the overall ceiling of Rs. 3 crores.

It may be mentioned that in keeping with the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission has approved schemes amounting to Rs. 228.63 lakhs under non-recurring in two phases. (Spill-over Rs. 22.08 lakhs-books and journals Rs. 62.40 lakhs, Equipment Rs. 81.25 lakhs-Building/furniture/misc. Rs. 82.90 lakhs-Total Rs. 248.63 lakhs). Under recurring posts of 12 Professors, 39 Readers, 31 Lecturers and 51 others have been approved under Phase-I and II by the Commission.

The question now for consideration is whether the Commission should provide an additional amount of Rs. 13.69 lakhs as per the request of the Vice-Chancellor (copy enclose-Annexure-I).*

*p 360-361

In this connection, it may also be pointed out that the report of the UGC Committee on introduction of LL.M. course at Calcutta University which visited Calcutta on 25th March, 1977 has made the following remarks in regard to availability of space in the seven-storeyed law faculty building at Hazara Road constructed with UGC assistance from the centenary grant which is in the vicinity of the Department of Archaeology and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

> "The present premises at College Street (92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road) are quite spacious and suitable for the reduced intake of LL.B. students. At the same building they will be able to hold classes for LL.M. courses as well. It may, not therefore, be necessary to hold classes at Hazara Road situated a couple of miles away from the massive seven storeyed law faculty building constructed with UGC assistance from the centenary grant. Even though the building has been constructed about 10 years ago only three floors are in a useable condition, and with proper flooring and other minor work done, the other four floors could also be put to use. It is unfortunate that the space available in this building is sparingly used. The Committee, therefore, is of the view that the spare space should be utilised by the university to meet the needs of other departments of the university which are hard pressed for space. The University discovered only after the construction of the building that the law students did not like to move from the college street campus to Hazara Road."

This was placed before the Commission vide Item No. 30 at the meeting of the Committee held on 19th December, 1977.

In view of the above, the University may be requested to cut out some storeys from the projects so that all construction during the current plan could be accommodated within UGC provision of Rs. 19,69,100/-, being 50% of UGC share, and at the same time, the University may put to proper use the vacant space at the centenary law faculty building to meet the needs of ssocial sciences/humanities departments.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(D-3)

ANNEXURE-I to Item No. 53

(360)

Copy of D.O. letter No. UGC/2307/Arch(Bldg.) dated 6th/10th January, 1978 from Sh. S.K. Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University addressed to Prof. Satish Chandra, Chairman, U.G.C.

I am writing to you on an urgent matter regarding the proposal of this University for the construction of a multi-storeyed building at 95, Syamaprasad Mookherjee Road for the accommodation of a few departments in Humanities. I am enclosing in this connection copies of the correspondence that passed recently between your office and our office vide Registrar's letter No. UGC/569/HB dated 11.7.77 and UGC letter No.F. 5-15/77(D-3a) dated 19.12.77.

It will appear from Registrar's letter dated 11.7.77 that the original proposal of the University for the construction of a four-storeyed building with basement on the vacant land available at 95, Syamaprasad Mookherjee Road at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs (UGC's share Rs. 6 lakhs) had to be modified in favour of a bigger construction project on the entire land after demolition of the existing building. This involved additional funds and the Registrar asked for UGC's sanction for the revised project and for additional funds in the aforesaid letter dated 11.7.77. The UGC gave its approval to the revised proposal vide letter No.F. 2-16/77(D-3a) dated 4.10.77 (copy enclosed). This proposal of the Registrar in no way disturbs the other building project for the Humanities Department sanctioned by the Grants Commission during the Fifth Plan period, namely, vertical and horizontal extension of the Archaeology building at 51/2, Hazra Road for accommodation of the two History departments now located at the College Street Campus. We are rather surprised to receive your office letter No.F. 5-15/77(D-3a) dated 19.12.77 mentioned above. The extension of the Archae-ology building being a sanctioned project we prepared detailed plans and estimates and forwarded them to UGC vide our letter No.F UGC/1283/Arch(Bldg) dated 15.9.77. Then tenders were invited and the tender information was also forwarded to UGC vide letter No. UGC/2042/Arch(Bldg) dated 17.12.77 and construction work has also started and considerable progress has been made. You will realise the embarrassing position in which we have been put by your office letter dated 19.12.77.

As regards the points raised in the second and third paragraphs of your office letter dated 19.12.77 I am to inform you that the second and third priorities grants have not yet been released to this University by the Grants Commission. Moreover, most

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of the building projects recommended by the Visiting Committee under the second and the third priorities have been sanctioned by the UGC under the first priority, sleaving practically no major building project under those two priorities. The projects other than the building projects are small ones and are mainly meant for faculty improvement. It is better not to disturb them. As regards the location etc. of the project the particulars are all mentioned in the Visiting Committee's Report and also in our office letters dated 15.9.77 and 17.12.77 mentioned above. The existing three-storeyed building at 51/2, Hazra Road now accommodates the Department of Archaeology and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture. If we can shift the other two departments in History, namely, History (Modern) and Islamic History and Culture there, all the four departments of History will be at one place and this will to some extent relieve the present congestion at the College Street Campus where most of the other departments in Humanities are located.

. . . I sincerely hope that you will kindly look into the whole matter and see that none of the building projects already undertaken is disturbed at a stage when they have taken a start and progressing satisfactorily.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(362)

Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 1978

Item No.54 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the proposal of the Department of Politics & Public Adminstration, Madras University, Madras for participation in the University Leadership Programme

The proposal received from the Department of Politics & Public Adminstration, University of Madras, Madras for participation in the University Leadership Programme was referred to a committee consisting of the following members:

1 Prof. K. Seshadri
Centre of Political Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi.

2 Prof. N.R. Inamdar
University of Poona
Poona

3 Dr. J.N. Kaul
Joint Secretary
U.G.C.
New Delhi

The Committee visited the Department of Politics & Public Adminstration, Madras University, Madras on the 19th and 20th of January, 1978. A copy of the report of the committee is enclosed (Annexure).*

*p 366-370

The Committee made the following main observations and recommendations:

1. Only 4 colleges affiliated to Madras University offer Political Science as main subject at under-graduate level.

2. The Committee regrets to note that Political Science has not caught the imagination of the students in the Madras University. A certain measure of misunderstanding about the scope of the subject was responsible for the state of affairs of this subject which by contrast is one of the most popular subjects in the North Indian Universities as

of the building projects recommended by the Visiting Committee under the second and the third priorities have been sanctioned by the UGC under the first priority, leaving practically no major building project under those two priorities. The projects other than the building projects are small ones and are mainly meant for faculty improvement. It is better not to disturb them. As regards the location etc. of the project the particulars are all mentioned in the Visiting Committee's Report and also in our office letters dated 15.9.77 and 17.12.77 mentioned above. The existing three-storeyed building at 51/2, Hazra Road now accommodates the Department of Archaeology and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture. If we can shift the other two departments in History, namely, History (Modern) and Islamic History and Culture there, all the four departments of History will be at one place and this will to some extent relieve the present congestion at the College Street Campus where most of the other departments in Humanities are located.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(362)

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The Committee made the following main observations and recommendations:

1. Only 4 colleges affiliated to Madras University offer Political Science as main subject at undergraduate level.

2. The Committee regrets to note that Political Science has not caught the imagination of the students in the Madras University. A certain measure of misunderstanding about the scope of the subject was responsible for the state of affairs of this subject which by contrast is one of the most popular subjects in the North Indian Universities as

well as those in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Economics and History are more popular since employment opportunities in the teaching profession among the various colleges offering these subjects are wide. In contrast, a political scientist has almost no change of getting a job in any of the colleges. Hence at the undergraduate/P.U.C. levels which are the catchment areas for greater specialisation and research in the broad area of Political Science in one of the most premier universities in India, employment opportunities are few and far between.

3. The teaching staff of the Department consists of one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers.

4. The University does not have any constituent college. For a long time, the university department did not involve themselves in teaching. They were more concerned with research. It is only recently that teaching M.A. classes was undertaken by the University Department. Hence, the Department does not have full complement of teachers to take up undergraduate work in addition to the postgraduate work and research work that they are already doing.

5. The Committee examined the views and the interests of the staff in the Department of Political Science of the university and found that they did not have any artificial feelings of inferiority in involving themselves with undergraduate work. The Committee found that the university department was doing quite an impressive work in research, given the conditions of Madras University and the Committee felt that this experience and knowledge should be channelised to reinforce the undergraduate level which is at present suffering from academic anemia due to reasons mertioned above.

6. The Committee interviewed in depth the representatives of a few affiliated colleges to find out if there would be any resistance to the lead to be given by the university department. The Committee felt that the response was positive and it hopes that as the programme gains momentum, the affiliated colleges would continue to cooperate with the department to make it a success finally to put the Political Science Studies on an even keel in the Madras University.

7. From all points of view mentioned above, the Visiting Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the leadership programme is of very crucial importance to the Madras University. In order to strengthen the department and other affiliated colleges the Committee has made the following

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recommendations:-

a) Five to seven day seminar may be held throughout the year at each of the Centres which offer political science as a main subject.

b) Constant meeting of the college teachers to coordinate their work in which occasionally experienced teachers from other universities may be invited as visiting teachers would help cross-fertilization of ideas and new techniques.

c) A great deal of teaching material both in English and Tamil has to be provided. This would entail elaborate duplicating and translating work. These functions would require a teacher of a senior level, say a reader, assisted by at least one lecturer.

d) A thorough bibliography for the various courses and explanatory notes for the various rubrics should be prepared so that the subject could be appreciated as a discipline, enjoying its own academic autonomy as well as interdependence with other disciplines. The idea is not to make the students narrow in their outlook but to place the study in its proper back-ground and perspective. A constant review of these programmes must be made so that the programme does not degenerate into narrow and barren channels of sterile specialisation.

e) The importance of producing teaching material in regional language need not be overemphasised. This could be effectively complemented by maintaining and keeping up to date knowledge provided in English language. But for our own inadequacy we would even have recommended that literature available in other languages also should be processed and made available, for the students. Not only USA and UK but also countries like France, Germany, Hungary, USSR are also contributing a great deal to the total knowledge of political science. This should not be neglected since such neglect would make the students unconscious slaves of one school of thought. The dependence on Anglo-Saxon sources alone is stultifying. Attempts therefore should be made to broaden the vision.

f) The importance of journals from the various countries both in political science and public adminstration as also in other allied subjects, has to be appreciated. Linguistic, technical and thematic breadth have to be maintained even from the early stages of higher learning.

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g) All this would require the constant updating of the teachers' equipment. This would mean discussions, workshops, visits for the teachers involved in the programme. An efficient and scholarly atmosphere to maintain the proper flow of all these programmes has to be initiated.

The Committee recommends the following support to the Department of Politics & Public Adminstration, Madras University, Madras for participation in the University Leadership Programme:

A. Recurring

		Rs.
a)	One annual visiting Professor	30,000/- p.a.
b)	One Reader	19,000/- p.a.
c)	One Lecturer	14,000/- p.a.
d)	T/A/DA for exchange and visits of college teachers to the university department and vice-versa.	6,000/- p.a.
e)	Adminstrative support	20,000/- p.a.
f)	Cyclostyling & stationery and preparation of reading materials and text-books	20,000/- p.a.
g)	Postage	5,000/- p.a.
h)	Contingency	5,000/- p.a.
i)	Annual Summer Institute	30,000/- p.a.
j)	Short-term seminars & workshops	15,000/- p.a.
	Total Recurring.....	1,64,000/- p.a.
	Totaling Recurring for 3 years	4,92,000/- p.a.

B. Non-Recurring

a)	Typewriters	5,000/-
b)	Cyclostyling Duplicating Machine	12,000/-
c)	Equipment (Automatic stencilling cutting and processing machine etc.)	35,000/-
d)	Library books for the department	1,00,000/-
e)	Library books for the colleges	50,000/-
	Total Non-Recurring	2,02,000/-
	Grand Total (Recurring + Non-Recurring)	6,94,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No.54

Report of the Visiting Committee which assessed the U.L.P. Proposals of the Political Science Department of Madras University.

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The UGC team consisting of the following visited Madras University on 19th and 20th of January, 1978 to examine the proposals submitted by Prof. C.A. Perumal, Head Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Madras University for the Leadership Programme:

1. Professor K.Seshadri
   Centre of Political Studies,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

2. Professor N.R. Inamdar,
   University of Poona,
   Poona.

3. Dr. J.N. Kaul
   Joint Secretary
   University Grants Commission.

The Committee had discussions with Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr. C.A. Perumal, Head, Department of Political Science, Professor Ramachandran, Principal, Presidency College and Dr. Abel, Head of the Department of Political Science, Madras Christian College, Madras. In addition it also held prolonged discussion with the other members of the Faculty of the University department, a representative of the Department of Political Science in Presidency College, Madras Christian College and S.I.E.T. Women's College. These are the only colleges apart from another college in Coimbatore that offer political science as the main subject at undergraduate level. Only two colleges, Presidency College and the Madras Christian College offer M.A. in Political Science.

(1) At the outset it is necessary to give a brief picture of the state of Political Science in the University of Madras, so that the final recommendations of the Committee may be properly appreciated.

It is regrettable that Political Science has not caught the imagination of the students in this university. A certain measure of misunderstanding about the scope of the subject was responsible for the state of affairs of this subject which by contrast is one of the most popular subjects in the North Indian Universities as well as those in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Economics and

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History are more popular since employment opportunities in the teaching procession among the various colleges offering these subjects are wide. In contrast, a political scientist has almost no chance of getting a job in any of the colleges. Hence at the undergraduate/PUC levels which are the catchment areas for greater specialisation and research in the broad areas of Pol. Science in one of the most premier Universities of India, employment opportunities are few and far between.

(2) Another important point that has to be borne in mind is the structure of Madras University. The university does not have any constituent college. For a long time, the university departments did not involve themselves in teaching. They were more concerned with research. It is only recently that teaching M.A. classes was undertaken by the University Department. Hence the department does not have full complement of teachers to take up undergraduate work in addition to the postgraduate work and research work that they are already doing. We agree with Dr. Melcolm Adiseshiah that teaching should be viewed as a continuous process from the lowest to the highest level and research. We are also of the view that research is not incompatible with teaching the undergraduates. On the contrary good teaching should benefit by the researchers' command of new knowledge, as otherwise the gap between levels of learning would get widened. We examined the views and the views and the interests of the staf in the department of Political Science of the university and found that they did not have any artificial feelings of inferiority in involving themselves with undergraduate work We found that the university department was doing quite an impressive work in research, given the conditions of Madras University and we felt that this experience and knowledge should be chanelised to reinforee the undergraduate level which is at present suffering from academic aremia due to reasons mentioned above.

(3) The Committee interviewed in depth the representativ of/other three affiliated colleges to find out if there would be any resistance to the lead to be given by the university department. The Committee felt that the response was positive and it hopes that as the programme gains momentum the affiliated colleges would continue to cooperate with the department to make it a success finally to put the Political Science studies on an even keel in the Madras University. Needless to mention, it is only recently that some new enthusiasm is being witnessed among teachers and students of political science as was evidenced by their large attendance and participation in the recent All India Political Science Conference at Bangalore which both the academic members of the present team attended

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(4) From all those points of view the team came to the unanimous conclusion that the leadership programme is of very crucial importance to the Madras University. It will be a shot in the arm, as it were. It was also the view of the Committee that the proposals, both financial and programmatic, of the university should be revised taking a more liberal attitude so that the participants would feel a greater sense of participation and excel themselves in showing perceptible results.

In order, therefore, to strengthen the department of the university and other affiliated colleges the following proposals are made. These may be regarded as broad outlines and not as any rigid directives. The university department which is headling the programme may be given freedom to suitably adjust it according to the exigencies of the situation about which they alone know what is the best course to adopt.

1. Five to seven day seminars may be held throughout the year at each of the centres which offer political science main.

2. Constant meetings of the college teachers to coordinate their work in which occasionally experienced teachers from other universities may be invited as visiting teachers would help cross-fertilisation of ideas and new techniques.

3. A great deal of teaching material both in English and Tamil has to be provided. This would entail elaborate duplicating and translating work. These functions would require a teacher of a senior level, say a reader, assisted by at least one lecturer.

4. A thorough bibliography for the various courses and explanatory notes for the various rubrice should be prepared so that the subject could be appreciated as a discipline, enjoying its own academic autonomy as well as interdependence with other disciplines. The idea is not to make the students narrow in their outlook but to place the study in its proper background and perspective. A constant review of these programmes must be made so that the programme does not degenerate into narrow and barron cannels of sterile specialisation.

5. The importance of producing teaching material in regional language need not be overemphasised. This could be effectively complemented by maintaining and keeping up to date knowledge provided in English language. But for our own inadequacy, we would even have recommended that literature available in other languages also should be processed and made available for the students. Not only USA and

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U.K. but also countries like France, Germany, Hungary, USSR are also contributing a great deal to the total knowledge of political science. This should not be neglected since such neglect would make the students unconscious slaves of one school of thought. The dependence on Anglo-Saxon sources alone is stultifying. Attempts therefore shoud be made to broaden the vision.

6. The importance of journals from the various countries both in political science and public administration as also in other allied subjects, has to be appreciated. Linguistic, technical and thematic breadth have to be maintained even from the early stages of higher learning.

7. All this would require the constant updating of the teachers' equipment. This would mean discussions, workshops, visits for the teachers involved in the programme. An efficient and scholarly atmosphere to maintain the proper flow of all these programmes has to be initiated.

Financial recommendations:

A. Recurring:

a) One annual visiting professor	Rs.30,000 p.a.
b) One Reader	Rs.19,000 p.a.
c) One Lecturer	Rs.14,000 p.a.
d) TA/DA for exchange and visits of college teachers to the university department and vice-versa.	Rs. 6,000 p.a.
e) Administrative support	Rs.20,000 p.a.
f) Cyclostyling and stationery and preparation of reading materials and text-books	Rs.20,000 p.a.
g) Postage	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
h) Contingency	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
i) Annual summer institute	Rs.30,000 p.a.
j) Short-term seminars & workshops	Rs.15,000 p.a.
	Rs.1,64,000 p.a.
Total recurring for 3 years	Rs.4,92,000

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B. Non-Recurring:

a) Typewriters	Rs. 5,000
b) Cyclostyling Duplicating machine	Rs.12,000
c) Equipment (Automatic stenciling, cutting and processing machine, etc.	Rs.35,000
d) Library books for the department	Rs.1,00,000
e) Library books for the colleges	Rs.50,000
Total N.R.	Rs.2,02,000
Grand total (Recurring plus NR)	Rs.6,94,000

The Committee is grateful to the University Administration Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration and his colleagues for the kindness and courtesy shown to the members during their visit to the Department.

University Grants Commission

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(37)

Meeting :
Date : February 20, 1978

Item No. 55 To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of the Department of Geology, Patna University for Departmental support.

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On the recommendations of the Geology/Geophysics Panel, the University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members to examine the research proposal of the Department of Geology, Patna University for departmental support :

1. Professor M.N. Vishwanathiah
   Head of the Department of Geology
   Mysore University
   Mysore.

2. Professor V.K.S. Dave
   Professor of Geology
   Roorkee University
   Roorkee.

3. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan
   Additional Secretary
   University Grants Commission
   New Delhi.

The committee visited the Patna University on 13th December, 1977 and discussed the proposal for support of research with the faculty members. The committee also examined the facilities available in the department and reviewed the ongoing research activities.

The Department of Geology, Patna University has been identified as one of the viable schools in field of Geo-chemistry. The department has basic infrastructure facilities of equipment/and possesses necessary leadership as well as the research personnel required for undertaking major research programmes.

/to support its teaching and research programmes

The committee has recommended a total recurring and non-recurring grant of Rs.10,45,800/- over a period of three years for implementation of departmental research programmes in Geology as detailed below :

...2/-

Recurring :

I	Staff			
(i)	Research Associate	One	-	Rs.1,200/- per month fixed.
(ii)	Senior Research Fellow	One	-	Rs.600/- per month
(iii)	Research Chemist	One	-	Rs.700-1,300 per month
	OR			
	Research Associate	One	-	Rs.1,000/- per month fixed.
(iv)	Junior Technical Assistant	One	-	To be paid in the scale admissible in the university.
(v)	Section Cutter	One	-	Rs.250/- per month fixed.
(vi)	Field Assistant	Two	-	To be paid in the scale admissible in the university.

II	Other Expenditure		
(i)	Data Processing	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	
(ii)	Field work	Rs. 15,000 p.a.	
(iii)	Administrative support	Rs. 5,000 p.a.	
(iv)	Contingent expenditure	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	
(v)	Chemicals and other materials	Rs. 10,000 p.a.	

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Non-Recurring :

Equipment

X-ray fluorescence etc., including basic workshops tools for fabrication of small items of equipment.	Rs. 7,50,000

A copy of report made by the committee is enclosed as Annexure.* P 374-377

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No.55

(374)

Report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the major Research Projects for departmental support to the Department of Geology, Patna University.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Geology Panel and accepted by the UGC, the Department of Geology, Patna University was requested to formulate a major research project to be taken up by it under the UGC programme of providing departmental support to certain departments with a view to developing the basic facilities and enabling research activity in a major thrust areas of importance. A scheme "Systematic geochemical exploration and geochemistry of ground water and some low grade deposits with potential resource value for the industrial growth and economic development of the Santhal Parganas district and adjacent regions of Bihar" submitted by this department for the purpose was examined by a Committee consisting of Professor M.N. Vishwanathiah, Mysore University and Professor V.K.S. Dave, Roorkee University and Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, U.G.C., which visited the University on 13th December, 1977.

The original proposal submitted by the department involved an expenditure of Rs.10,97,300 for a period of three years. However, when the Committee visited, the department placed before it a revised proposal which required an expenditure of Rs.14,56,340. The Committee examined the facilities available in the department, reviewed the ongoing research activities and discussed in detail the proposed research project to be taken up as a departmental project. The committee noted that the 5th Plan Visiting Committee which visited this department earlier for assessing the general developmental needs had also indicated that the department had initiated a coordinated major research programme relating to Geological and Geo-chemical studies in Santhal Parganas of Bihar and the State Government had also promised support of about Rs.2 lakhs in case the scheme was finally accepted for funding by the UGC. The present Committee took note of the development grants for various purposes already made available during the 5th Plan period and considered the requirements included in this proposal in the background of the facilities available and likely to be created with the 5th Plan development assistance.

The department of Geology, Patna University, in recent years, has been identified as one of the viable schools in the field of Geo-chemistry. It has a staff of 14 persons besides 8 part-time teachers from the colleges. The department has basic infrastructure facilities of equipment to support its teaching and research programmes and these include items of equipment such as, Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, Quartz Spectrograph, Flame Photometer, X-ray units, Ore polishing machine as well as

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Isodynamic Separator. The department has produced during the 3rd and 4th Plan periods about 30 Ph.Ds. A number of research scholars and staff from other universities and institutions have also visited the department for collaborative work. The department has undertaken a number of research projects in the areas of (i) Geo-chemistry, (ii) Petrology, (iii) Economic Geology, (iv) Mineralogy, (v) Palaeontology, (vi) Geochronology, and (vii) Geohydrology. Presently five research schemes are already active on the Geology and Geo-chemistry of Santhal Parganas Distt. of Bihar and as such, the present integrated research project is based upon the work so far done and the work that needs to be taken up on an intensive and expanded scale. Over the past ten years the department has published large number of papers on the Geology and Geo-chemistry of Bihar areas particularly the Santhal Parganas Distt. of Bihar which contains a number of low grade mineral deposits of industrial importance. The present scheme, therefore, envisages to systematically investigate these resources for purposes of exploitation, development and industrial uses. The results would, therefore, have an R & D value as well. The State Government could utilise these results to develop small scale industries in the areas concerned.

. . . . The actual plan of work proposed, as indicated in the . . . . proposal was also discussed. The Committee is happy to recommend that the department possesses necessary leadership as well as the research personnel required for undertaking this major research programme. In fact, the research project would involve almost all the staff members of the department. Nevertheless one or two other staff members with research interest in other areas could obtain support for their research needs through individual research projects which could be considered separately by the Geology Panel.

The Committee also took note of the fact that although the department has occupied the new building, several of the rooms, particularly the entire third floor area, have not been provided with adequate laboratory fittings and furniture. The University should, therefore, look into these needs and commission to active use of these laboratories without delay by providing necessary facilities out of the 5th Plan development grants.

The requirements specifically related to the present research programme to be implemented initially over a three-year period were examined. One of the major equipment needs indicated relates to the purchase of an X-ray fluorescence and other items of equipment which are not already available within the department and as may be required for successful implementation of this project. The overall needs of equipment etc. can be met out of grant of Rs.7.5 lakhs which is recommended. The proposal contains also requests for grants for routine glass-ware and for chemicals and also storage facilities and

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miscellaneous articles under equipment. These may not be, however, agreed to, as such needs could be met out of the working expenses to be provided under the project. The essential spare parts and films, photo cells, however, may be obtained out of these equipment grant. The request for purchase of scientific journals and books is not recommended since this could be met adequately out of the 5th Plan development grant available to the department and the University. For purposes of strengthening, the workshop facility, the Committee recommends a sum of Rs.10,000/- for obtaining the basic workshop tools for fabrication of small items of equipment. This is included in the equipment grant of Rs.7.5 lakhs recommended above.

As regards the recurring items of expenditure, on the basis of discussions held, the Committee recommends the following additional research personnels to be made available for the duration of the project :

(i)	Research Associate	One	- at Rs.1200/- per month fixed.
(ii)	Senior Research Fellow	One	- Rs.600/- per month fixed.
(iii)	A Research Chemist in the scale of Rs.700-1300 or alternatively as a Research Associate at Rs.1,000/- per month fixed.		
(iv)	Posts of One Junior Technical and one Section Cutter at Rs.250/- per month fixed and two field Assistants as per prevailing scales in the University.		

The other items of recurring expenditure recommended would include the following :

(1)	For data processing	Rs. 10,000/- p.a. ceiling
(2)	For field work	Rs. 15,000/- "
(3)	For Administrative support	Rs. 5,000/- "
(4)	For contingent expenditure	Rs. 10,000/- "
(5)	Chemicals and other materials	Rs. 10,000/- "

..

The Committee hopes that with the above facilities, it would be possible for the department to take up this major research activity and to obtain worthwhile results. The progress made could be reviewed at the end of the three year period and on the basis of such a review, further support could be extended to the extent necessary.

The Committee is grateful to the head of the department and members of the staff for the facilities provided for the Committee's work.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(378)

Meeting:
Date : 20th February, 1978

Item No. 56 To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the research proposal of the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta.

On the recommendations of the Geology/Geophysics Panel, the University Grants Commission appointed a committee comprising of the following members for examining the research proposal of the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta for departmental support.

1. Prof. M.N. Viswnathiah
   Department of Geology,
   Mysore University,
   Mysore.

2. Prof. K.S. Valdiya
   Professor of Geology,
   Kumaon University,
   Nainital

3. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
   Additional Secretary,
   University Grants Commission,
   New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta on 1st December, 1977. Professor Valdiya, however, could not accompany the committee owing to sudden illness. The committee examined the infrastructure facilities available in the department and had discussions with the faculty members. The committee noted that the department has occupied a place of distinction in geological education and research in the country. The department also possesses necessary infrastructure facilities required for supporting its academic teaching and research programmes.

The committee recommended a total grant of about Rs. 8,38,200/- over a period of three years for implementation of departmental research programme as detail [illegible]:

I. [illegible]

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detailed below:

I Recurring :

(a) Research Personnel		
(i) Research Associates	Two	One at Rs.1,000/- P.M. fixed and other at Rs.1,200/- P.M. fixed.
(ii) Junior Research Fellows	6	Rs.400/- P.M. for the initial two years and Rs.500/- during the third year.
(iii) Research Chemist	One	Rs.700/- P.M. fixed
(iv) Section Cutter	One	Rs.300/- P.M. fixed
(v) Draftsman-cum-Photographer	One	Rs.400/- P.M. fixed
(b) Working expenses		
(i) Field Work Expenses		Rs.20,000/- P.A.
(ii) Laboratory chemicals and glassware		Rs.20,000/- P.A.
(iii) Library books, journals and off prints		Rs.10,000/- P.A.
(iv) Other contingent expenses including data processing and secretarial help		Rs.15,000/- P.A.

A copy of the report made by the Committee is enclosed as Annexure.

II Non-Recurring

For purchase of scientific equipment (Atomic absorption spectrophotometres Isodynamic seperator, Flame photometres and other minor equipment	Rs.4,50,000/-

A copy of the report made by the Committee is *p 380-389 enclosed as Annexure.*

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure to Item No.56

(380)

Report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the proposal for departmental research support for the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta.

The University Grants Commission accepted the recommendation of its Panel in Geological Sciences that the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta may be considered as one of the departments for providing departmental research support for undertaking an integrated programme of research in a major area of importance. Subsequently on receipt of a proposal for this purpose from the College, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to visit the Presidency College, examine the proposals in relation to the facilities available and make its recommendations for consideration of the Commission:

(1) Professor M.N. Viswanathiah,
Department of Geology,
Mysore University,
Mysore

(2) Professor K.S. Valdiya,
Department of Geology,
Kumaon University,
Nainital

& (3) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
UGC

Professor K.S. Valdiya was unable to attend owing to sudden illness.

The Committee visited the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta on 1st December, 1977. The Committee examined the infrastructure facilities available in the department and had discussions with the staff members on the proposal made by it.

The Department of Geology, Presidency College, founded in the year 1892, has occupied a place of distinction in geological education and research in this country. Even when the Calcutta University established its university department in the year 1920, the department was located until 1965 in the Presidency College and the two departments together shared the programmes of teaching and research, had undergraduate as well as postgraduate levels. Subsequently however

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the University department has been shifted to the University campus. Nevertheless, even at present both the departments admit students at the Master's degree level and organised their postgraduate teaching in a coordinated manner by pooling the resources and faculty of the two departments for purposes of instruction. However in respect of practical classes for students admitted to the Presidency College, the College itself has full responsibility. The latter is true in respect of students admitted at the undergraduate level for B.Sc.(Hons) and Pass Course and in the matter of guiding research students for their Ph.D. work. The intake into the M.Sc. class is ten whereas in the case of three years honours course it is 20 and in the case of pass course 12 students per year. It has presently 12 post-M.Sc. research fellows working for their Ph.D. degree. During the past ten years, twelve candidates have received their doctoral degrees, one D.Sc. and eleven Ph.Ds. The staff has been continuously engaged in research of good quality and over the period 1966 to 1976, have published over 140 research papers. The department has undertaken sponsored research projects from various agencies in the country. Since 1966, it has received support for undertaking 21 research projects from the UGC, CSIR, Indian National Science Academy, Department of Science and Technology, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology and the Government of West Bengal. Three major schemes are currently in progress.

The department, as would be expected, has necessary infrastructure facilities required for supporting its academic teaching and research training functions. It has a good library with about 8,000 books and subscribes to twelve important journals in different fields of geology. The equipment facilities available include items, such as, research microscopes, Abbe Refractometer, X-ray powder photography, quartz spectrography, Flame Photometer, Colorimeter and Deionizer Unit. The departmental museum and the research laboratories have worthwhile collections of geological specimens, required for their work. The department however has suffered considerably from the proper upkeep of its laboratories and maintenance and the Committee would like to draw the attention of the College authorities to the need of looking into this aspect and maintenance of laboratories expected of a premier institution like the Presidency College, Calcutta. The teaching staff of the department includes a faculty of fifteen persons, consisting of three professors, four assistant professors, five lecturers and two demonstrators. The department also has technical supporting staff.

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The Committee discussed the proposal made by the department to undertake a major research programme for the "Study of crustal evolution and metallogenesis in some selected areas of the Indian Precambrian Shield". Over the next three years, involving a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs.4 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of about Rs.2 lakhs per year over a three-year period. During the course of the discussions and consideration of the actual plan of work, it became apparent that although the project was to be taken up as an integrated departmental research project involving coordinated efforts of as many staff members as possible, in the department having interest in this area of Geology, the proposal in effect consisted of a collection of ten research schemes, each of them under the guidance of one of the staff members, and in a few cases two staff members and by appointment of one or two research fellows and having contingent expenditure at their disposal. The facilities for equipment, books and journals, were however indicated as an overall need of the department. The Committee also noted that the proposal was mainly for purposes of bringing together the research activities undertaken by it in the field of Precambrian Geology earlier in Bihar and Orissa and recently in other parts of the country, viz., Rajasthan, Karnatak, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh areas. The intention was to make a concerted effort towards understanding the processes of crustal evolution and metallogenesis in some selected areas of the Indian Precambrian Shield. Of the ten schemes, seven related to the Singhbhum region of Bihar and Orissa, two to the Eastern Ghat Belt of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and one in Rajasthan region. Operationally it was expected that each of these schemes would be placed incharge of one or two or more members of the staff, who would be assisted by research associates and/or junior research fellows. The M.Sc. students admitted to the department would be made to take up dissertation work as part of their requirements for the M.Sc. degree, by taking field studies in these areas under the guidance of the respective staff members. The field expenses of the students was proposed to be met out of the departmental research project budget.

On the basis of the discussions which the Committee had on these schemes as well as the plan of action, it was agreed that the department under this programme should make efforts to take up one major integrated research scheme involving as many staff members as possible rather than consider this as a collection of ten schemes to be implemented by individual faculty members under the coordinated supervision of the head of the department. It was therefore desired that the department may revise and resubmit its proposal accordingly for consideration by the Committee. The

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recommendations made below are therefore based upon the revised proposal so generated on the basis of mutual discussions and agreement. The revised plan of work, instead of having an emphasis on either disciplines or regions, would try to bring up an each region selected an inter-disciplinary effort and a comparative study of the different regions with a view to arriving at some worthwhile generalised picture of the major tectono-geochemical regimes of the precambrian shield areas. The Committee is in agreement with the revised plan of work (copy enclosed) and therefore recommends that the Department of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta may be provided the following assistance over the next three years:

(I) NON-RECURRING

(a) For purchase of scientific equipment (Atomic absorption spectrophotometer, Isodynamic separator, Flame Photometer and other items of small equipment as indicated in the proposal ... Rs.4.50 lakhs

(II) RECURRING

(a) Research Personnel

Appointment of two research associates, one at Rs.1200/- P.M. and another Rs.1000/- P.M. fixed with no allowance.

(b) Appointment of six junior research fellows on Rs.400/- P.M. for the initial two years at Rs.500/- P.M. during the third year

(c) One Research Chemist on Rs.700/-P.M. fixed

(d) One Section Cutter on Rs.300/- P.M. fixed *

(e) One Draftsman -cum - Photographer Rs.400/- P.M. fixed *

(III) WORKING EXPENSES

(1) Field work expenses .. Rs.20,000/- per annu

(2) Laboratory chemicals and glasswares .. Rs.20,000/- per annu

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* In case these posts are agreed to under postgraduate Development Scheme, then there is no need to appoint them under the departmental Research Support).

(3) Library books, journals and off prints	..	Rs.10,000 per annum
(4) Other contingent expenses including data processing and secretarial help.	..	Rs.15,000 per annum
TOTAL N.R.		

Per Year:

The Committee also noted that the Commission on the advice of the Geology Panel had approved in September 1975 a research scheme of this same subject under the guidance of Professor A.K. Banerji and as part of that scheme agreed to provide appointment of four junior research fellows at Rs.10,000/- per annum for working expenses and an equipment grant of Rs.10,000/- only. This scheme may be suitably merged into the above major research scheme at the conclusion of the present term of the scheme in September, 1978. Accordingly it may not be necessary for the department to request for any extension of this earlier scheme. The Committee hopes that the above recommendations to develop the necessary instrumentation facilities and to provide for adequate number of research personnel and working expenses would enable this department to successfully implement the major departmental research programme over the next three years. The Committee noted that one or two staff members in the department whose research interest falls outside the purview of this programme could be encouraged to submit individual research projects of a small magnitude for consideration by the Geology Panel of the University Grants Commission.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to Professor A.K. Banerji and Professor A.K. Saha and other staff members of the Department and the Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta for the facilities provided for the work of this Committee.

Appendix

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GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT
PRESIDENCY COLLEGE
CALCUTTA

Proposal for support of Departmental Research

Title of Project — Study of crustal evolution and metallogenesis in some selected areas of the Indian Precambrian Shield.

2. (a) Institution and Address: — Presidency College, Calcutta-700073

(b) Department - Geology Department

(c) Principal Investigator and other members of research group -

Principal Investigator - Dr. A.K. Banerji, M.Sc. Ph.D., Professor & Head of the Department

Other members of research group -

(a) Petrology & Geochemistry: Dr. A.K. Saha, M.Sc.Ph.D. (Cal.), Ph.D.(Toronte),

Shri G. Ghatak, M.Sc.

Dr.M.K. Bose, M.Sc.Ph.D.(Cal)

Shri D.K. Dasgupta M.Sc.

Shri P.K. Bandyopadhyay,M.Sc

(b) Stratigraphy and Structure - Dr.P.K. Gangopadhyay, M.Sc. Ph.D.(Edin.),
Dr.D. Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc. Ph.D. (Lond.)
Dr.T.R. Sarbadhikari, M.Sc. Ph.D.(Cal.)
Shri P.K. Dasgupta, M.Sc.

Dr.K.P. Ghosh, M.Sc. Ph.D.(Cal.)

(c) Economic Geology - Dr. A.K. Banerji, M.Sc. Ph.D.(Glass),
Dr.S. Deb, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Prague)

3.(a) Research experience and publications related to above research project - See Annexure 1.

(b) Research projects already undertaken and in force with funds from the Commission or any other agency — See Annexure II. } Not attached

4. Brief outline of objective of work and its importance

The Geology Department, Presidency College, Calcutta has a unique record of research activities since its inception in 1892. During the last 25 years the major thrust of research has been in the fields of Petrology, Geochemistry, Structural Geology, Stratigraphy and Economic Geology of the Singhbhum region of Bihar and Orissa in particular as well as the Precambrian belts of the Chhotanagpur Plateau of Bihar and parts of Rajasthan, Eastern Ghat region of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and the Dharwar region of Karnataka.

The proposed scheme will cover new ground in the above-mentioned regions and will integrate these studies with the research already carried out so that comprehensive petrological, geochemical, structural, stratigraphic and geochronological data are accumulated that will lead to a better understanding of the processes of crustal evolution of metallogenesis in Precambrian times.

With the above noted broad aim, intensive studies are proposed to be carried out in (a) the Singhbhum-Keonjhar region of Bihar and Orissa, (b) Selected areas of the Eastern Ghat Belt of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and (c) Selected areas of the Precambrian mobile belt of Rajasthan. These areas, between themselves, are known to illustrate the major tectono-geochemical regimes of the Shield areas. For example, the region of South Singhbhum - Keonjhar represents in the main an Archaean Granite - Greenstone belt with the Iron Ore bearing basins on either side of a cetral batholithic complex - some of the Archaean tonalites of this region are almost identical with those in the classic Barbarton belt of Transavaal (S. Africa), The north Singhbhum Proterozoic mobile belt has many characteristics of Phanerozoic geosynclines, but with many unique features, such as, the Singhbhum Shear zone. The Eastern Ghat Granulite Belt is characterised by the presence of khondalite-charnockite association as well as several major lineaments which have served as loci to instrusions of gabbro-anorthosite, ultramafic and alkaline (including carbonatite) plutons. The Rajasthan Proterozoic mobile belt with successive major deformational episodes presents a unique field for testing theoretical models of rock deformation as well as relationship between magmatism and orogeny.

The various problems proposed to be tackled under the present scheme may be grouped as follows :

(a) Deciphering the possible nature of the primordial crust in each of the three regions (viz. Singhbhum-Keonjhar, Eastern Ghat and Rajasthan);

(b) Studying the manner and history of evolution of the early crust through successive stages in as much detail as possible;

(c) Determining the genesis, mode of emplacement and evolution and evolution of the ultramafic, mafic and granitic

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magmas under the varied geologic environments represented by the three regions, the anorthosite problems of the Eastern Ghat region will also be studied;

(d) Petrological and geochemical comparison between the Archaean and the Proterozoic volcanisms in Singhbhum region;

(e) Determining the mean chemical and lithologic composition of the crust in the three regions and study of the causes thereof;

(f) To study the relationships between metallogeny and their tectonic and lithologic controls, including the possible role of living matter in the genesis of iron ores.

A comparative study of the above noted problems in the different tectono-geochemical regimes represented by the three typical regions of the Indian Precambrian shield will be emphasized.

5. Actual Plan of work proposed :

The proposed scheme will be implemented along the following lines :

(a) Comparative study of the structure and stratigraphy of the North Singhbhum mobile belt, the South Singhbhum-Keonjhar Archaean Granite-Greenstone Belt, the Eastern GhatGranulite Belt and the Central Rajasthan mobile Belt, by detailed structural mapping in selected parts of these regions.

(b) Systematic geochronological studies (in collaboration with the Panjab Univ. Physics Deptt.) by radiometric dating as well as biogeochronological methods (in collaboration with the Mysore Univ. Geology group) will be undertaken in order to erect the true stratigraphic column in the above mentioned areas.

(c) Study of Petrology, geochemistry (both major and trace elements) and tectonic setting of some of the important granitic, mafic and ultramafic bodies from the above mentioned areas. Particular attention will be paid to the major and trace element geochemistry of the Singhbhum granitic complex, the granitic rocks and the Singhbhum shear zone, the Iron Ore Group lavas and the Dalma-Dhanjori-Jagannathpur lavas of the Singhbhum region, the gabbro-anorthosite and ultramic-mafic-alkaline plutons as well as the charnockitic rocks of the Eastern Ghat Belt, and the granitic rocks of Rajasthan.

(d) Study of metallogeny in the north Singhbhum Mobile belt and the Singhbhum Shear Zone as well as of the Iron Ore Groups of rocks of South Singhbhum and of the pegmatite belt of Rajasthan.

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(e) A comparative study of the chemical and lithologic composition of selected segments of the three regions will be carried out by use of the recently developed 'geotraverse' approach.

(f) Study of the biogenic features in the Precambrian belts of Singhbhum-Keonjhar regions and Rajasthan (in collaboration with the University of Mysore).

(g) The vast amount of geochemical, petrological, structural and stratigraphic data (to be collected plus those already existing) will be analysed using the modern geostatistical techniques for quantitative comparison between and within the apparently similar suites of rocks in the three regions and for probing into the causes of the variations on a quantitative basis.

6. Duration of the Project - Three years (may have to be extended to five years depending on the nature of the scientific findings).

7. Detailed estimates of the expenditure to be incurred (on actual basis for three years).

(a) Non-recurring

(i) Laboratory — Nil

(ii) Scientific equipments -

1. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer (including all accessories and installation including air conditioning)	Rs.	2,75,000.00
2. Isodynamic Separator	Rs.	50,000.00
3. Platinum basins (2 nos)	Rs.	15,000.00
4. Flame Photometer	Rs.	15,000.00
5. Jaw Crusher	Rs.	5,000.00
6. Motorised agate mortar	Rs.	3,000.00
7. Binocular microscope (Research Model)	Rs.	15,000.00
8. Aerial photographs	Rs.	25,000.00
	Rs.	4,03,000.00

(b) Recurring per annum

(i) Personnel

(a) Research Associate (preferably Ph.D.) @ Rs.1200/- p.m.	3 Nos.	Rs.	43,200.00
(b) Junior Research Follow @ Rs.400 p.m.	14 Nos.	Rs.	67,200.00

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(c) Research Chemist @ Rs.700/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	8,400.00
(d) Section Cutter @ Rs.300/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	3,600.00
(e) Draughtsman-cum-Photographer @ Rs.400/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	4,800.00
		Rs.	1,27,000.00

(ii) Working expenses

(a) Field expenses	Rs.	50,000.00
(b) Laboratory expenses (including chemicals and glasswares)	Rs.	30,000.00
(c) Contingent expenses including data processing, secretarial assistance etc.	Rs.	20,000.00
Total :	Rs.	1,00,000.00
Total recurring (i) & (ii) per annum	Rs.	2,27,000.00
Total recurring for three years	Rs.	6,81,000.00

Total of Recurring and Non-recurring :

(i) Non-recurring	Rs.	4,03,000.00
(ii) Recurring	Rs.	6,81,000.00
Total :	Rs.	10,84,000.00

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Names and address of three persons in other Universities to whom a reference may be made.

1. Prof. R.N. Sukeswala, Geology Deptt., St. Xaviers College, Bombay.
2. Prof. H.S. Rasul, Head of the Deptt. of Geology, Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.
3. Prof. K.S. Valdiya, Head of the Deptt. of Geology, Kumaon University, Nainital, U.P.

8. Any other information useful for the evaluation of the project - Nil

9. Certified that -

(a) General facilities required such as laboratories, equipment etc. are available in the department except those requested under this project.

(b) Foreign exchange will be required for the purchase of the Isodynamic separator.

(c) The research proposal has not been submitted to any other agency for assistance.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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(390)

Meeting:

Dated :20th February, 1978.

Item No.57: To consider a proposal from Principal of Lahiri College, Chimiri in the District of Surguja affiliated to Ravi Shankar University for permission to use the girls hostel by the boys of the college, constructed with U.G.C. Assistance.

1-392 Principal, Lahiri College, Chimiri has requested vide his letter No.X/UGC/Girls Hostel/77-78 dated 2nd February, 1978 Annexure-I for permission of the UGC to use the Girls hostel constructed with UGC assistance during the 3rd Five Year Plan period for the residence of boys. It has been stated that building has been lying vacant for a long period and there is no chance of much enhancement of Girls enrolment in the near future since after the construction of this girls hostel 3 new colleges have been established in the district of Surguja.

The college is located in the hilly, tribal and Colliery area in the backward district of Surguja (M.P.) Present degree enrolment is 530 of whom about 25% are stated to be girls but because all the girl students come from the same locality, there is no demand for girls hostel. But demand for boys hostel is stated to be pressing and genuine.

Construction of girls hostel for 40 students was completed in 1964 the approved cost being Rs. 80,160 and UGC share at 75% ratio was Rs. 60,120/-. At that time the UGC share for construction of boys hostel was 50% of approved cost. In the present plan the UGC share for both boys and girls hostel in the backward area is 75% of the approved cost. The Principal has stated that financial constraints of the college will not permit it to pay the difference arising out of the change of the matching share between boys and girls hostel at that time and has requested for permission to use the girls hostel for boys without paying any difference.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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(c) Research Chemist @ Rs.700/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	8,400.00
(d) Section Cutter @ Rs.300/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	3,600.00
(e) Draughtsman-cum-Photographer @ Rs.400/- p.m.	1 No.	Rs.	4,800.00
		Rs.	1,27,000.00

(ii) Working expenses

(a) Field expenses	Rs.	50,000.00
(b) Laboratory expenses (including chemicals and glasswares)	Rs.	30,000.00
(c) Contingent expenses including data processing, secretarial assistance etc.	Rs.	20,000.00
Total :	Rs.	1,00,000.00
Total recurring (i) & (ii) per annum	Rs.	2,27,000.00
Total recurring for three years	Rs.	6,81,000.00

Total of Recurring and Non-recurring :

(i) Non-recurring	Rs.	4,03,000.00
(ii) Recurring	Rs.	6,81,000.00
Total :	Rs.	10,84,000.00

. . . . . .

Names and address of three persons in other Universities to whom a reference may be made.

1. Prof. R.N. Sukeswala, Geology Deptt., St. Xaviers College, Bombay.
2. Prof. H.S. Rasul, Head of the Deptt. of Geology, Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.
3. Prof. K.S. Valdiya, Head of the Deptt. of Geology, Kumaon University, Nainital, U.P.

8. Any other information useful for the evaluation of the project - Nil

9. Certified that -

(a) General facilities required such as laboratories, equipment etc. are available in the department except those requested under this project.

(b) Foreign exchange will be required for the purchase of the Isodynamic separator.

(c) The research proposal has not been submitted to any other agency for assistance.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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(390)

Meeting:

Dated :20th February, 1978.

Item No.57: To consider a proposal from Principal of Lahiri College, Chimiri in the District of Surguja affiliated to Ravi Shankar University for permission to use the girls hostel by the boys of the college, constructed with U.G.C. Assistance.

1-392 Principal, Lahiri College, Chimiri has requested vide his letter No.X/UGC/Girls Hostel/77-78 dated 2nd February, 1978 Annexure-I* for permission of the UGC to use the Girls hostel constructed with UGC assistance during the 3rd Five Year Plan period for the residence of boys. It has been stated that building has been lying vacant for a long period and there is no chance of much enhancement of Girls enrolment in the near future since after the construction of this girls hostel 3 new colleges have been established in the district of Sarguja.

The college is located in the hilly, tribal and Colliery area in the backward district of Surguja (M.P.) Present degree enrolment is 530 of whom about 25% are stated to be girls but because all the girl students come from the same locality, there is no demand for girls hostel. But demand for boys hostel is stated to be pressing and genuine.

Construction of girls hostel for 40 students was completed in 1964 the approved cost being Rs. 80,160 and UGC share at 75% ratio was Rs. 60,120/-. At that time the UGC share for construction of boys hostel was 50% of approved cost. In the present plan the UGC share for both boys and girls hostel in the backward area is 75% of the approved cost. The Principal has stated that financial constraints of the college will not permit it to pay the difference arising out of the change of the matching share between boys and girls hostel at that time and has requested for permission to use the girls hostel for boys without paying any difference.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

DS(D-4)/DS(D-4b)

Annexure to Item No.57 (391)

Copy of letter No. X/UGC/Girls Hostel/77-78 New Delhi dated 2nd February, 1978 from the Principal Lahiri College, Chimimiri (M.P.) to the Secretary UGC, New Delhi.

Subject:- Request for permission to use the Girls Hostel Constructed with UGC aid for the boys.

...

Inspite of our sincere efforts consistently made during the last few years we have not been successful in utilizing the Girls Hostel for the purpose for which it is meant though nearly 25% of our students happen to be girls because they are all local. Our present strength is 530. During the last few years three new colleges have come up in our district of which two are private and one a Government Institution. One of the private institution, Home Science College for Girls has been founded by the Holy Cross Mission ... at the district place i.e, Ambikapur at a distance of 70 miles from Chirimiri with adequate hostel facilities and more than adequate resources at their command.

In the circumstances, our chances of utilizing the Girls Hostel Building have got all the more blurred. But on the other hand, there is a genuine and very pressing need for a Boys Hostel. And now that the University Grnts Commission has been very kind and liberal in coming forward with equal matching share (75%) for both Boys and Girls Hostels in the backward districts of the Country to help spread education there too effectively, may I request you, dear Sir, and through you the Hon'able Chairman and other worthy members of the Commission to please permit us to use the Girls Hostel for the Boys without having to make any refund as our College too is situated in a very poor and backward district i.e. Surguja in Madhya Pradesh. Lest I be misunderstood I hasten to add that this is our most humble request only- an earnest appeal from an institution that could with great difficulty manage its own share for the completion of the said building, thanks to the philonthropic spirit of the local populace. Needlers to add here, Sir, that a very liberal and sympathetic gesture of the Commission can alone help us out of our present predicament.

Please, therefore, be kind and sympathetic in acceeding to our earnest request and oblige.

On our part I can assure you, Sir, with all the confidence at my command that once we are allowed to be on the track again we shall exert our very best to develop our institution that has a 46 acre campus and is premanently affiliated to Ravi Shankar University, Raipur, catering to the educational needs of low-paid Colliery exemployees and tribals

p.t.o.

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(There % being 30 to 40% generally) for the last many years with enviable distinction, into an ideal one under your guidance and much-needed assistance.

I may please be allowed to conclude with the further assurance that in our earnest desire to close an otherwise unhappy chapter in the life of this institution that is due to celebrate its silver Jubilee in the next academic session (viz-a-viz the UGC) shall abide by any decision that you kindly take in this case keeping in view our limitations. Soliciting the favour of your early permission to use the girls Hostel for our Boys and thanking you.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(393)

Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 1978

Item No.58 : To consider the proposal of Shri A.R.S.S. Arts and Shri C.C.G. Commerce College, Limbdi for construction of buildings under Rs. 3 lakh schemes

Saurashtra University has recommended the following proposals of S.S. Arts and S.C.C. Gediwala Commerce College, Limbdi located in backward district of Surendra Nagar (Gujarat) for the development of under-graduate education in Arts, Science and Commerce:

	Project	Estimated cost	UGC share
1.	Construction of Library building including furniture.	Rs. 1,61,700	Rs. 1,07,800 (2/3:1/3)
2.	Purchase of Library books & Journals.	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 41,250 (75:25)
3.	Construction Non-resident Student Centre.	Rs. 73,800	Rs. 35,000 (Limit)

Degree enrolment in 1976-77 was 430 and in the current session 510. Faculty strength is 11 (permanent) and 3 (Temporary).

For a three year degree course college located in backward areas, the eligibility conditions for claiming UGC assistance under Rs. Five Lakh Scheme is that it should have 300 students and 15 permanent teaching staff. The Commission at its meeting held on August 4-5, 1977 on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the development of colleges, further relaxed these conditions and agreed that the colleges having a minimum student enrolment of 200 and 10 permanent teachers in three-year degree course in backward areas may be provided assistance upto Rs. three lakhs for books and journals, equipment, faculty improvement programme and remedial courses on usual sharing basis. Such colleges, however, would not be assisted for purposes of construction of buildings.

Accordingly the College is located in a backward district, it is not eligible for getting assistance under Rs. 5 lakh schemes for want of 15 permanent faculty members but it qualifies for getting assistance upto Rs. 3 lakh for books and journals, equipment. Faculty Improvement Programme and remedial courses but not for buildings. The College has stressed that it is in urgent need of extension of its library buildings and NRSC.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether colleges located in backward areas may be permitted to utilise the assistance within Rs. three lakhs for construction of buildings.

E.O.(D.4b)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 20th February, 1978.

Item No.59 Appointment of Jury: to consider the nominations for the Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards for the year 1975.

....

The Jury has been constituted for making final selections for the under-mentioned awards of the Hari Om Ashram Trust for the year 1975:

(i) Sir. C.V. Raman Award for Experimental Research in Physical Sciences;

(ii) Homi J. Bhabha Award for research in Applied Sciences;

(iii) Meghnad Saha Award for research in Theoretical Sciences;

(iv) Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for research in Life Sciences and

(v) Interaction between 'Science & Society'

The names of the Jury in respect of the Science awards are given below:-

Title of Award	Jury
I. Sir C.V. Raman Award for Experimental Research in Physical Sciences	1. Prof. G.N. Ramachandra, FRS 2. Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhury 3. Dr. R.R. Daniel
II. Homi Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences.	1. Dr. A. Ramachandran 2. Dr. Brahm Prakash 3. Dr. B. Nag.
III. Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.	1. Dr. S.K. Joshi 2. Dr. V.K. Narlikar 3. Dr. S. Bhagvantam
IV. Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.	1. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan 2. Dr. A.K. Sharma, 3. Dr. A. Ramalingaswamy
V. Award in the field of Interaction between Science & Technology.	1. Prof. G.D. Barnel 2. Prof. D.S. Kothari 3. Dr. Satish Dhawan.

The above Jury would consider the evaluation comments received from the referees in respect of the nominees under consideration. The names of persons finally selected for the awards would be intimated to the Commission in due course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 20th February, 78

Item No.60 : To consider a note on the implementation on the Ministery of Education's scheme of adult education through universities.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 21st February, 1977 considered the scheme of adult education through universities received from the Ministry of Education. The Commission, while welcoming the scheme, noted that the scheme when finalised would be implemented by the Commission under the scheme of adult and continuing education for which earmarked funds would be provided by the Ministry of Education (Resolution No. 28 dated 21st February, 1977).

Later, the Commission at its meeting held on 19th December, 1977 endorsed the draft policy statement on adult education and desired that this may be circulated to the universities (Resolution No. 7 dated 19th December, 1977). The policy statement has already been circulated to the universities with the request that they may send suitable proposals for consideration by the Commission.

The Committee appointed by the Commission to identify universities for implementation of the scheme during the current year, at its meeting held on 30th January, 1978 requested Shri Anil Bordia to prepare a note indicating the type of field oriented activities to be undertaken by a university under the adult education scheme. In this connection, Shri Bordia has sent the report of the Committee on re-orientation youth programmes to devetail them with adult education which has been adopted by a working group of the Ministry of Education at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1978. The note*is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure

D.S.(ER)

ANNEXURE [illegible]
No 60

Report of the Committee on reorientation of youth programmes to dovetail them with adult education.

The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) is ambitious, in visualising a coverage of 100 million persons in about five years and in emphasising that the programme would be flexible in curriculum and methods, relevant to the needs of the learners and of the environment and systematic in all aspects of implementation. There are few experiences in any part of the world where the programme of this size has been attempted with such an emphasis on careful planning and systematic implementation. Besides, the programme is to be organised in the form of a mass movement to involve all categories of agencies and all sections of society. It is obvious that such a movement must draw its strength from the participation of students and youth. The enormous system of formal education cannot remain aloof from this programme, it has to be its instrument as well as its ultimate beneficiary. For, it is only when the vast masses hitherto excluded from the formal system contribute to its life-blood that it will become the energising force for our progress.

INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENTS

It is imperative that the educational institutions should visualise in their involvement in NAEP this historic role, this germinal potentiality. This necessitates a wide-ranging discussion among adult educators , leaders of the school and university systems, students and the society at large. This discussion can take the shape of seminars and symposia, publications, debates and various other methods of public debate. In other words, what is essential is that involvement of educational institutions must be preceded by an understanding of the various aspects of this Programme as well as by an unreserved commitment on the part of the educational administration, including university and college managements, the teachers and students alike. Resort to action without conviction and reflection must have sterile and frustrating results.

Introduction of national and social service at all stages of education is now the accepted policy. Although there may be nothing against children in classes upto class X participating in adult education programmes, the conceptual framework spelt out in the Policy Statement requires a maturity in understanding of socio-economic and socio-cultural issues which can ordinarily not be expected below 16 or 17 years of age. Involvement in adult education as a part of social service could, therefore, most appropriately begin with class XI. On principle, it seems appropriate that every student of higher education should be expected to put in at least 250 hours of national and social service, either by devoting one semester entirely to it, or by giving 1½ hour everyday or by spreading it over a period of two years. Emphasis on organisation of adult education programmes for illiterate youth coincides with the measures proposed to be taken for reorganisation of the entire education system. Adoption of adult education activities as a part of national and social service programmes at higher secondary level and in universities and colleges can at once provide to the education

system the needed social commitment and can make available for the mass movement for adult education an army of idealistic and energetic youth.

Programme Planning

While planning a suitable programme, each educational institution has to be guided by its vision of its social role, and also by the extent to which commitment can be encouraged among the teachers and students. Generally speaking, it would be desirable to keep in view

- that the programme is visualised as a means of establishing fellow-feeling between the teachers and students on the one hand and the learners and their families on the other,

- that the programme to be taken up should be challenging for the students, should give them a sense of purpose and achievement and the size of the programme should not be minute.

- that the programme should be a learning experience for the teachers and students and should provide opportunity for expression of the idealism, sense of adventure, creativity and sportingness among students, and

- that it is cost effective and not disproportionately expensive.

Planning of a programme which would be formulated within the frame-work of the Policy Statement on Adult Education and would also take care of the above considerations would be possible only if a large body of teachers and students as well as adult educators and the potential learners are involved in programme planning. A number of institutions of higher education are often preoccupied with dissatisfaction and disturbance among non-teaching employees, teachers and students. This programme needs to be viewed as a non-partisan activity to which commitment of all concerned can be secured whether the institution is functioning normally or not. It also needs to be acknowledged that few institutions of formal education have experience of organisation of adult education programmes for illiterate people or of any other kind of developmental activity affecting vast masses of socially and culturally deprived sections of society. It would, therefore, be necessary to begin humbly and to build on experience.

In planning the programme, an attempt should be made to take responsibility for a geographical area of a well-defined social group. For such an area, the institution should have a three to five year programme which should include coverage of the entire population of 15-35 age-group by adult education, including literacy.

Types of involvement

Each educational institution deciding to participate in NAEP shall have to decide about the type of programme it would take up. Among the considerations which would influence selection of the types of programme would be whether the students live in boarding houses, or come from the community around the institution or commute from the community around the institution or commute from some distances. Some of the types of programmes that might be kept in consideration are as given below:

1. Integrated Development Services An educational institution could develop a package of integrated services for an identified community. It would be desirable if these are based on a systematic survey of the problems and needs of that community. Adult education, including literacy, ought to be an indispensable component of the integrated development services. Other services could include agricultural development, village industries, sanitation, health and nutrition, child care, recreation and cultural activities etc. Such a programme would have the advantage of providing opportunities for a closer and more diversified contact with the community, and it might also be possible to secure keener motivation among the adult learners. The educational institution could divide its teachers and students either with reference to groups formed within a community or on functional basis.

2. Binary instruction for literacy. This would provide for literacy instruction for about 200 hours to a group of 25-30 learners. The instructional arrangements would be provided by a unit of two students, each of whom would be expected to work for about 1½ hours everyday. Phasing of the timing of the instructors would be done in such a manner that the literacy class works for about 2 hours everyday. If one student instructor is absent on a particular day for any reason, the other student would stay in the class for the entire period. A part-time supervisor @ Rs. 200 per month may be provided for 10 such centres and where there are 30 such centres one full - time supervisor @ Rs. 600 per month may be provided. It might, however, be added that part-time supervisory allowance should not be payable to a teacher.

3. Functional Literacy for Women.

Keeping in view the greater importance of organisation of adult education programmes for illiterate women, students will have to be specially encouraged to organise programmes for them. It needs to be appreciated that special arrangements for motivation of women would be necessary. Besides, in accordance with the need to develop an understanding regarding equality of status between men and women, the teaching/learning materials and the objectives of the programme will have to be given a different orientation. Apart from directly organising adult education centres for illiterate women, students could assist programmes being organised by voluntary agencies or State Governments by looking after the children either in the home of the adult learners or through organisation of Balwadis etc.

4. Literacy for manual workers.

There are large occupational groups engaged in strenuous manual work, these people are generally the poorest and almost invariably illiterate. These include porters, rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, khalasis, etc. Although generally illiterate, these groups are usually in the midst of a literate environment; their pace of learning is, therefore, likely to be rapid and opportunities for use of literacy frequent. The hard work of the groups is interspaced by wide gaps of inactivity everyday and programme can be organised for them only at that time. The pace of learning of each individual would vary with the spare time available to him. One student could take responsibility for about 5 such persons and initiate programme at a time when the learners have comparative leisure. The instructional programme could last about 75 hours with systematically planned follow up. It would be necessary for the instructor to remain in regular touch with the learner

contd.....next

till he acquires the minimum required facility in 3 Rs. Even after that it would be necessary to provide them with interesting and useful learning material. Varying types of programmes of continuing education could be organised for such groups to lift them from a life of poverty and drudgery.

5. Rural Youth Clubs. Students living in rural areas, and commuting ryday to the educational institution, can organise youth clubs with a variety of programmes including functional literacy. The other programmes can include rural sports, recreational and cultural activities, social service etc. The functional literacy programme should be able to secure the cooperation and contribution of other village level functionaries like the secretaries of the panchayat and of the cooperative society, Village Level Worker, Agriculture Extension Worker and, of course, school teachers. The programme would generally extend to 250-300 hours and could usefully begin during summer vacation which could be used for an intensive beginning. It should also be possible to organise systematic post-literacy activities, discussion groups and other activities of economic and social development. These students would have a ready rapport with the villagers and this kind of activity would substantially reduce the likelihood of their alienation from their village community.

6. Study service. Participation in many-sided developmental effort or only adult education could be made an essential part of the curricular programme of students. One of the ways of doing so can be to earmark one semester, or some other way of time allocation, in a total course. The other can be to lay down that every student should organise adult education programmes before he or she can take an examination or obtain a degree/diploma. This kind of arrangement can be eminently suitable for teachers training institutions which can prescribe that before a degree/diploma/certificate can be granted a person must satisfactorily organise nonformal education programmes for children as well as for adults. It would be advisable to set apart a part of the course period in such a manner that each student participates in a complete adult education programme, rather than participating in a relay system.

Some general considerations.

In respect of each of these categories there are certain common considerations.

A. Involvement of teachers. It would be unrealistic to expect that students will participate in the programme in a big way without a substantial teacher participation. Teachers must not only oversee and guide implementation of the programme but should actively contribute to it. It should be examined as to how teachers who give evidence of sincere and fruitful involvement should be recognised. Some suggestions are given below:

a) Participation in adult education programme may be made a pre-condition for holding of an administrative charge such as principal, vice-principal, head of the department etc.

b) Other things being equal, a person who has rendered special service in the field of adult education could be given preference in higher appointments, deputations abroad etc.

c) Other incentives such as honour in public functions, letters of appreciation could be considered.

B. Incentives and rewards. The students should be provided out of pocket expenses for the work done by them in adult education field. This could be either a lump sum figure of Rs. 150 per year or Rs. 15 per month. In addition, a contribution of Rs. 10 per month per student should be made to the educational institution, to be used as student welfare fund. This may be used primarily to provide scholarships and other welfare activities for needy students engaged in adult education work. However, the total expenditure to be incurred on students and on contribution to the educational institution for student welfare fund should not exceed the total teacher cost envisaged for other adult education programmes. It would be of great advantage if a system could be evolved by which credit may be given for adult education work. The other form of incentive to students would be a mention of their service in their degree/diploma/certificate or a special certificate of commendation or a special NSS certificate. A student rendering two full years of work in adult education could be given a special or advanced certificate. Effort should be made to see that these certificates are given weightage in employment and admission for further studies. In addition to incentives to students, institutional incentives might also be planned. For example, colleges in which more than 50 % of the students participate in adult education programmes could be given a special grant by UGC. In addition to the percentage of students involved, the grant should also be related to the total number of students and its amount should be substantial, the lowest category should not be less than 10,000 and large colleges involving a high percentage of students may be given an annual grant of approximately Rs. 1 lakh each year./

C. Selection of "beneficiaries". In making selection of beneficiaries the guiding considerations should be efficiency of the programme and the desirability of keeping the costs low. Except where students move from the campuses for several months and reside in rural areas, it does not seem advisable to select the beneficiaries at a distance from the institution or home of the student participating in the programme. In other words, the beneficiaries should be either near the educational institution or near the home of the students involved. By and large, daily transportation to distant places needs to be avoided.

/ Such a grant should be used by the institution mainly for the welfare of students and community development, including adult education activities.

D. Diversified programme and curricular linkages: The programme should be a learning experience for the students. For this purpose it would be necessary that each student maintains his record of work. It would be of immense advantage if ways could be found to establish linkage between the curricular activity of the students and the programme. This would be feasible if the programme is not confined to mere literacy but extends to a variety of the learners' needs and succeeds in establishing a close rapport between the student instructors and the families of the learners. The programme could also provide an expression to the creativity of the students and could be a joyful experience for them if they can organise film shows, plays, sports activities and other forms of cultural and physical education activities.

E. Teaching/learning materials and training. Availability of suitable teaching/learning material should be ensured before an institution launches the programme. Some of them may themselves be able to produce such materials, however, in most cases advantage of other available material shall have to be taken. If imaginatively guided, the students themselves can develop learning materials. In some parts of our country groups of students tape-recorded discussion among villagers and edited that discussion into learning materials. This kind of initiative by students can be exciting for them and can also create interesting and relevant learning material. Audio-visual aids are often available in institutions and can be used with benefit in these programmes. Emphasis should be laid on adequacy of training of student instructors. Before that can be organised it would be necessary to orient the teachers, who in turn would function as trainers of the students. Students can try several types of innovative methods for organising instruction. A guidebook which would indicate possibilities of their doing so would be very useful and would make it possible for students to design their own teaching programme. State Resource Centres and district resource units, where they exist, can assist the educational institutions in regard to teaching/learning materials and training.

F. Programmes for women: It needs to be emphasised that the substantial part of the problem of illiteracy relates to women. It has also to be recognised that organisation of programmes for adult women is more difficult owing to the time constraints and family's exacting demands on women. Too often, adult education programmes are confined to men and the bulk of the problem remains unaffected. While the desirability of organisation of programmes for women by women's institutions needs to be underscored, it is by no means to be an exclusive concern of those institutions.

G. Post-literacy activities. Any agency which takes responsibility for organisation of adult education programmes, which have an essential component of literacy, has to plan for organisation of post-literacy activities also. Students can collect used books and journals, as well as purchase books meant specifically for neo-literates. It is always an advantage if post-literacy activities include reading and writing followed by discussion and plans of action.

H. Monitoring, Evaluation and Research. The adult education programme to be implemented through educational institutions should be carefully monitored by State-level officials specially designated for this purpose. The programme should also be scientifically evaluated and appropriate tools of evaluation developed. One of the advantages of organising adult education programmes through educational institutions is the possibility of having in-built component of research in the whole programme. Evaluation and research activities of educational institutions can extend to programmes being organised by other agencies also.

Reformulating the National Service Scheme.

The National Service Scheme should be reviewed in view of the growing emphasis on social service as an essential part of curriculum at all stages of education. It would be appropriate to distinguish social service component of the educational programmes at +2 and higher education stages from such programmes at the stage upto class X. The main distinction lies in the fact that ordinarily it is possible only from Class XI onwards to make social service programme oriented to creation of tangible social assets, may be in the form of a works programme, or a programme of human welfare such as adult education. All organised social service activity at +2 stage and above might hence forth be covered under NSS, provided that it extends to a minimum of 240 hours. This service may be rendered in one or two years. Provision might also be made for a second block of service extending to 200 hours upon the conclusion of which a special certificate might be awarded. The coverage of National Service Scheme would thus increase from 4 lakhs in 1978-79 to approximately one-half of the total enrolment in degree classes by the end of the Sixth Plan. Organised social work activity of the prescribe duration in the Higher Secondary classes should also be covered under NSS.

Although it would not be advisable to confine NSS to adult education, priority ought to be given to it. It should be possible to involve 5% of the total NSS students in adult education in 1978-79 and to increase this number to 50% of the total coverage under NSS in about five years. This significant weightage to adult education in NSS will require a total review of the scheme, particularly to provide the following:

a) Relating the number of hours of service to the duration required for organising an adult education course.

b) Review of perhead expenditure so that all expenditure other than instructional cost may be debited to NSS.

c) Making of proper arrangement to ensure that funds for instructional costs become available in time.

d) Strengthening of the field administrative personnel and their re-orientation.

e) Re-equipping of the Orientation and Training Centres.

f) Coordination with other agencies.

OTHER YOUTH PROGRAMMES

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

The scheme of NYKs aims at providing opportunity mainly to non-student youth of weaker sections of society in rural areas for their educational, vocational and cultural development. With this objective in view the Youth Coordinators organise following types of programmes.

i) Nonformal Education
ii) Social Service
iii) Sports, games and physical culture.
iv) Recreational and cultural activities.

The non-student youth in rural areas which belong to economically and socially deprived sections of society are generally illiterate. As has been stated in the Policy Statement on Adult Education, illiteracy is an impediment to their development and NAEP aims at drawing these young persons to the centre of development activity. The Policy Statement also states that " the illiterate and the poor can rise to their own liberation through literacy, dialogue and action ". NAEP affords an opportunity to NYKs to reconstruct their programmes in a manner which effectively serves the objectives for which they were set up. The NYKs should visualise the adult education centres as youth unions of the weaker sections of society in which they participate not only for functional literacy but also to assist each other in becoming aware of their predicaments and to organise themselves to overcome the constraints to their progress. It is probable that if NYKs do succeed in organising adult education programmes with this perspective, they will set the tone for the district concerned. Their influence on the district programmes can increase if they develop capability for curriculum development, production of teaching/learning materials, training and evaluation.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras also have a unique opportunity to look at the existential situation of the youth not merely as producers and learners in a limited sense of the word, but also as a dynamic segment of society which can rejuvenate the rural cultural life and who deserve a joyful and sportful existence. For this purpose the adult education activities to be organised by NYKs will have a much wider scope and the adult education centre would be used for all-round development of the participants and the environment.

Dovetailing of the scheme of NYKs with NAEP will require a total review of the scheme. The review will relate, inter alia, to the following aspects:

(a) Staffing pattern;
(b) Source of recruitment, procedure for selection and service conditions of the Youth Coordinators and other staff members;

c) Pattern of expenditure, and procedure of drawing and disbursing of funds;

d) Training and orientation of youth coordinators and other staff, provision for evaluation and monitoring and establishment or designation of institutions for training, guidance and evaluation;

e) Supervisory system-structures to be set up by the Central Government and the role of the State Government.

National Service Volunteer scheme.

Under this scheme, generally speaking, persons who have completed their degree and have not crossed 25 years of age are deployed in blocks of one year each on a stipend basis to enable them to render national and social service. In the current financial year approximately 250 such persons, approximately 30 per cent of whom are women, have been attached to voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education and with Nehru Yuvak Kendras to organise adult education programmes. Before these persons are so deployed, they are provided training of 3-4 weeks.

Dovetailing of NSVs with NAEP will have the following strategic advantages:

(a) A large number of able, committed and experienced adult education workers will surface, to be then employed on a regular basis by Government or voluntary agencies.

(b) The size of the adult education programme will receive a fillip because the NS Volunteers would be able to serve as supervisors, in charge of 20 to 30 adult education centres.

(c) Owing to their youth, and also because of the special care being taken in their selection and training, NS Volunteers should be able to impart to NAEP a vitality and dynamism.

The scheme has been drawn up keeping in view the need to link it with adult education programmes. It is already being used to provide manpower to NYKs and voluntary agencies. It is proposed to use this scheme also to retain in the mainstream of socio-economic and socio-cultural development young persons who have taken part in the past in struggles for a more just social and political order.

Other Schemes

The Committee concerned itself with the schemes which obviously lent themselves for linkage with NAEP. The committee understands that the Ministryis reviewing all the schemes of Youth Services and would recommend that this perspective may be kept in view in doing so. The Committee further recommends that ways should be explored for development of the unemployed youth for furtherance of NAEP. That would provide the much needed manpower to the Programme; besides it would also reduce idleness and frustration among the educated unemployed youth and would serve a basic objective of planned development.

CONFIDENTIAL

(397)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated : 20 February, 1978

Item No.61: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for financial assistance for construction of Chemistry and Physics Blocks at the Postgraduate Centre at Imphal.

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The Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University has recommended the proposal made by the Director of the Postgraduate Centre at Imphal that the Commission may give its concurrence to the proposal of the Centre to construct Chemistry and Physics Blocks at the Postgraduate Centre at Imphal at a cost of Rs.18.12 lakhs (Rs.10.68 lakhs for Chemistry Block and Rs.7.4 lakhs for Physics Block) as this is necessary to facilitate implementation of the programmes for Physics and Chemistry already accepted by the Commission. The letter of the Vice-Chancellor is given in
399 Annexure-I*

In this connection it may be stated that the Commission considered the recommendation of the 5th Plan Visiting Committee of the Postgraduate Centre at Imphal at its meeting held in
100 October 1975 and have already accepted schemes under priority I at an estimated cost of Rs.50.28 lakhs as indicated in Annexure II.*

The Commission had also agreed that a sum of Rs.6.5 lakhs be provided for the purchase of equipment for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry subject to the condition that a suitable building is made available by the State Government for these Departments.

Subsequently, the Commission agreed to assist all approved programmes on 100% basis. It is in this context the Vice-Chancellor has recommended that the proposal of the Centre for providing a building for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry at an estimated cost of Rs.18.12 lakhs may be accepted by the Commission. It is seen that as against an approved provision of Rs.50.28 lakhs which now work out to Rs.56.61 lakhs because of the decision to assist all programmes on 100% basis, the Commission has released so far Rs.26.55 lakhs. Only Rs.5 lakhs have been released against Rs.23.5 lakhs agreed for additional staff. In the case of buildings, the Commission has accepted under first priority Rs.6.77 lakhs for 20 units of Teachers Hostel and Rs.6.5 lakhs have already been released on this account.

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The second priority programmes recommended come to .. Rs.16.22 lakhs of which Rs.8.5 lakhs are for buildings @ 50% calculated at that time (Annexure II).*

*p.400

It is for consideration if the Centre be assisted for the construction of Physics and Chemistry blocks, in view of the fact that it was originally envisaged that these buildings would be provided for by the State Government.

DS(D5)

Annexure I to
Item No.61

(399)

Copy of letter No.Aca.I/Devpt/3(24)/558 dated 19th January, 1977, from Dr. BD Nag Chaudhuri, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi to Shri RK Chhabra, Secretary, UGC

Kindly refer to your d.o.No.F.15-5/77(D-5a) dated 27th December 1977 regarding plans and estimates for the construction of a Chemistry and Physics Block for the Centre of Post-graduate Studies, Imphal at a cost of Rs.10.68 lakhs and Rs.7.4 lakhs respectively.

I fully endorse the views of the Director that the construction of these buildings at an early date is very essential for speedy implementation of the academic programmes in the Physics and Chemistry which have been duly approved by the Commission. You would recall that in my D.O. communication of March 7, 1977 addressed to Professor Satish Chandra, Chairman, UGC, enclosing the recommendations of the working group, I particularly drew the attention of the Commission to the following basic recommendations:

i) Grants for development of academic programmes of the Imphal Centre including the construction of academic buildings be made on the 100% basis subject to State Government's taking up the recurring responsibility from a point of time to be appropriately fixed by the Commission;

ii) Centre and the JNU ought to be given freedom to restructure the pattern of development suggested by the UGC Fifth Plan visiting Committee since construction of academic buildings did not receive adequate attention in the recommendations of the Visiting Committee's report as accepted by the Commission.

Further you would notice that the recommendations of the Working Group among other things, made a strong plea for immediate construction of Chemistry and Physics Block and recommended that these be given the highest priority. Subsequently, I was informed that the Commission conveyed its concurrence in principle, to the recommendation of the Working Group for providing assistance for development schemes of the Centre on 100% basis. It was in this context that I gave my approval to the estimates and plans for construction of the Physics and Chemistry Blocks and would appreciate if the approval of the Commission for the same could be communicated at the earliest with a view to avoiding any further delay in construction of these buildings.

Annexure II to
Item No.61

(400)

Statement showing the schemes recommended by the Visiting Committee under the first and second priority [illegible]

Purpose			1st Priority Rs.	2nd Priority Rs.
1. Staff: (i) Teaching	Prof.	1 (100%)		
	Asso.Prof.	19 (100%)	22,85,500	2,77,750
	Asst.Prof.	15 (75%)		
	Others	10 (100%)		
(ii) Lib.Staff	Dy. Lib.	1 (50%)	65,000	-
	Prof.1.Lib.	1		
2. Books (100%)			5,00,000	2,20,000
3. Equipment (100%)			15,55,000	2,75,000
4. Building (50%			4,50,000 (Teacher Hostel)	8,50,000 (Hostel for boys, Library Bldg., Health Centre)
5. Miscellaneous				
i) Furniture (50%)			10,000	-
ii) Exchange of Teachers (100%)			1,00,000	-
iii) Publication (100%)			25,000	
iv) Field Work (100%)			25,000	
* v) Running expenses (50%) (Physics & Chemistry Deptt.)			12,500	-
		TOTAL:	50,28,000	16,22,750

* subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- p.a. for Physics and Rs.15,000 p.a. for Chemistry Departments as UGC share.